

BUCKTAILS

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GEN. THOMAS L. KANE

H I S T O R Y
OF THE
“BUCKTAILS”

KANE RIFLE REGIMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
RESERVE CORPS

(13th Pennsylvania Reserves, 42nd of the Line)

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM H. RAUCH, HISTORIAN, FOR THE
REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

BY

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON

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WILLIAM H. RAUCH

Historian, Regimental Association of the Bucktail or First Rifle Regiment of the P. R. V. C. and Late Orderly-Sergeant Company F

WITH A DEDICATORY NOTE BY THE

HON. EDWARD A. IRVIN

Late Lieutenant-Colonel



PHILADELPHIA :
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1906

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1906

DEDICATION.

Even as the years pass away to unite with those that have gone before, so, year by year, the men who wore the Bucktail in their caps are passing to join their comrades, who, before them, have entered into the life beyond the grave. But, before the last member of the Bucktail Regiment shall have answered to the final roll-call, it would seem fitting that a record of its heroism and achievements should be prepared, so that the future generations, realizing through such record, the love and devotion that their forefathers bore to their country, may be inspired to preserve their inheritance intact, and transmit it pure and unspotted to the generations that shall come after them. For these reasons, it has come about that a "History of the Bucktails" has been written, and as the only surviving field-officer, I have been accorded the privilege of dedicating it to the officers and men of the regiment, and to the perpetuation of their memories.

Edward A. Munn

P R E F A C E .

The collection and publication of the records of a thousand men, who banded together, placed both their services and lives at the disposal of the Government, in support of a cause, in the justness of which both they and the nation believed, apparently requires no further justification than the simple statement of their heroism.

Yet the issuance of a history of the Bucktails has perhaps a greater significance, than would the publication of histories of many other regiments.

In the suppression of the Southern rebellion no army was given a harder task than the Army of the Potomac. In addition to being entrusted with the defense of the National capital, another, and that a two-fold labor, was laid upon its shoulders: the reduction of the capital set up by the seceding States and the destruction of the Army of Northern Virginia. That the successful accomplishment of these tasks would entail the collapse of the rebellion was believed, a judgment that was proven correct when with the evacuation of Richmond and surrender of General Lee, in 1865, internecine conflict gave way to peace.

To this army the Bucktails belonged. More than that, they were one of the thirteen regiments in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, an organization that through the far-sightedness of Governor Curtin, had the unique distinction of being accepted by the Government as a division, instead of as a number of individual regiments. It was to be expected that

thirteen regiments, enjoying the initial advantage of being composed of picked men, fighting together throughout their term of service, should through the mutual understanding and confidence thus engendered, make for themselves a record more easily deciphered, than they would had they been transferred from division to division or from one army to another. Nor were the expectations entertained in regard to the division disappointed. It won for the Union army at Dranesville the first victory on the Potomac. It opened the Seven Days' battles upon the Peninsula, fighting unaided against tremendous odds at Mechanicsville, and holding its position without losing one inch of ground. At Gaines' Mill its several regiments were ordered, one after another, to strengthen the Union lines in whatever place they showed signs of giving way. A few days later, standing astride the New Market Cross Road, it beat back the attack of Lee, who strove to break through upon the Union flank. Its regiments were the first to reach Pope when he called for help, and seizing the height commanding the Warrenton pike retained for the army its line of retreat. It scaled the heights of South Mountain and opened the battle of Antietam; while at Fredericksburg it penetrated the Confederate line farther than any other troops. At Gettysburg, when Sickles' corps gave way and the Union troops came flying up the slopes of Little Round Top, closely pursued by the Confederates, it, by a brilliant charge, drove back the enemy and secured the possession of the key of the battle-field to the Union army. It fought through the bloody campaigns of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, rounding out its term of service by bloodily repulsing Ewell's corps at Bethesda Church. And to the other twelve regiments of this division that achieved so much, the Bucktails held a peculiar relationship. They were infantry regiments, the Bucktails a rifle regiment. Composed

of men for the most part from the mountainous districts of the State, and used to the handling of fire-arms from their boyhood, skirmish duty fell to their lot, either for the whole division or the brigade to which they were attached.

It has become a truism that the study of a nation can best be pursued by the study of the individuals composing it; and also on the other hand, that the history of an individual is unintelligible unless his relationship to his tribe or clan is understood, and the effect of the activities of this tribe or clan upon the achievements of the nation appreciated. It might not be amiss to regard the army as the nation, the division as the tribe or clan, and the regiment as the individual. If we do this, not only does the history of a regiment acquire much greater justification than regimental glorification; but the acceptance of the parallel involves the recognition of the fact that such a history must detail, not only the movements of the regiment itself, but also those of the division and army to which it was attached.

In the preparation of this history, it has been borne in mind that a regiment is primarily a military organization, called into being for military purposes and given military tasks to perform. Hence while the fact that it has also a social life and existence cannot be denied, and while the propriety of portraying that side of its life cannot be questioned, it appears incontestable that the inclusion of a too great amount of anecdotal matter can only result in obscuring, if not obliterating, its military achievements. To a regiment which participated in the number of campaigns, skirmishes and battles that the Bucktails did, this view applies with even greater force than to regiments with a less extensive military history.

The authors have received much kind help in the shape of letters, diaries, clippings, &c. Two newspaper histories, one published by the late Captain John P. Bard in the "Curwensville

"Herald," and one by Comrade William A. Holland, in the "Newport News," have been of great service, as has also the "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," in the compilation of which Mr. Justin R. Sypher had the assistance of a manuscript history of the Bucktails, written by the late Adjutant Roger Sherman. The frequent references to the Bucktails in the records published by the United States Government under the title "The War of the Rebellion: a compilation of the 'official records of the Union and Confederate Armies,'" have enabled the authors to place their main reliance upon an authoritative source.

The kindness of the following, who have especially assisted by answering inquiries and in other ways, is acknowledged: Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin, Mrs. Thomas L. Kane, Mrs. Roy Stone, Major Neri B. Kinsey, Captain William T. Blanchard, Captain Thomas B. Lewis, Lieutenant R. D. Hall, Lieutenant James Dixon West, Chaplain William H. D. Hutton, Honorable W. W. Brown, Sergeant Jonathan V. Morgan, Sergeant A. A. Van Orsdale, Corporal Thomas H. Ryan, Corporal Wallace M. Moore, Corporal E. L. Brookins, Corporal C. J. Smith, Comrade Firmin F. Kirk, Comrade J. A. Roman, Comrade William A. Holland, Comrade A. D. Baker, Comrade Henry C. White, Comrade Thomas Furlong.

Thanks are also particularly due to Miss Marion V. Smith for her help in the tedious work of preparing the muster rolls, and to John Thomson, Esq., for reading the final proofs.

A list of the principal works consulted will be found in the appendix.

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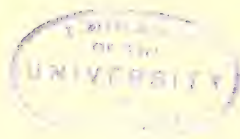
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HISTORY OF THE BUCKTAILS.

INTRODUCTION.

An astute observer, even fifty years before the outbreak of the Civil War, could have certified to its inevitableness. The thoughts and ideas of the inhabitants of the sections termed respectively the North and the South were at variance. The fact that they were under one Government made it necessary that, sooner or later, the aspirations of one must to a greater or lesser extent become the guiding influence of the other. The climate, the mode of life and hereditary influences of the Southerners, all prepossessed them towards a system whose foundation was that of service rendered by men held in bondage; a negro slavery which, directed by the intelligence of the virile white race, should develop the resources of the country. The Northerners, descended from different lines of ancestors, felt such service to be, not only repulsive to their sense of justice, but inimical to the true interests of the Republic. The assertion of the "Rights of Man" in the Constitution, made the retention of slaves by States subscribing to it impossible, excepting by a quibble, and the disputes in the Constitutional Convention bear witness to the ancientness of the controversy. Later, as the Southern States came to believe more and more firmly in the necessity of slave labor as a necessary factor to their future

development, the dispute increased in intensity. Men like Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, in an endeavor to reduce friction and to insure the retention of unity, resorted to the expedient of compromise; and beneath the spell of their eloquence, guided by their intellectuality, Congress, in 1821, fathered the "Missouri Compromise." With a line established north of which slavery could not exist, the Northerners were content to wait till the inevitable progress of the world should result in the abolition of slavery in the territory south of it. But the Northern States increased in prosperity more rapidly than those in the South, and the latter, fearing that they would be dominated by a section holding views hostile to their beliefs, strove to increase the territory in which they could put into practice the views they held. The doctrine of nullification, or State rights, added fuel to the fire. Led by Calhoun, the paramount sovereignty of the individual States was proclaimed, and the right of such States to annul laws passed by the National Government, if against their interest, asserted. Upon this ground, in 1832, South Carolina made preparations to resist the lawful enactments of Congress, and it became necessary for President Jackson to order United States troops to move to that State to enforce the laws.

These two subjects of controversy, slavery and State sovereignty, grew in the public interest. Regarding themselves as individual States, linked together by a treaty for mutual advantages, the Southern States believed it to be their right to withdraw from the Union, should such union at any time become obnoxious to them, or work to their disadvantage.

The annexation of Texas afforded an opportunity to increase the slave area, and the Mexican War, inspired by the same view, quickly followed. Emboldened by these successes, the Southern States, regardless of previously accepted com-

promises, persevered in their agitation for an increase in the land open to slave holders, till, in 1850, Congress passed another ineffectual compromise.

Then the country, throughout its length and breadth, became aware of the crisis with which it was confronted. While in the North the abolitionists declaimed in fiery periods, their statesmen labored to prevent the impending conflict. The Southerners, proudly and honestly believing in the justice of their position, sought out of the turmoil to extract some advantage. With the attempted enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and the decision in the Dred Scott case, the breach between the two sections widened and reconciliation became impossible.

Kansas, torn by the contending parties who struggled on her soil, became virtually the seat of civil war. John Brown marched calmly to his death, confident of the ultimate victory of his cause. Lincoln, candidate of the Republican party, was elected, and through this victory at the polls of the Northern people, the crisis became imminent. Governor Gist, of South Carolina, without waiting for the inauguration of the man who, though the choice of the people, held views hostile to both State supremacy and the traffic in slaves, issued his famous proclamation that it might become the duty of his State to resist force by force, and advocated the organization of the State militia. On December 17th the State legislature met and formally passed a resolution dissolving the Union, till then "subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of United States of America." Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed with similar resolutions, and early in February sent delegates to a convention which formed a new confederacy, with Jefferson Davis as President. Thus between the election of Lincoln and his

inauguration, while Buchanan still held office, seven states had openly announced their secession.

President Lincoln was inaugurated upon March 4th, 1861. In his address he stated firmly that the doctrine of the right to secede was erroneous and could not be entertained. That it was his duty "to administer the present Government as it came "into his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his "successor." Yet the Southern States, possessing the majority of the military officers graduated from the nation's military schools, armed with muskets obtained from the Northern arsenals, and proud in their belief of the justness of their cause, hastened to throw down the gauntlet. Claiming that they now constituted a new nation, and that the presence of United States troops in Fort Sumter was a military occupation of territory, belonging to the new confederation, by a foreign power, they demanded that the Fort be evacuated. Meeting with refusal, they commenced a bombardment on April 12th, which forced the Fort to capitulate two days later.

The question was no longer confined to the extension or restriction of slavery. Throughout the North the people rose as a unit to resent the attack upon the flag which was their glory; to save, with their life's blood if necessary, the integrity of the Union, and to assert with such power that it should never again be questioned, the supremacy of the Nation over the individual States within the limits of the Constitution.





COL. CHARLES J. BIDDLE

GENESIS AND ORGANIZATION.

In October, 1860, Andrew Gregg Curtin had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania. A graduate of the Law School at Dickinson College, he had entered the political field twenty years previously. He had supported both General Harrison and General Taylor in the campaigns preceding their elections to the Presidency, and had himself, in 1855, been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. Influential in securing the nomination of Lincoln, he came to the Gubernatorial chair as the representative of no uncertain policy, and possessed of an iron determination to see that that policy should be upheld.

When the Southerners fired upon Fort Sumter, Pennsylvania, with Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with Thaddeus Stevens bending the House to his will, and with Governor Curtin occupying the Governor's chair at home, was in a position to assume her proper position as one of the bulwarks of the nation; while the Governor himself, immediately proceeded to Washington to lend to the deliberations that must ensue the benefit of his counsel.

In the State itself the excitement was intense. Almost uniformly the Northerners had refused to believe that the South would resort to force, considering its belligerent declarations as mere blusterings. But with the actual insult to the flag the North realized that force must be met by force, and even before President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers the temper of the people had begun to make itself felt.

Thomas Leiper Kane, a resident of the northern part of

the State, who had been active in abolitionist circles, wrote to Governor Curtin as follows:

"Greenwood, near Philadelphia.

"April 13, 1861, afternoon.

"H. E. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

"Governor.

"Dear Sir:

"Taking what I hear in connection with your proclamation—which has my approval—I presume you will soon call out the militia, neither against the South nor against the North, but for Pennsylvania.

"Should this be your purpose, I will feel personally obliged by your giving me an opportunity to serve. In the present exigency it should be the reverse of a disqualification that my associations and sympathies differ from your own.

"If desired by you I can raise a Company of McKean and Elk Counties—of horse.

"Very respectfully and truly,

"Your obedient servant,

"THOMAS L. KANE."¹

On April 15th, President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men for three months. On that morning Kane again placed his services at the disposal of the Governor, telegraphing:

"Philadelphia, Monday morning.

"April 15, 1861.

"To H. E. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor, Harrisburg.

"Will you accept a Company of horse to be raised by me

¹ The majority of the letters and despatches here given are in possession of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kane, who has kindly furnished copies. Even Colonel Kane hardly realized the determination of the Southerners at this time. He apparently believed that the mobilization of troops in the North would be sufficient to quell the rebellion.

"in Elk and McKean Counties. I can leave to-night and bring down my men in a week. My offer of service is unconditional.

"THOMAS L. KANE."

At the same time he telegraphed the Hon. J. G. Gordon and S. M. Lawrence, at Harrisburg, requesting them to second his offer.

Kane's telegram was forwarded to Governor Curtin at Washington, and the same day he received the following reply:

"Harrisburg, April 15, 1861.

"To Thos. L. Kane.

"Your tender of the services of the Elk and McKean County Cavalry is accepted, hold yourself in readiness to march on short notice. Answer, stating number of men.

"ELI SLIFER,

"Secy. Commonwealth."

The next day, however, Kane received the following telegram:

"Harrisburg, April 16, 1861.

"To Thos. L. Kane.

"The Secretary of War has just notified the department that none but Infantry and Riflemen will be taken, he can receive none but those who carry muskets or rifles.

"ELI SLIFER,

"Secy. Commonwealth."

On the 17th Governor Curtin sent the following despatch:

"Harrisburg, April 17, 1861.

"To Thos. L. Kane,

"Olean.

"The General Government want Infantry and Riflemen

"and refuse to accept Cavalry—arms and equipments will be
"furnished by the Government.

"A. G. CURTIN."

Kane had, upon the receipt of the despatch of the 15th, authorizing him to raise a force, started for the northern section of the State. He realized by this time that war was almost inevitable, and determined to collect men of the type required: men used to taking care of themselves, accustomed to handling guns, familiar with the atmosphere of the forests, dogged and determined in character, and possessed of strong and rugged physiques through their outdoor existence. By the evening of the 16th, or morning of the 17th of April, he had reached Smethport, McKean County, a scant fifteen miles from the northernmost border of the State, and there he issued the following call:

"VOLUNTEER RIFLES!

"MARKSMEN WANTED!

"By authority of Governor Curtin, a company will be
"formed this week of citizens of McKean and Elk Counties,
"who are prepared to take up arms immediately, to support
"the Constitution of the United States and defend the com-
"monwealth of Pennsylvania. I am authorized to accept at
"once for service, any man who will bring with him to my
"headquarters a Rifle which he knows how to use.

"Come forward Americans, who are not degenerate from
"the spirit of '76. Come forward in time to save the city of
"Washington from capture—in time to save the flag of the
"Union there from being humbled as it has been at Fort
"Sumter.

"THOMAS L. KANE.

"Smethport, April 17, 1861.

"Headquarters at the Bennett House, Smethport. Muster

VOLUNTEER RIFLES!

MARKSMEN WANTED!

By Authority of Governor Curtin, a Com-
pany will be formed this week of citizens of McKean and Elk Counties, who are prepared to take up arms immediately, to support the Constitution of the United States and defend the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am authorized to accept at once for service, any man who will bring in with him to my head quarters a Rifle which he knows how to use.

Come forward Americans, who are not degenerate from the spirit of '76! Come forward in time to save the city of Washington from capture---in time to save the flag of the Union there from being humbled as it has been at Fort Sumpter.

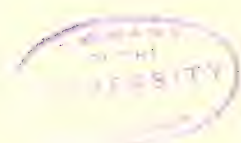
THOMAS L. KANE.

Smethport, April 17, 1861.

☐ Head quarters at the Bennett House, Smethport. Muster Roll at the same place, and questions answered. Apply without further notice.

J. T. BERRY, PRINTER, ADVERTISER OFFICE, OLEAN, N. Y.

ORIGINAL. HANDBILL.



"Roll at the same place, and questions answered. Apply without further notice."¹

Kane immediately began his canvass of McKean, Elk and Cameron Counties. Selecting his lieutenants for the work of recruiting with admirable discrimination, he established his headquarters in Smethport, while his messengers on horseback went from town to town and village to village, till from these three counties three companies were recruited that were to form the nucleus of the future Bucktail regiment.

At the Court House at Smethport, on the evening of the 18th, at a meeting presided over by the Hon. B. D. Hamlin, Colonel Kane was introduced and made an address in which he reviewed the incidents of the last few days, read the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for volunteers, and announced that he had been commissioned by Governor Curtin to raise a force of one hundred volunteers. He stated his belief that the organization of an effective force was the best preventative of war, and his hopes that the rallying of the people might result in the resumption of harmony without the shedding of fraternal blood. Suitable resolutions were passed, looking towards the support of the projects of Colonel Kane, and the latter resumed his work of organizing his company.

The days of recruiting were full of incident and interest. The first man enlisted by Colonel Kane seems to have been Hiram Woodruff, and as others followed the different companies took shape.

The men from Elk County formed themselves into the "Elk County Rifles." Kane had reached Benezett, in the southern portion of the County, on April 18th. At that place

¹ This notice was printed at Olean, N. Y., and evidently before the telegram from Secretary Slifer in regard to the Government furnishing muskets reached Kane.

the leading lumberman was Mr. Cobe Winslow, who, with the assistance of his nephew, Thomas B. Winslow, and John A. Wolfe, succeeded in gathering together, within twenty-four hours after Colonel Kane's appearance 109 men and boys. These men came from the lumber camps, chiefly in the vicinity of Ridgway and St. Mary's, and were notified to assemble at Benezett, which they did.

In Cameron County, John A. Eldred, assisted by C. H. Sage and A. H. Boynton, with headquarters established at the Emporium House, was laboring to collect a company, and secured amongst his first recruits William B. Jenkins, Smith E. Guthrie and George Fine. The company became known as the "Cameron County Rifles," or "Wild Cats," and the citizens of the vicinity, taking pride in the growing organization, did what they could to assist in the work of recruiting, Mr. and Miss Hitchcock being particularly prominent in securing and presenting to the company some necessary donations.

The men from McKean County formed themselves into the "McKean County Rifles." William T. Blanchard, who, shortly before, while assisting in the promotion and construction of the Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad, had met Colonel Kane, was in New York on the 18th of April. Aroused by the firing upon Fort Sumter, he, in company with James Welch, of Bradford, McKean County, immediately left for Bradford. Arriving at Bradford on the evening of the 19th, upon leaving the train, Blanchard found a crowd of persons assembled at the station, amongst whom was James M. Blair, the Sheriff of McKean County, who bore a letter addressed to him from Colonel Kane, requesting the help of his co-operation, and expressing a wish that he sign his name at the head of the muster roll of the company to be raised in McKean County. Blanchard threw himself enthusiastically into the work, established

his headquarters at Bradford, and collecting by the evening of the 21st, 34 men went with them to Smethport. At the latter place he found that Frank Bell and Bruce B. Rice had collected 22 more men, and thus, when the two detachments were united, McKean County had 67 men upon her roll.

Upon the arrival of the McKean County Rifles at Smethport, Kane pressed Blanchard into service as his secretary, and some days were occupied in the sending and receiving of despatches. The men in the three companies were drawn from sparsely settled districts, practically destitute of telegraphic connections, and Kane could only get or keep in touch with his various lieutenants by means of messengers on horseback.

While at Smethport the insignia by which the future regiment came to be known was adopted. Opposite the Court House, where Kane had his headquarters, was a butcher shop, and one day James Landregan, who had enlisted in the McKean County Rifles, noticed a deer's hide hanging outside. Crossing the street, he pulled out his penknife, cut off the tail and stuck it in his cap. Upon his return to headquarters, Kane noticed his headgear, seized upon the idea suggested and instantly announced that the force he was recruiting should be known as "Bucktails." Without waiting a minute all who were around headquarters rushed over to the butcher shop, knives were produced, the hide cut into strips resembling tails, and the strips mounted in the caps of the men.

On the afternoon of the 22nd Kane administered the oath required by the Government to those who had signed the muster roll. On the morning of the 23rd, breakfast was served at the Bennett House at 6 A. M., after which the men were assembled in the Court Room to receive their first military instructions from Kane. At 8 A. M. they were marched and filed in the street fronting the Bennett House, where Kane proposed

three cheers for the Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, President of the first Union meeting held in McKean County since the attempt to dissolve the Union, which were given with a will. Short appropriate speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Hamlin and by the Hon. N. E. Eldred, of Wayne County, after which three cheers were called for and given for the McKean County Rifles, three for Colonel Kane and three for the Stars and Stripes which hung in front of the hotel.

About 9 A. M. the command, "Forward, march," was given. The march was a long one. The column headed across the mountains to Cameron Station, in Cameron County, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, twenty-eight miles away. Each man carried his own rifle, ammunition, and a coat and a blanket, nor did the organization include a Quartermaster to furnish wagons to carry extra baggage. At Cameron they found the Cameron County Rifles drawn up, in true military style, by Captain John A. Eldred, waiting to receive them. The people of Cameron had also turned out to meet them; torches were produced and the line came to a halt outside of an hotel on the outskirts of the town. Colonel Kane, who had secured and put on one of the naval coats, with brass buttons, belonging to Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, now mounted an old dry goods box and as the troops came to a standstill they presented arms to him. Speeches were made, patriotic songs sung and anvil cannons fired. Recruits were added to both companies, while the townspeople saw to it that none went hungry.

On the morning of the 24th the march was resumed to the Sinnamahoning Creek. Shortly before the creek was reached the McKean County Rifles were presented with a flag, that had been made by hand. Though not a silk one, it was cherished as the first flag acquired by the future regiment. At the creek the two companies were joined by the Elk County Rifles, who,

in accordance with orders received by them, had proceeded to that point, and also by a few men from Tioga County, who had been recruited for the company of Alanson E. Niles, the main body of which had already left for Harrisburg. The three companies then marched to Sackett's Saw Mills, a short distance above the junction of the Sinnamahoning and the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Here Colonel Kane had decided to purchase lumber and make rafts on which the men could float down the river towards Harrisburg. Each man contributed to the buying of the lumber according to his resources, nor was the bill light, as the lumber company did not permit patriotism to interfere, to any great extent, with its business interests.

Four rafts were constructed of rough pine boards, 16 feet long x 10 inches or 12 inches wide x $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick. Each raft was composed of six platforms, each about 16 feet square, made of six layers of boards laid crosswise and fastened together with withes, making the dimensions of each raft about 65 feet x 16 feet. On one of the rafts the thickness of one of the platforms was increased to seven layers, and on this platform Colonel Kane's horse, "Old Glencoe,"¹ was placed. At one end of each of the rafts a large sweep or rudder was also constructed to assist the steersman in guiding the raft.

The river below the Sinnamahoning Creek passes through gorges and canyons, and is honeycombed with rapids, the current at many places attaining a speed of ten miles an hour. Boarding the rafts on the morning of the 27th, the three hundred and fifteen men² started for the State capital. A short

¹ Also called by some of the men "Bob."

² At this late day it is extremely difficult to ascertain the exact number of men on the four rafts, but the figure given cannot be far from the actual number.

mast was erected on one of the rafts. To it was attached a flag, and the top of the mast was surmounted by a bucktail. The swiftness of the current, and the rocks and rapids of the river, made the journey a memorable one. Despite the experience of the steersmen and their knowledge of raftsmanship, time and time again the heavily loaded rafts grounded on rocks, compelling the men to slip overboard into the cold water and by sheer strength lift the rafts over the obstructions. Towards sunset, some four miles above Rattlesnake Falls, in deep water, the four rafts were massed together and the Bucktails, though soaked to the skin, thankful that they had succeeded in shooting the rapids, celebrated the event by singing with all their power the "Star Spangled Banner." At Rattlesnake Falls a stop was made for the night, the people of the place doing everything within their power to provide shelter. The next morning the Bucktails were carried on the railroad to Lock Haven.

While Kane was thus proceeding towards Harrisburg, Governor Curtin was experiencing difficulty in arranging for the acceptance and organization of the various bodies of men placed at his disposal. First he was called on by the Government for sixteen regiments, then the State's quota was reduced to fourteen. On April 26th Major-General Patterson called on him for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, but on the 30th Major Porter ordered that the mustering in of troops in Pennsylvania be discontinued, as the State's quota had been exceeded¹ and General Patterson's requisition was countermanded. The Governor, who had already called a session of the Legislature, realizing that though the

¹ By the 30th of April Governor Curtin had succeeded in having twenty-four regiments mustered into the U. S. service exclusive of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia.

Government would not then accept the men offered, it would shortly be in the most urgent need of them, sent a message to the Legislature on April 30th, recommending the organization of fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. Still corresponding with the Government, the Governor, on May 2nd, again addressed the Legislature, urging it to authorize and provide for the organization of the fifteen regiments recommended by him in his message of April 30th. An act in accordance with his views was drawn up, passed, and signed by him on May 15th. This act authorized the creation of a Reserve Volunteer Corps to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery, which should be armed, equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered in the same manner as similar troops in the service of the United States. The troops were to be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years or the war, and were to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions on the State might be made by the President of the United States. To the various regiments and companies composing the corps was given the power to elect their own officers, to whom the Governor was to issue commissions.

But the number of troops offered the Governor largely exceeded the number he could accept, even with the passage of his bill. Hence he was compelled to endeavor to stop the influx of troops. Some attempt was made to stop Colonel Kane and his Bucktails on their journey, but through the connivance of General Jackman, of the militia, the message was not delivered. The Hon. L. A. Mackey, of Lock Haven, also interested himself in the matter of their acceptance, and when transportation was refused by the authorities, he signed a check

for \$480, the value of the desired transportation at Government rates.¹

On the 30th, Governor Curtin telegraphed:

"Harrisburg, April 30th.

"To Colonel Kane.

"We can only [accept] two companies of seventy-seven
"men each come via Northern Central Railroad to Harris-
"burg. Telegraph me what time you will leave that place
"that we may provide for you.

"A. G. CURTIN."

Wrangling ensued. The Bucktails were determined to be accepted. They proceeded as far as Sunbury,² from which place, after some days' delay, transportation for the entire body of men was furnished in the shape of cattle cars. Elated with overcoming the obstacles that had menaced them, they arrived in Harrisburg on Sunday, May 4th. The Commander of the Post at Camp Curtin ordered a band of music to meet them, and with this band playing and the flag of the McKean County Rifles flying, the Bucktails marched to the place assigned to them.

At Harrisburg things were in a chaotic state. The mustering in of troops had been stopped and the bill creating the Reserve Corps had not been passed. Various bodies of troops were camped around Harrisburg, others had been stopped half way between their homes and the capital, and still others remained in the towns in which they were recruited.

On May 6th Kane was notified, by the Hon. Samuel M.

¹ When the matter was straightened out the State returned the check.

² At this place the McKean County Rifles elected their officers. The officers thus elected will be named when recording the regimental organization.

Lawrence, that arrangements had been made to muster in his three companies as the Seventeenth regiment, but almost immediately it was found that a Seventeenth regiment had been mustered in at Philadelphia, rendering such action impossible. Kane, who was determined to be in the service in some capacity, succeeded in getting himself mustered in as a private on May 12th, after which he resumed his efforts to obtain the acceptance of his men.

When Governor Curtin signed the bill calling the Reserve Corps into existence, he at the same time appointed George Archibald McCall¹ Major-General of it, and the latter speedily brought order out of the turmoil. By the end of May the majority of the troops destined for the Reserve Corps had been mustered into the State service. The grouping of the various companies into regiments was next undertaken. By the early part of June it had been decided that one of the thirteen regiments of infantry of the Reserve Corps should be a rifle regiment, and in this regiment the companies of expert marksmen were anxious to enlist. Colonel Kane, as the organizer of three companies of men from the wild-cat regions, was naturally looked upon as the person around whom it was proper to rally, and the following petition was presented to Major-General McCall:

¹ General McCall was a graduate of West Point. He was born in 1802, graduated in 1822, served on Major-General Gaines' staff till 1836, when he was promoted to Captain in the 4th U. S. Infantry. He served against the Indians in Florida, and was recommended by General Worth for the brevet of Major "for gallant conduct at Pelalica." He then served under General Taylor in the Mexican War and received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma." In 1850 he was appointed Inspector General, U. S. A., with rank of Colonel, but owing to ill health resigned in 1853, and resided at West Chester till called upon by Governor Curtin.

"The undersigned, captains of companies now in Camp Curtin, present their respects to Major-General M'Call, congratulating the army of Pennsylvania upon being placed under such a commander. They beg not to be supposed desirous of interfering with Major-General M'Call's discretion in expressing a desire to have their companies united to form one regiment under the command of Colonel Thomas L. Kane. They are assured that their men are peculiarly qualified to serve efficiently in a regiment of rifles under Colonel Kane, being, with few exceptions, *men of extremely hardy habits, and trained from boyhood to the use of arms.*

"Captains PHILIP HOLLAND,
" JULIUS SHERWOOD,
" GEORGE B. OVERTON,
"JOHN A. ELDRED,
" WILLIAM T. BLANCHARD,
"HUGH M'DONALD,
" E. A. IRVIN,
" ROY STONE,
"A. E. NILES."

By June 12th the regiment was organized as follows:

COMPANY A. "Anderson Life Guards."

The Anderson Life Guards were recruited in Tioga County, chiefly from Westfield, Knoxville, Deerfield, Osceola, Elkland, Nelson, Farmington and Lawrenceville, the headquarters being established at the latter place in Russling's Hall. Though recruiting commenced shortly after the firing on Fort Sumter, it did not close till May 28th. The men were for the most part lumbermen and mountaineers. The most prominent in the work were Philip Holland, who, with a Volunteer Fire Company that he had organized, enlisted, John G. Harrower

¹ "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, June 13, 1861.

and Neri B. Kinsey. Though a small detachment left for Harrisburg in April, the majority did not start till the 28th of May, when in lumber wagons and carriages they left Elkland for Lawrenceville. From the latter place they were carried by rail, viâ Elmira and Williamsport, to Harrisburg, arriving at the latter point at 2 A. M. on May 30th, 1861.

The following company officers were elected :

Captain	Philip Holland ¹
First-Lieutenant.....	John G. Harrower
Second-Lieutenant.....	Neri B. Kinsey

COMPANY B. "Morgan Rifles."

The Morgan Rifles were recruited in Perry County. Headquarters were established partly at the Duncannon Iron Company's warehouse, and partly in front of the Topley Hotel, almost simultaneously with the attack on Fort Sumter. Upon the first day thirty names were secured, among them being Langhorne Wister, William Allison, Thomas Belton, John H. Mutzabaugh and John W. Mutzabaugh. The citizens of the

¹ Philip Holland was born in CloghJordan, Tipperary County, Ireland, on February 22, 1836. With his family he emigrated to the United States while still a youth, and lived for a time in Elmira, N. Y., where he was educated and where he organized a Volunteer Fire Company of which he was elected Chief. At Elmira he also engaged in mercantile business. Shortly before the war he removed to Lawrenceville, Pa., organizing another Volunteer Fire Company at that place, which enlisted and became Company A, of the Bucktails, and of which he was elected Captain. He commanded his company at Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and New Market Cross Roads. At Gaines' Mill he elicited the most favorable comments from Major Stone for his skill and bravery; at New Market Cross Roads, while bravely endeavoring to rally the disordered troops he was killed.

Up to the time of his death he was a correspondent of the "Tioga County Agitator," his articles appearing over the signature of "Colonel "Crockett." Since his death a "Phil Holland" Post, G. A. R., has been established in his honor.

vicinity, without exception, vied with each other in lending their assistance, among the most active being W. W. Dickenson, Major Joseph Dunbar and John Wister, while the women donated haverlocks and haversacks. On May 27th, in the presence of their townsmen, after hearing a sermon by the Rev. Daniel Hartman in the Methodist Church, the men were put upon railroad cars and carried to Harrisburg.

Their election for company officers resulted as follows :

Captain	Langhorne Wister ¹
First-Lieutenant.....	John A. Culp
Second-Lieutenant	Thomas Belton

¹Langhorne Wister was born at "Belfield," near Germantown, Philadelphia, September 20, 1834. He was educated at Germantown Academy and shortly after completing his studies entered the employ of the Duncannon Iron Company, Perry County, Pa. Upon the outbreak of the war, a company being formed at Duncannon, he accepted its Captaincy, and with it entered the service at Harrisburg, as Company B, of the Bucktails. He took an active part in the early campaigns of the regiment and was slightly wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, but remained in the field. Upon the close of the Peninsular campaign he in company with Major Roy Stone, returned to Pennsylvania on recruiting service, the enrollment of an entire Bucktail brigade being contemplated. Owing to the scarcity of time, when two regiments had been recruited, this idea was abandoned, Wister being elected Colonel of one, the 150th, and Stone the Colonel of the other, the 149th; Colonel Wister's promotion bearing date September 5, 1862. The 150th took but slight part in the Chancellorsville campaign, but at Gettysburg with the other regiments of its brigade fought bravely and desperately. Colonel Wister on July 1, after the wounding of Colonel Stone, succeeded to the command of the brigade. Later in the day he himself was wounded in the face, but, though compelled to retire from the command, he remained upon the field, where his presence did much to animate the troops. After a short leave of absence, granted on account of his wound, he returned and resumed command of the brigade, but resigned February 22, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., "for distinguished gallantry at the battle of "Gettysburg, Pa.; also for gallant conduct at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va., and for meritorious services during "the war."

COMPANY C. "Cameron County Rifles."

The Cameron County Rifles formed one of the three regiments recruited by Colonel Kane and came with him down the Susquehanna to Lock Haven.

The election for company officers resulted as follows:

Captain.....John A. Eldred¹

First-Lieutenant.....W. B. Jenkins

Second-Lieutenant.....Robert B. Warner

COMPANY D. "Raftsman Guards."

The Raftsman Guards were organized at Warren, Pa., on April 28th, 1861, Roy Stone being one of the most energetic in collecting the men who enlisted. Its members came from the lumber districts and were similar in general character to those recruited by Colonel Kane from Cameron, Elk and McKean Counties; hardy mountaineers, trained to the use of rifles since their childhood. While waiting at Warren, endeavoring to get the State to accept them, the citizens contributed to their sustenance, and Stone furnished lumber, out of which the men constructed twelve boats, each capable of carrying ten men

Upon returning to civil life he engaged in the iron business at Duncannon and Philadelphia, continuing in that occupation until his death, which occurred March 19, 1891, at Philadelphia. He was never married.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Allison Post, G. A. R., etc.

¹ John A. Eldred was born February, 1825, at Milford, Pike Co., Pa., at which place he was educated. Upon attaining manhood he followed the lumberman's calling, but when, in 1861, upon the outbreak of the war, Colonel Kane commenced recruiting a regiment from the lumbermen in the northern part of the State, he enlisted and was elected Captain of Company C. Owing to rheumatism, which was too severe to permit him to perform his duties, he was compelled to resign on September 10, 1861. Subsequently to the war he resumed the occupation previously followed by him.

with their equipments. At the same time the men were drilled and supplied with uniforms (dark blue fatigue), but they carried their own hunting rifles. Receiving a despatch from the Governor, which assured the acceptance of the company, Stone embarked his men on the boats prepared. Four days were spent in rowing the one hundred and twenty-five miles down the Allegheny River, and on May 23rd, the company arrived at Pittsburg. As information had been received from the Governor that but 77 men could be accepted, though the company had been recruited up to the full strength of 101 men, Stone then communicated with Colonel Kane, expressing satisfaction that the Raftsman Guards had been assigned to Kane's regiment, but suggesting that he be permitted to bring his entire company to Harrisburg, as should the Reserve Corps be mustered into the national service the entire number would be required. On the 28th the company boarded the railroad cars, arriving in Harrisburg the next morning, where, after obtaining coffee and something to eat, the men marched to Camp Curtin.

The election for company officers resulted as follows:

CaptainRoy Stone¹

First-LieutenantHugh W. McNeil

Second-LieutenantJohn T. A. Jewett

¹ Roy Stone was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., October 16, 1836. He was educated at Union College, but during his early manhood removed to Warren, Pa., where he resided till the outbreak of the war, and where, upon the outbreak of the war, in a manner similar to that pursued by General Kane, he organized a company of hardy mountaineers and lumbermen, known as the "Raftsman Guards," which became Company D, of the Bucktails. He had been elected Captain of the "Raftsman Guards," but after their arrival in Harrisburg upon the organization of the regiment was elected its Major, and participated in the western Virginia, Dranesville, and Peninsular campaigns. In the latter, owing to the illness of Colonel McNeil, the command of the reg-

COMPANY E. "Tioga Rifles."

The Tioga Rifles were recruited in Tioga County and were composed chiefly of lumbermen and mountaineers. A circular was issued by Alanson E. Niles and Nelson Whitney calling for volunteers. This movement was heartily supported by Judge R. T. White, Judge S. F. Wilson, Judge H. W. Williams, A. P. Cone, Henry Sherwood and John F. Donolson. Headquarters were established in the Public Square, and a meeting held in the Court House on April 16th. On the 17th the organization was completed, and on the 18th the men were mustered into the State service. On the 22nd the company left for Har-

iment devolved upon him. He was slightly wounded at New Market Cross Roads, and his courage and skill in handling his men earned for him the warm commendation of his superior officers. Upon the close of the Peninsular campaign, accompanied by Captain Wister, of Company B, he returned to Pennsylvania with the intention of recruiting a brigade, to be composed of men similar in quality to the Bucktails. Lack of time rendered it impossible to raise more than two regiments, Major Stone being elected Colonel of the 149th and Captain Wister Colonel of the 150th regiment. Colonel Stone was then assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Third division, Fifth Army corps, composed of the 143d, 149th, and 150th regiments. In August, 1862, he married Miss Mary E. Marker. His brigade took part in the Chancellorsville campaign, and later at Gettysburg achieved for itself an enviable record. At the latter battle Colonel Stone was severely wounded, and on May 6, 1864, during the battle of the Wilderness, he sustained a fall from his horse which reopened the wound. Unable to continue active service, he was discharged by Special Order, January 27, 1865, but not until on the preceding 7th of September he had been brevetted Brigadier-General for "gallant service through the war, and especially "at Gettysburg."

Subsequently to the war he was engaged in active pursuits along the Allegheny, but when the Spanish-American War broke out, he served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers under General Miles, taking an active part in the occupation of Porto Rico. He was honorably discharged December 31, 1898.

For some years previous to his death, General Stone resided at Morristown, N. J., at which place he died on August 6, 1905.

risburg, leaving such others as should desire to enlist after the departure of the main body to join the companies recruited by Colonel Kane on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

The election for company officers resulted as follows:

Captain.....Alanson E. Niles¹

First-LieutenantLucius Truman

Second-LieutenantSamuel A. Mack

COMPANY F. "Irish Infantry."

The Irish Infantry was recruited in Mauch Chunk and East Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., the latter place being

¹Alanson E. Niles was born on October 5, 1816, at Charleston Township, near Wellsboro, Pa. Inheriting his father's farm, he engaged in agriculture during his early manhood, marrying in 1842 Miss Angeline Austin. In 1857 he removed to Wellsboro, where, with Aaron G. Elliott, he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Niles and Elliott.

Upon the outbreak of the war he was active in organizing a company, which afterwards became Company E, of the Bucktails, he being elected Captain. He was wounded at Dranesville, his conspicuous bravery being mentioned in the official dispatches. Acting as rear-guard on the withdrawal from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill he was, with parts of Companies D and E, surrounded, cut off and captured. After forty-five days in Libby Prison he was released and rejoined his regiment. On March 1, 1863, he was promoted to Major, and on May 15, 1863, to Lieutenant-Colonel. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded in the thigh during the charge of the Reserves down the front of Little Round Top. His wounds incapacitating him for active campaigning, he resigned and was assigned to a command in the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington with the rank of Colonel, and in this position it fell to his duty to hold Mosby's Rangers in check. He was then sent to Point Lookout, a depot for prisoners, where he remained until Lee's surrender. Returning to Washington, he had charge of that city, on the day of the Grand Military Review. Commissioned a Captain in the regular army, he was next assigned to command of the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., but being still troubled by his wounds, he was retired in 1869, with rank and pay of Captain, residing in Wellsboro till his death, which occurred on October 8, 1891, in the German Hospital, Philadelphia, to which place he had gone to undergo a surgical operation.

known at that time as "The Kettle," a name given to it by the miners who resorted there when disputes were to be settled by fists. Mauch Chunk had previously supplied three companies for the war—A, I and K, Sixth Pennsylvania,—but inspired by patriotism, the citizens, led by the Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. Robert Klotz, Hon. William Lilly, Captain E. H. Rauch, Leonard Yeager and C. D. Culver, determined to raise two more companies: one, a German company, to be called "Jägers," and captained by Charles Bitterling, the other an Irish company, to be called the "Irish Infantry," and captained by Dennis McGee. Headquarters were established in the Court House, and the work of recruiting commenced, the first four men to enlist being Conrad Vogel, George McIntosh, Aaron Wertz and George Eickhoff. It becoming apparent that but one company could be accepted under the State's quota, a consolidation of the two companies took place, and shortly after, in the early part of May, the united companies left for Harrisburg viâ the Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads, bearing with them a flag presented to them by the women of Mauch Chunk.

The company was rather disreputable looking upon their arrival, camp life having played havoc with their originally somewhat shabby clothes, but through the generosity of Captain E. H. Rauch, who clothed them at his own expense, they were soon enabled to make a somewhat better appearance.

The election for company officers resulted as follows:

CaptainDennis McGee¹

¹ Dennis McGee was born in 1833 in Ireland, and was educated at a college in that country. After his removal to the United States he was employed in some furnaces at Mauch Chunk, and also kept a store in that city. When the "Irish Infantry" was organized in Mauch Chunk, he having been elected Captain, went with it to Harrisburg, where it became Company F, of the Bucktails.

First-LieutenantHugh Mulligan

Second-LieutenantCharles Bitterling¹

COMPANY G. "Elk County Rifles."

The Elk County Rifles formed one of the three companies recruited by Colonel Kane which came down the Susquehanna. On their arrival at Harrisburg their numerical strength was small. Many had been rejected as being too young, and a few failed to pass the requisite physical examination, so that on May 30th, Captain Winslow was still fruitlessly endeavoring to obtain the acceptance of his men as a body. Hugh McDonald, a veteran of the Mexican War, with a small body of men raised in Tioga County, which he had brought to Harrisburg, was engaged in a similar effort. Winslow meeting him, arranged for a consolidation of the two companies, which was shortly after effected. When preparations were made for the election of company officers, Winslow, though he had been previously elected Captain of the Elk County Rifles, recognizing both his own lack of military knowledge, and the value of the training received by McDonald, requested that for the present he be elected to no office. If later after he had learned in the school of experience, the men should select him to fill any vacancy that

His discharge from the service was dated May 4, 1863. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile pursuits, resided in Hokendauqua, and was active in politics. He died in 1878.

¹ While at Harrisburg a few recruits joined the company, among them being William H. Rauch, afterwards known both in the regiment and Regimental Association as the "Little Orderly." This *soubriquet* was given to him by Captain Dennis McGee. Sergeant Rauch's stature was less than that demanded by the military authorities, but desirous of enlisting he persuaded John Meyers, a man over six feet tall, who had already passed the physical examination, to do so once again in his name. Meyers, nothing loath, did so, and Captain McGee when appointing Rauch First-Sergeant addressed him as "Little "Orderly," a nickname speedily seized upon by the men in the regiment.

might occur in the list of officers, he felt that then he would be able to accept without injustice to them.

The election, therefore, resulted as follows:

Captain	Hugh McDonald ¹
First-Lieutenant	Jesse B. Doan
Second-Lieutenant	Andrew J. Sparks

COMPANY H. "Wayne Independent Rifles."

The Wayne Independent Rifles were recruited in Chester County, headquarters being established at Kennett Square, in the Borough Hall. Among the first to enlist were Charles Frederick Taylor, H. W. Taylor, Joel J. Swayne, Robert Maxwell and John D. Yerkes, and these men received able assistance from B. F. Wickersham, William Chalfont, Eber W. Sharp, James White, Joshua Taylor, Enoch Dixon and Jesse Eversham, citizens residing in the neighborhood. Meetings were held in near-by places, such as Chatham, and by the 23rd of April the organization had proceeded sufficiently to permit the establishment of a camp and the inauguration of drilling. On May 15th, amidst patriotic demonstrations at Kennett Square, the company left for Harrisburg, proceeding by railroad to Philadelphia and from thence to Harrisburg, where it arrived about 6.30 P. M.

The election for company officers resulted as follows:

Captain	Charles Frederick Taylor ²
First-Lieutenant	Chandler Hall
Second-Lieutenant	Evan P. Dixon

¹ Unfortunately, efforts to obtain reliable information in regard to Captain McDonald's life have proven futile.

² Charles Frederick Taylor, a younger brother of the author, Bayard Taylor, was born on February 6, 1840, at West Chester, Pa. He received his primary education at the local schools at Kennett Square, to which place his father removed in 1846. Though frail in health, he

COMPANY I. "McKean County Rifles."

The McKean County Rifles formed one of the three companies recruited by Colonel Kane, and came with him down the Susquehanna.

entered the University of Michigan in 1855, somewhat against the judgment of his elder brother, and made rapid progress in his studies. In 1856, however, he left the University to join his brother and two sisters in a tour through Europe, hoping in this way to improve his health. The party visited England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, but while Bayard made his celebrated visit to Lapland and Sweden, Charles Frederick with his sisters remained at Lake Geneva.

In the spring of 1857 he, with his sisters, went to Gotha, intending to perfect himself in the German language. Returning to America, physically stronger, and mentally broader, in the fall of 1857, he returned to college; but owing to private reasons, was compelled to abandon his collegiate ambitions to assume the direction of his father's farm.

With the outbreak of the Rebellion, Taylor was seized with a desire to do his part to suppress it. On April 20, 1861, he called a meeting of the men in the neighborhood, in the Borough Hall, commencing immediately the organization of a company. When this company became Company H, of the Bucktails, Taylor, who had been elected Captain, went with it, participating in the battles of Dranesville and Harrisonburg. Captured at the latter, while making an effort to rescue his Colonel, he rejoined the regiment, and owing to Colonel McNeil having been killed at Antietam, commanded it during the battle of Fredericksburg, during which he was wounded. When he recovered, he again rejoined the regiment, and on March 1, 1863, was promoted to the Colonelcy. At the battle of Gettysburg he led his regiment in the charge of the Reserves which saved Little Round Top to the Union Army, but was killed shortly after, while in the woods, beyond and to the left of the stone wall, in front of the wheatfield. He was buried at Longwood. His brother Bayard, writing from Gotha, upon receipt of the news of his death, said "Nobody knows how dear Fred was to me: through him I knew what a brother's love meant. I had brighter hopes for him than for myself: he was better and nobler than I." The Charles Frederick Taylor Post, G. A. R., erected a marker to commemorate the spot upon which he fell, but through lack of data the location selected was erroneous. The Regimental Association of the Bucktails, however, on October 6, 1905, unveiled and dedicated another marker, properly and correctly inscribed upon the spot where Colonel Taylor was actually killed.

The election for company officers resulted as follows:

Captain.....William T. Blanchard¹

First-LieutenantFrank J. Bell

Second-LieutenantBruce B. Rice

COMPANY K. "Raftsmen's Rangers."

The Raftsmen's Rangers were recruited in Curwensville, Clearfield County, headquarters being established at an hotel known as "Good Intent and People's Line." The men were for the most part lumbermen, drawn from the mountainous districts skilled in the use of the axe and the rifle. On April 18th, Edward A. Irvin, who upon the firing upon Fort Sumter and the issuance of President Lincoln's call for troops had returned to Curwensville from a business trip, opened, with the assistance

¹ William Thomas Blanchard was born March 26, 1838, at Palmer, Hampden County, Mass. He attended the common schools and for a time the High School of that town, also spending some three months at an academy at Warren, Mass. Leaving school he entered the mercantile house of a relative in Boston. In 1860 he went to New York, under the auspices of another relative, then promoting the Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. The outbreak of the war caused a cessation of the construction of the road, and Blanchard, who had met Thomas L. Kane, who was engaged in recruiting in the lumber districts and who desired his assistance, went immediately to Bradford. When the men arrived in Harrisburg, Blanchard, who had been elected Captain, became with his men, Company I, of the Bucktails, and took part in the campaigns in western Virginia and the battle of Dranesville.

Captain Blanchard's Company I was one of the four companies of the Bucktails, selected to form Kane's battalion, which was attached to Bayard's "Flying Brigade" during the Valley campaign of June, 1862. On June 6th, at Harrisonburg, Captain Blanchard was wounded in both legs, and upon this account was compelled to resign on December 1, 1862. He entered the Veteran Reserve Corps, being made Captain September 6, 1863.

Subsequently to the war, Captain Blanchard was engaged in the life-insurance and coke business, but suffered so severely from the effects of his wounds, that, since 1899, he has been hopelessly crippled, residing at Newport, Campbell County, Ky.

of W. Ross Hartshorne, James M. Welch and John P. Bard, a recruiting station, where names were secured rapidly, among the first of which were those of David C. Dale, John H. Norris and Lewis Hoover. Securing the assistance of Daniel G. Blett, a former commander of a company in Lewistown, Pa., drilling was commenced and continued assiduously. On May 9th elections for officers were held, and on the following morning at 4 A. M. the company marched to the nearest railroad station, at that time Tyrone, thirty-six miles away. Despite the early hour of the company's departure, the people of the neighborhood assembled and a considerable demonstration was made. Before starting, the company was presented with a silk flag by Mrs. Jane P. Irvin.¹ On the arrival of the men at Tyrone, it was discovered that transportation would be furnished for only 100 men. As the company contained 123, it was necessary to send back 23. In deciding upon those to be left behind, the married men were selected first, and thus it came about that there were in the company, when it boarded the cars, only single men.

The election for company officers resulted as follows :

Captain.....	Edward A. Irvin ²
First-Lieutenant	W. Ross Hartshorne
Second-Lieutenant	James M. Welch

¹ This flag afterwards served as the regimental colors from Second Bull Run to Fredericksburg.

² Edward A. Irvin was born in January, 1838, at Curwensville, Pa. He completed his education in 1857 at Edge Hill School, Princeton, after which he was associated with his father in the lumber business in his native town. In 1861 he went into business for himself, but the outbreak of the war caused him to abandon it.

On April 20th of that year, with his father's approbation, he commenced to recruit a company, which became Company K, of the Bucktails, Irvin being elected Captain. He took part in the battles fought by his company and with it was captured at Mechanicsville, after hold-

It is worthy of record that the men who enlisted in the companies recruited by Colonel Kane, and, indeed, almost without exception, in the other companies as well, did so shortly after President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men for three months. They believed, and were told, that it was for three months that they were enlisting, but upon their arrival at Harrisburg they found that the quota allotted to the State under the call for 75,000 men had been filled. They therefore, without murmuring, consented to be mustered in as a regiment of the Reserve Corps, which was a body subject to military duty for three years.¹

On the 12th of June an election for regimental officers was held, which resulted as follows:

Colonel.....	Thomas L. Kane ²
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Charles J. Biddle
Major.....	Roy Stone

ing out in the Chickahominy swamps for almost a week. After being exchanged and rejoining his regiment he was wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and again at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel September 10, 1862, but owing to the severity of his wounds was never mustered. On May 1, 1863, being still totally unable to perform duty, he was discharged. While absent from the army on account of wounds, Colonel Irvin, on October 10, 1862, married Miss Emma Augusta Graham.

Upon the conclusion of the war as he slowly regained his health he resumed his lumber operations. He also became prominent in real-estate and financial circles in his section of the State, and in 1904 was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, President of the Curwensville Bank, and has held the office of Treasurer of the Regimental Association of the Bucktails since its organization.

¹ While awaiting muster at Harrisburg the first death occurred in the Bucktail regiment, George W. Mattison being accidentally shot by his tent-mate. His death occurring before the date of muster, his name is of necessity omitted from the rolls.

² Thomas Leiper Kane was born January 27, 1822, in Philadelphia.

Colonel Kane accordingly received his commission dated June 12th, but though he had been chosen by the various companies to lead them, he was cognizant of the fact that he was

His paternal great-grandfather being General Robert Van Renssalaer and his maternal grandfather Major Thomas Leiper Kane, he inherited patriot blood from both lines of his ancestry. Liberally provided for by his father, he completed his college education at seventeen, after which he visited England and France. During a stay of some years in Paris, he acquired great proficiency in the French language and contributed articles to several of the French magazines. Inoculated with the teachings of Fourier, he declined to become the heir of a wealthy kinsman, the offer being coupled with the conditions that he assume the name of Morrison and become an English subject. After studying law he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but rarely practiced. He accepted the position of Clerk of the District Court under his father, Judge Kane, and during his incumbency, introduced reforms that incidentally reduced his own income \$2500 a year. He was also one of the United States Commissioners.

An abolitionist at heart, he corresponded with Greeley and Emerson, at the same time writing upon philanthropic subjects in the press of the day. In 1848 he became chairman of the Free Soil State Central Committee, and upon the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the duties involved in the retention of the office of United States Commissioner being in conflict with the dictates of his conscience, he resigned the latter office. His letter of resignation was construed by his father as contempt of court, and he was committed. This action was overruled by Judge Grier, of the Supreme Bench, and Kane was set free, becoming an active co-operator of the "Underground Railroad."

After his return from Europe, he had visited the West in 1847. He became interested in the Mormons, met Brigham Young, and secured the confidence of the misguided sect. In 1858 after Young had called upon his people to arm themselves to resist the entrance of United States troops, and Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation, declaring the Territory to be in a state of rebellion, Kane went to Utah, entirely at his own expense, but armed with letters from President Buchanan, and by his tact and skill prevented bloodshed.

He founded and laid out the town of Kane, Pennsylvania, laid out routes for some of the railroads in that section and found the low summit over which the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad crosses the Alleghenies.

He supported a Model Infant School, adapted from the French Salles d'Asile; was working manager of the House of Refuge; and director of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

a civilian and lacking in military knowledge and experience. Believing that the satisfaction of personal ambition should not be allowed to interfere with the best interests of the regiment as a whole, and yielding to a patriotic impulse, Colonel Kane resigned his commission, accompanying his resignation with a request that Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, who had received a military education and who had borne arms in the Mexican

In 1853 he married Elizabeth Dennistown Wood, since Doctor of Medicine, who survives him. His brother, Elisha Kent Kane, became known throughout the world on account of his achievements in Arctic explorations.

On the outbreak of the war Kane organized the Bucktail regiment, but upon being elected Colonel, resigned in favor of the Mexican War veteran, Charles J. Biddle. While with the Bucktails he was wounded at Dranesville, captured at Harrisonburg, and his name was frequently mentioned in the official reports. Appointed Brigadier-General for gallant services, September 7, 1862, he commanded the Second brigade, Second division, Twelfth Army corps, at Chancellorsville. Contracting pneumonia, he was in the hospital at Baltimore just before the battle of Gettysburg, but entrusted with a message from the War Department to General Meade, that the Confederates were in possession of the Union cipher, he secured the services of a daring Kentuckian to drive him to the field. Stopped once by Stuart's men, their Southern accent enabled them to escape, and Kane, though still too weak to sit on his horse, assumed command of his brigade upon the second day's fight. On the third day's fight his brigade, repulsed the charge of Jackson's old division under command of General Johnson. Worn out by wounds and exposure, Kane was compelled to resign November 7, 1863, being brevetted Major-General for "gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg." Upon the conclusion of the war he resided at his home in McKean County, but spent two winters in Philadelphia upon inheriting the old family house on Walnut Street, where he died December 26, 1883, of lobar pneumonia.

He was the first president of the Board of State Charities, a member of the American Philosophical, American Geographical and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, in addition to being a Free-Mason. He was the author of "The Mormons" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Alaska" (1868); and "Coahuila" (1877).

Since his death there have been established, in his honor, the "General Kane Post, No. 292," of Mount Union, Pa., the "Thomas L. Kane Post," of Washington Territory, the "Sons of Veterans, Thomas L. Kane Post," of Titusville, Pa., and the "U. V. L. Encampment, No. 6."

War, be commissioned in his place.¹ A second election was held and the men, acceding to his strongly expressed wishes, cast their votes in such a way that the tellers declared Charles J. Biddle² to have been elected Colonel and Kane Lieutenant-Colonel.

¹"Sir: I this day resign the post of Colonel of the 'Rifle Regiment of the Reserve Volunteer Corps of Pennsylvania,' respectfully presenting for appointment by you, to fill my place, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, whose merits as an officer "and a gentleman need no other advocacy on my part." ("History of "Pennsylvania Volunteers," by Samuel P. Bates, Vol. I., p. 909.)

²Charles John Biddle was born on April 30, 1819, at Philadelphia, Pa. After graduating at Princeton University in 1837, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He volunteered in the militia for the suppression of the native American and Catholic riots in 1844. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War he recruited a company, of which he was made Captain. This company was placed in a new regiment ordered for the regular army, having for its Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Johnson, who afterwards acquired a wide reputation in the Confederate army. Captain Biddle took part in the actions of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and was present also at the capture of the City of Mexico. In recognition of his bravery at Chapultepec, when against General Scott's "wish and "orders" he left a sick bed to take part in the action, he was brevetted Major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct," while General Kearney selected him as one of his aides-de-camp.

Upon the conclusion of the war, he resumed the practice of the law, and in 1853 married Miss Emma Mather. When the Rebellion broke out he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety and took an active part in the drilling of the troops. Upon the organization of the Bucktail regiment, and Thomas L. Kane's declination of the proffered Colonelcy, he was elected to that position, and to his efforts were largely due the shaping and progress of the regiment. In October, 1861, he was elected a member of Congress, and though offered a Brigadier-Generalship, decided that he could best serve his country in its legislature. After the close of the war, Colonel Biddle became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia "Age," in which position he continued till his death, which occurred upon September 28, 1873. The bulk of his literary work was editorial, but his essay "The Case of Major André," read in reply to Lord Mahon's attack on Washington in his "History of England," drew most favorable comments from the critical reviews. The essay was read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society and was subsequently printed.

Wishing to put upon record their appreciation of the honorable and unselfish act of Colonel Kane, the Captains of the several companies held a meeting, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of our "Colonel and accepting another officer in his place, which we "do because he insists upon it—and calls on us to give proof "of our attachment and confidence in him by this sacrifice of "feeling—we desire not to be forgotten Colonel Kane's self- "devotion; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we respectfully solicit Major General "M'Call, if there is no rule in the service to prevent his doing "so, to change the name of our regiment from the 'Rifle "Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve' to that of the 'Kane "Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve.'

"H. M'DONALD,

"JOHN ELDRED,

"E. A. IRVIN,

"ROY STONE,

"PHILIP HOLLAND,

"LANGHORN WISTER,

"A. E. NILES,

"WILLIAM T. BLANCHARD."¹

In compliance with this request a Special Order was issued from Headquarters, No. 95, and approved, and made of record by the War Department, changing the name as requested. Thus

¹ "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers;" by Samuel P. Bates, Vol. I., p. 909.

the official designation of the regiment became "The Kane Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve."

The regimental organization was shortly after completed by the election of John T. A. Jewett, Second-Lieutenant of Company D, as Adjutant, and the appointments of Dr. S. D. Freeman² as Surgeon, the Rev. W. H. D. Hatton as Chaplain and Henry D. Patton as Quartermaster.³

¹ The regiment was already known as the "First Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserves"; "Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers"; "Bucktails"; and "Seventeenth Pennsylvania." When it first entered upon active service it was occasionally referred to in the despatches as the "Kane Rifles," but in a short time "Bucktails" became the almost universal designation of the regiment and the one by which it was known throughout the two armies, though both in the organization and casualty reports it appears as the "First Rifles" or "Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves."

² S. D. Freeman was born in Potter County, Pa., on January 29, 1829. His father removed to Shippen Township in 1832, at which place Dr. Freeman attended the common schools. By hard study he fitted himself to enter the office of Dr. Wisner, a practicing physician of the borough, and a year later entered the Buffalo Medical University, from which he graduated with high honors in 1856. He married Miss Lucretia A. Reisdorph in 1855.

Upon the organization of the Bucktail regiment he was appointed surgeon, but his efficiency attracting the attention of his superior officers, he was, in 1862, promoted to the position of Medical Director and stationed at Baltimore, where he remained until the close of the war.

Subsequently he was appointed Medical Director of the Northwest Department, filling that position with headquarters at St. Paul, during Custer's campaign against the Indians. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the war for meritorious services.

In 1876 he was correspondent for the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, and visited Mexico with the committee during the complications which existed at about that time. He established a Sanitarium at Smethport, known by his name, in which he died on August 14, 1894.

³ Quartermaster Patton was not officially made Quartermaster till December. To be eligible to the office a rank of 1st-Lieutenant was necessary; hence, in December, the latter position in Company F being vacant, Patton was elected 1st-Lieutenant and then commissioned Quartermaster.



SURGEON S. D. FREEMAN



The election of Captain Roy Stone as Major created a vacancy in Company D, and Hugh W. McNeil¹ was elected Captain in his place, while John T. A. Jewett was promoted to

¹ Hugh Watson McNeil was born on January 10, 1830, in Oswego, N. Y., of Scotch parentage; his father being the Rev. Archibald McNeil, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. At eighteen he entered Yale University, and during his residence, which, owing to circumstances, was abridged, stood high in his class. Resuming his studies at Delaware College, he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, winning in addition to a recognition of his scholarship a reputation as an orator.

After his graduation he taught at the Union Academy for a year; filled a position on the United States Coast Survey under Prof. Alexander Bache for two years; and then entered the United States Treasury Department, where he remained for three years.

He was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and spent all his leisure studying law under the preceptorship of William H. Seward, then Senator. Though admitted to the bar in Washington City, his health, which had been impaired by overwork, forced him to return to New York, where he entered the law offices of Blatchford Seward. His health still continuing poor, and pulmonary disease threatening him, he removed to Warren, Pa., in 1858, hoping that such removal from the vicinity of the sea would be beneficial. At this place he filled the position of cashier of the Warren Bank, and rapidly became known and respected by his fellow townsmen.

Upon the outbreak of the war, when Roy Stone commenced the organization, in Warren, of the "Raftsmen Guards," McNeil was one of the first to enlist as a private; and upon its completion was elected Lieutenant. When the "Raftsmen Guards" became Company D, of the Bucktails, Stone, who had been previously elected Captain, became Major of the regiment, and McNeil thus became Captain of his company. At Dranesville, when for a short time Lieutenant-Colonel Kane was in charge of the brigade, McNeil assumed command of the regiment, and upon the resignation of Colonel Biddle was elected, on January 22, 1862, to the Colonelcy. Stricken with typhoid fever, he was unable to participate in the Peninsular campaign, but rejoined the six companies that took part in the Seven Days' retreat, at Harrison's Landing. These companies he commanded with marked skill at the Second Bull Run. The entire regiment being united before the Maryland invasion, McNeil at South Mountain directed and encouraged his men on to victory, but at Antietam, on September 16, 1862, while leading a charge, he was instantly killed. His body, escorted by a detachment from the regiment under command of Lieutenant McNaughton, was interred at Aubury, N. Y., with military honors.

First-Lieutenant¹ and D. G. McNaughton to Second-Lieutenant.

With the organization completed the sacrifice of Colonel Kane bore fruit. Colonel Biddle was indefatigable in his labors. Possessed of a remarkable ability to break in raw troops and gifted with a rare power of instilling into them the rudiments of military knowledge, he spared neither them nor himself in his efforts to produce the results he desired.² The calibre of the men in the regiment and their value to the Reserve Corps as a whole, was recognized; Major-General McCall himself taking great interest in their instruction.

The life in camp was by no means monotonous, nor the duties assigned to the men performed without an effort. Guard was mounted with the regularity that obtains in actual campaigning and long and repeated drills taxed the regiment's powers of endurance. The progress made was understood and appreciated by the men themselves, but they fretted at detention in a military training camp. They had enlisted to fight and

¹The dates of the various appointments are confused. The muster rolls show that Captain McNeil received his promotion June 1, while the election which made Stone Major did not occur till the 13th. Moreover, they show that Jewett was promoted to First-Lieutenant on June 12, but fail to show when he became Adjutant. Possibly, if not probably, some elections were held in anticipation of confidently expected results of others.

²In Company D was a man by the name of Francis Gruay, a Frenchman who had been soldiering in the French army for some eighteen years, and who had been wounded in South Africa. Known throughout the regiment as "French Frank," he proved of great assistance in instructing the men in the use of the sword and bayonet. His dexterity was remarkable, nor, it is said, did he ever lose a contest in which he engaged. He was appointed Drill Master, and though his instruction in the manual of arms was of great value in developing the efficiency of the men, his broken English was occasionally the cause of laughter. He was several times appointed Sergeant, but a too great fondness for liquor prevented his further promotion and caused him to be reduced to the ranks.

were anxious to engage in actual contest. Yet everything was uncertain. True, they had been mustered into the State service with the other regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, but the Corps had neither been called for nor accepted by the National Government. Difficulties to be overcome before the Government could be brought to accept the Reserves, upon the terms laid down by Governor Curtin intended to insure their existence as a body and to prevent their dissolution into isolated fragments, were plainly discernible, and were the chief subjects of conversation when the men were off duty.

But on the evening of June 21st the unexpected happened. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and the usual evening's quiet gave way to the bustle of preparation.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE STATE SERVICE.

The order to hold themselves in readiness to move, was received with mingled surprise and delight by the Bucktails. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, a growing recognition of the seriousness of the task laid upon the Government, if it would preserve the Union intact, was everywhere to be observed, and the men were anxious to do their part.

With the certainty of the severity of the coming contest, came an increased knowledge of the theatre of future operations. Kentucky was attempting her role of neutrality; the battle of Boonville, on June 17th, had secured Missouri to the Northern cause; and all things pointed to Virginian soil, as that doomed to sustain the fiercest struggle. Still, the Government failed to realize, even faintly, how desperate that struggle was to be.

Though Virginia had thrown in her lot with the secessionists, the hardy mountaineers, in her western districts, remained true to the affiliations of their forefathers. Already Colonel Lew Wallace, with his Zouaves,¹ had entered Virginia and on the 11th of June defeated the Confederates at Romney; General Patterson was watching the enemy at Harper's Ferry; and General McClellan was preparing to cross the State line, and inaugurate the campaign, that was to save the Virginian loyalists to the Union, by the creation of a new State, and to bear him to the command of the army in the east.

¹ The 11th Indiana.

[21 June 1861]

Colonel Wallace remaining in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md., where he was in danger of being overpowered, General Scott asked Governor Curtin to forward two regiments to that point to support him. The wisdom of the Pennsylvania Governor was becoming apparent. Pennsylvania's troops, shortly before declined by the Government, were now urgently required. Though the men had not been sworn into the United States service, not the slightest hesitancy was manifested.

The Bucktails and the Fifth Regiment were selected, supported by Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery; the entire battalion being placed under command of the Bucktail Colonel,—the veteran of the Mexican War—Charles J. Biddle. The Fifth Regiment was under command of Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, and Battery A, under Captain Charles T. Campbell. The feeling of mutual friendliness and reliance, inaugurated during this campaign, between the men of these three commands, continued until the end of their terms of service.

Notified on the evening of the 21st, excitement ran wild, till a few hours later, at sunrise on the 22d, the battalion was put upon cars, opposite Camp Curtin.¹ The infantry regiments had been furnished with arms, haversacks, blouses, caps, cartridge boxes, knapsacks; but knew little how to manage such baggage. About to commence hostilities, they regretted intensely the inferiority of the weapons which they now received. Most of the men, particularly those recruited by Lieutenant-Colonel Kane and Major Stone, had brought their own rifles to Harrisburg, but had been compelled to send them home. In exchange for guns, the value of which had been tested in their

¹ No flag having been given to the regiment either by the State or National Government, the flag that had been presented to Company E, at Wellsboro, was used throughout the ensuing campaign as the regimental colors of the Bucktails.

1861 June 23]

native forests, they now carried old-fashioned Harper's Ferry muskets. These muzzle loading flint locks had been altered to percussion ones; but the bore being deeper than the tube, or nipple, formed quite a chamber behind it. The resultant kick knocked half the men off their feet the first time they fired them. Some genius discovered a simple remedy. Taking two or three silver dimes, he rammed them down, effectually filling the chamber and eliminating "back action." The usual load was three buck-shot and one ball—"three cheers and a tiger," as the men expressed it.

Moving over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad a stop was made about noon at Huntingdon. The patriotic citizens, rejoicing in signs of activity on the part of the Government, and at the protection which such activity afforded to them, cheered the troops and served refreshments to them. Not only was an ample dinner provided, but sufficient remained to enable the soldiers to fill their haversacks with dainties. After dinner had been eaten, the troops again boarded the cars, leaving them in the evening at Hopewell.

The experience of the men on the first day, cheered by the people, fed by the women of the land, and carried on railroad trains without effort on their part, gave them but a poor idea of a soldier's life. At 2 A. M. the next day they were awakened. After breakfasting the march began. The roads were thick in dust and the day hot. Nor were the men used to carrying their own guns, cartridge boxes, haversacks, etc. Later, when campaigning had taught them the easiest way of carrying their heavy accoutrements and of husbanding their strength, the day's march of 23 miles would have been accomplished without much fatigue. But as yet they were green, and even those from the lumber and wild-cat districts found the task all that they could perform. At noon a stop was made

[23 June 1861]

at Bloody Run, where the two regiments were again fed by the appreciative townspeople. When it is remembered that the brigade numbered about 1500 men, the effort requisite to this deed of kindness becomes apparent. Night found the regiments a short distance from Bedford. Here it was necessary to establish the regiment's first "Field Hospital;" many of the command being completely exhausted. The night proved rainy, and this exposure to the rain, to those unaccustomed to it, was far from beneficial. The camp was named "McCall," and two days were spent in it. Then, on the 26th, a march of 15 miles was made to Centerville; followed by one on the next day of 8 miles, to within a quarter of a mile of the State line, where they went into camp. Company F had been presented with a flag by the loyal women of Mauch Chunk, upon their organization as the "Irish Infantry." As the regiments neared the line Lieutenant Bitterling seized the flag and, accompanied by some members of the company, carried it across the border and thrust its staff into the soil of Maryland. From the north and south sides, the men discharged their muskets in salute. Thus the colors of the Bucktail "Irish Infantry" were the first of those of the Pennsylvania Reserves to pass the border of the Keystone State. Though at first the men called their new place, "Camp Mason and Dixey," they soon changed its appellation to "Camp Misery and Despair." Its location made it unsuitable for the purpose to which it was put. Situated between two hills, the ground was almost marshy. The surrounding country was rough and hilly, and the water supply inadequate. The few houses in the immediate vicinity were of a poor type. Sickness was unwarrantably prevalent and rations exceedingly scarce. Later the men would have remedied the latter trouble themselves; but at this time they were

1861 July 7]

ignorant how to go about it, so that the Fourth of July was celebrated by a fast—and three guns fired at noon.¹

The real conditions of army life, first surrounded the men at this time. Drills of some sort took place three times a day, guard was religiously mounted, the camp policed and "sick-calls" responded to. Colonel Biddle labored unweariedly at instilling the fundamentals of drill into his men. The first regimental drill was held on the morning following the establishment of the camp upon a rough, stony hillside, and the efforts made to execute movements but partially understood were ludicrous. After that, company commanders devoted two or three hours each day to drill, rapid improvement rewarding their efforts.

Some members of Colonel Wallace's Zouaves visited the camp in their picturesque costume of grey trousers, short grey jackets and grey caps with red centerpieces. More fortunate than the Bucktails, some of them were armed with Minnie rifles.

By July 7th, Colonel Wallace having moved his camp towards Romney, Va., the citizens of Cumberland, Md., deprived of the protection which his proximity had afforded to them, became nervous. A report was circulated that a body of rebel cavalry was about to make a raid on the town, and a deputation visited Colonel Biddle, begging him to advance with his brigade, to protect both their lives and property. The distance was not far, but the movement involved the actual performance of the before tacitly accepted duty. Troops in the State service, paid by the State, were, in aid of the National Government, to enter the territory of a sister State. Colonel Biddle was not a man to stand on technicalities if the needs of a

¹"Done nothing to celebrate Independence—only three guns fired "at noon—dullest 4th I ever saw." (Diary.)

[7 July 1861]

moment required that he ignore them. At 9 o'clock in the evening the column was formed. Two hours later it entered the endangered town.

The Bucktails were much disappointed at the air of quiet that pervaded Cumberland, for the rumors that had been rife had led them to expect that active hostilities would be practically simultaneous with the crossing of the border. Colonel Biddle, however, perceiving that no immediate attack was to be apprehended, camped his men in the woods outside the town, the next morning moving the brigade to the camp formerly occupied by Colonel Wallace's command. This camp was on an elevated piece of ground, pleasantly situated, dry and healthy. The Bucktails enjoyed the change, and also a shooting match on the 9th for a prize of 50 cents.

Cumberland, Md., is situated on the border of Virginia;¹ twenty miles southwest of Cumberland, and also on the State border, is Piedmont; and twenty miles southeast of Piedmont is Romney. Thus a line from Cumberland to Piedmont and from Piedmont to Romney may be said to represent two sides of a square. If a line be drawn from Cumberland to Romney, a triangle is formed which will include nearly all the territory covered by the Bucktails during their present expedition. On the line from Piedmont to Romney, about five or six miles from the former, is a place called New Creek.²

Not being attacked by the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane was desirous of seeking him out. With the acquiescence of Colonel Biddle, he organized a body of scouts. This body of men was composed of three commissioned officers; Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, Captain Irvin and First-Lieutenant Hartshorne

¹ Virginia at that time; the section in which the Bucktails were about to campaign became shortly after part of the State of West Virginia—the portion of old Virginia that remained loyal.

² New Creek, Va., in 1861: Keyser, W. Va., to-day.

1861 July 13]

of Company K, and sixty men selected from the various companies in the regiment. No sooner was the organization effected than actual service commenced. On the morning of the 10th of July the "Kane Scouts" left camp, returned the next day, but only to leave and return again. On the morning of the 12th the scouts boarded the train, passed through the Cumberland mining region, up over the Switchback, on through the tunnel under the town of Frostburg, Md., and camped that night by an old stone grist mill on a small stream, a few miles from Piedmont.¹ It was raining very hard when the scouting party arrived at the mill, and the darkness was intense. Each of the scouts, supposing he was in the heart of the enemy's territory was on the alert. Pickets were posted, but the thick growth of bushes on each side of the creek made it difficult, during the prevailing weather conditions, to find them after they were posted. The commander of the scouts, kept the Corporal of the Guard busy during the entire night looking after the pickets.

In the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Kane divided his command into two parties,² commanded respectively by himself and Captain Irvin. Making an early start the scouts crossed the Potomac river and entered Virginia at Piedmont, where the Confederate cavalry, under Colonel McDonald, had been the day before. Guards were stationed at the various approaches of the town, while Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, with about forty

¹ Still, however, on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

² Inexperienced as they were, it is reported that one of these parties marching along, perceived through the mist and foliage, what appeared to be a rebel camp. A messenger was dispatched to the other party, with a request that it converge, so that the two parties coming together could assail the two flanks of the enemy and effect an easy capture. Before the messenger could deliver the request the two roads came together, and the supposed camp proved to be a white house and several white-washed buildings.

[13 July 1861]

of his men, proceeded to reconnoiter the surrounding country. He had not gone far before he became convinced that a force of the enemy was encamped in the vicinity of New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sergeant Kratzer, on a horse, suddenly "pressed into service," was sent back to the Sergeant at the Guard House, with an order commanding him to advance with his men, at the double quick, towards New Creek, taking cover if attacked, on the right. The Sergeant obeyed orders, and with his men trotted along in the hot sun for a mile or so, when coming across what he considered suspicious appearances, he sent out flankers on each side. Nothing dangerous being discovered, the jog-trot was resumed, and the Sergeant with his ten men, hot, dusty and perspiring, reported to his Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kane had ordered that Sergeant Kratzer remain in Piedmont with ten men; so that he had but fifty men, and Captain Irvin, with him. At New Creek was a brick house, known as the Armstrong House, and of this he took possession.

At this house a red-headed Presbyterian preacher was captured. Being an ardent secessionist, he was sworn by the Lieutenant-Colonel to carry his compliments to Colonel McDonald, with a message that though he had but fifty men, he would be delighted to have him, Colonel McDonald, pay him a visit. The preacher despatched, the command turned in for the night.

A youth, by the name of Kelly, whose home was in Cumberland, had accompanied the scouting party as guide. Shortly after daybreak, the pickets reported the sound of horses cantering on a hard road. Then it was remembered that the guide had stayed at the Station, and Captain Irvin was ordered to take a squad of men, armed with rifles borrowed from Captain Kelsey, of Cumberland, move across the lane, and fire into the

1861 July 14]

flank of the advancing party. The measure was taken too late, for the rebels coming upon the guide had cut his throat without awakening him. The fire of Irvin's squad, however, attracted the attention of the enemy's cavalry to it, and the men had hardly time to reach the house, running as fast as they were able. Inside Kane ordered his men to withhold their fire till he gave the order. The house stood some 75 feet back of the road or lane, and one of the men in Captain Irvin's squad, failing to reach it, threw himself into some grass and bushes.

As the Confederates swept down the road, they commenced firing two hundred yards away. For the first time the Bucktails were under fire, and for the first time heard the Confederates' yell. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane had tremendous difficulty in restraining his men from firing. He knew, that could he only inspire his raw command with confidence to wait till he gave the order, the enemy would pay heavy toll for his imprudence in advancing against a brick house in such order. But in many cases green soldiers under fire cannot be restrained from answering. When the cavalry reached a point level with the house, a private discharged his musket, and Lieutenant Boughton, of the Third Virginia, who was in the advance, dropped from the saddle. Hardly had the report of the solitary gun rung out than the entire party fired. The cavalry wheeled and retreated. With empty guns, the lust of battle upon them for the first time, the Bucktails rushed from the house to the pursuit. At the same time, the man who had taken refuge in the grass, rose to his feet and discharged his rifle at the retreating mass.

As soon as he could gain control of his men, Kane ordered them to bury the dead bodies of Lieutenant Boughton and Privates Bosley and Miller, which the Confederates had left behind them. Undoubtedly, though there was much to criti-

[13 July 1861]

cise in the conduct of his men, the victory was extremely beneficial to them. Though they had fired before he gave the order, thus discarding their opportunity to inflict the maximum of damage on the foe; and though they had rushed from the house with empty guns, deaf to his commands, to charge an enemy armed with sabres and double-barrelled shot guns and mounted on horses; yet they had been victorious and had escaped without a single man being either killed or wounded. When called upon to face the enemy again, they would do so with the courage and coolness that is born of victory.

Of the enemy, several of those wounded died subsequently. The attacking force must have been slightly over a hundred, and their loss in wounded about twenty.¹

On the 13th, Colonel Biddle moved his brigade to the vicinity of the bridge across the Potomac that had been burned by the Confederates; and on the 14th, a detachment under Captain A. J. Trout, of Company F, of the Fifth regiment, consisting of Companies A and F, of the Fifth regiment, and Company B, of the Bucktails, was ordered to occupy Piedmont. This Captain Trout did, placing Captain Wister in a stone house owned by a Mr. Hendrickson. The town was in a ferment, and the arrival of Confederate troops was expected momentarily. The Bucktails set to work to fortify the house. They even secured a five-pound cannon, in some way, and loaded it to the muzzle. Its discharge would have been somewhat disastrous to the defenders of the house, however, as it was not properly fastened. Shortly after dark, on the evening of the 15th, the picket station was attacked, but held its position

¹ See Kane's report to Colonel Biddle ("History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps"; by J. R. Sypher, p. 75.) The reports of the skirmish do not seem to be in the series of reports published by the Government; probably owing to the fact that the troops at this time were still in the State service.

1861 July 16]

obstinately. The enemy after losing five men retired, just as some troops, destined for Rosecrans in Ohio, arrived in the town.

On July 16th Colonel Biddle moved the entire brigade across the Potomac to Piedmont. The bridge having been destroyed, it was necessary to transport the baggage on the men's backs, a task that proved exceedingly laborious. Still by nightfall the operation was nearly completed, when a messenger from Lieutenant-Colonel Kane arrived, reporting his present position, which was somewhat an alarming one.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, ever seeking an opportunity to fight, had, with his scouts, advanced to within a few miles of Romney, fifteen or twenty miles from support.

Passing Ridgeville in the afternoon, the "Kane scouts," moving over the top of a small hill, had noticed a party of horsemen ride out into the open plain beneath. A moment later a series of white puffs of smoke, followed by sharp reports and the whiz of the rifle balls, had caused their commander to order them to fall in. The horsemen had not waited for this movement to be completed, but disappeared. Flankers having then thrown out the scouts had proceeded, while a messenger was sent back reporting the situation to Colonel Biddle. Halting near Romney, Kane had then taken possession of a stone house, despite the vigorous protests of its owner, and ordered his men to tear down a hewn log building, in its immediate vicinity, and use the timber thus obtained for barricades. The doors and windows being reinforced in this manner the Lieutenant-Colonel had drawn from his saddle bags a small United States flag, which was mounted over the house. A salute was fired over it, and after three cheers had been given, and pickets posted, the men had laid down to rest.

It was his duty to report his position to his commanding

[July 1861]

officer; and he had done so. He had not retreated, however, but proceeded farther towards Romney. He hoisted his flag and waited for the attack which he expected at any moment. As some of his pickets heard artillery moving, they did not regard the situation in the same light as he did. They felt that a stone house was ample protection against rifles, but the introduction of artillery altered the case.

Colonel Biddle at Piedmont, upon the arrival of Kane's messenger, put the brigade in motion, and before midnight, arrived to find his Lieutenant-Colonel comfortably ensconced in his improvised fort, while the scouts greeted his arrival with three cheers for the "Colonel and his men." Though Captain Campbell, of the artillery, wanted to try a few shots, Biddle was obdurate and the entire brigade moved back to Piedmont.¹

During their entire stay in this vicinity, daily scouting parties were sent out from the various companies.

On the 15th Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, of the Fifth, proceeded with Company C, of the Fifth regiment, and Companies A and G, of the Bucktails, to New Creek. Companies C and H, of the Bucktails were out on the 19th, and Company K on the 14th. When not scouting or doing picket duty the men were put through drills, and the combination of actual campaigning and severe drill tasks developed the regiments with extraordinary rapidity. The "Kane Scouts" had one other rather curious experience. One night they arrived at a large Virginia plantation, the proprietor of which had retired for the night. No necessity existing for disturbing the planter, the men made themselves comfortable. At day-break Kane sent

¹ Biddle's orders forbade him to attack Romney. The data for the various incidents in this book have been culled and collated from diaries, Captain Bard's "History of the Old Bucktails," and J. R. Sypher's "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps."

1861 July]

a Sergeant to waken the inhabitants of the house. The Sergeant knocked but received no response. "Kick," said Kane. The Sergeant applied his heels but without avail. "Break it in," said Kane. The planter soon made his appearance, and was informed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, that a more prompt response in future would save him trouble, adding, "We have had the pleasure of camping on your premises over night, and merely called to say good morning—Good morning, Sir."

While at Piedmont, some members of the Fifth regiment seized a printing office, and on the 18th issued "The Pennsylvania Reserves." The printing office was that of A. S. Trowbridge, editor of the "Piedmont Independent," who had been driven from his home by the secessionists. It was almost certainly the first, of the many papers issued during the war, by printers and editors who had enlisted in the army.

A large shoe making establishment furnished employment to many of Piedmont's citizens. Before the battalion left its stock was considerably depleted, while it does not appear that its bank account was greatly increased.

That as a whole the regiments were not beyond hope, is proven by a naïve remark. A grand ball was given at the principal hotel, the occasion being made delightful by the presence of the better of the ladies resident in the town. After the affair had been in progress for some time, one of them was heard to remark, "Really, the soldiers are not such a rough set of fellows after all."

The State authorities sent down a pay-master, and thus the men obtained a little pocket money. They also received blue pants and white flannel shirts.¹ The town was owned by them.

The companies had been originally restricted to 79 men,

¹ "Mean color but I must not complain." (Diary.)

[July 1861]

now it had been decided to recruit them up to 101. So recruits commenced to arrive.

Then came the report of the Union disaster of Bull Run. The regiments were ordered back to Harrisburg. Camp was broken on July 27th, and on July 31st the troops arrived at Camp Curtin.¹ They returned by the same route that they pursued a few weeks earlier, and at Huntingdon, were again the recipients of a dinner from the enthusiastic citizens. Having slept in the cars, they left the train, on the morning of July 31st, and thus ended their first campaign.

¹ July 27, train to Cumberland—march to Centerville; July 28 to Bedford; July 29 to Hopewell; July 30, train to Harrisburg.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

I.

INTO THE NATIONAL SERVICE.

When Governor Curtin, in May, had approved the bill inspired by himself in April, authorizing the organization of Reserve Volunteer Corps, he had been determined that when the Corps should be called upon to enter the National service it should do so as a unit. When requested by General Scott to send reinforcements to General Wallace at Cumberland, he had done so within a few hours. Still he held before himself the intention of forcing the Government, when accepting the various regiments, to receive them as a corps under the command of General McCall. By June 25th he received letters that indicated that the Government would accept the regiments, but would not accept any officer ranking above Colonel. Governor Curtin, determined to preserve the Corps' unity, again urged the acceptance of General McCall. On July 13th he was advised that the infantry regiments could be accepted, with the regiment of cavalry; but not the artillery. At the same time he was confidentially informed that McCall could be appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

General McCall, becoming acquainted with the status of the case, patriotically resigned the command of the Corps; but at the same time declined the proffered Brigadier-Generalship. Governor Curtin, inflexible and cool, again communicated with the Government, urging in the strongest terms that

[13 July 1861]

a Major-Generalship be given to General McCall, so that the spirit of the Corps might be preserved, and that it might enter the service as designed by him.

This letter was written on the 13th of July. The time of the three months' troops, in the vicinity of Washington, was nearly up, and an offensive movement by General McDowell, who commanded them, would have to be made promptly, if they were to do battle before being mustered out. In reality there was no reason to suppose that these green troops could end the contest; but action was necessary. Hence McDowell's march towards Bull Run was commenced.

Then Governor Curtin again offered his Reserve Corps to the Government. The seriousness of the situation confronting them commenced to be realized by the authorities. Should the short-term troops be victorious they would still shortly be mustered out. Should they be defeated and mustered out after such defeat, the case would be still worse. Moreover, in Pennsylvania there were fifteen regiments, equipped by the State, ready for service, anxious to be accepted for a term of three years, if the war did not end sooner, drilled by competent officers and of selected physique. Such a body must of necessity be worth securing, even at a sacrifice. On the 19th day of July Governor Curtin received the following message:

"Washington, D. C., July 19, 1861.

"Governor Curtin:

"The Secretary of War desires me to communicate the following as his instructions: With the exceptions of the regiments of Colonel Biddle and Simmons, assemble at once all other regiments, given in your despatch of yesterday, at Harrisburg, where they will be immediately mustered into service. They will then immediately proceed to the seat of war as previously ordered. Their services being imperatively

1861 July 25]

"demanded there. If it is not done promptly these regiments
"will be prevented from taking part in the battle, and the
"responsibility will rest on yourself.

"L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General."

The Governor realizing that he was accomplishing his end, devoted his whole energy to moving the troops to the National capital. Before he could do this, however, the Union troops had been defeated at Bull Run. Then at last the Government awoke. Ladies in Washington had driven out, on the 21st of July, to see the new made soldiers of the Government overthrow the despised Southern troops; but with horror witnessed their defenders come flying back, disordered and in confusion. No more was the war to be regarded as a triumphal march, or a battle as a spectacle. The conflict was to be to the bitter end. Reinforcements were required immediately, if the victorious enemy, whose flags waved within sight of the Capitol, was to be prevented from seizing the seat of government. Telegrams poured in on Curtin begging him to expedite the movement of his troops. "To-morrow won't do for your regiments. We must have them to-night."²

Colonel Biddle of the Bucktails, down at New Creek, W. Va., hearing the reports, telegraphed:

"New Creek Bridge, Va., July 25, 1861.

"Governor Curtin:

"We trust, Governor, that you will have us ordered to

¹"Andrew Gregg Curtin: his life and services," p. 270. The portion of the biography dealing with the Pennsylvania Reserves consists of little more than copies of correspondence between the Governor and the Government. Space forbids the insertion of much that is intensely interesting.

²"Andrew Gregg Curtin: his life and services," p. 272.

[25 July 1861]

"join General McCall's division at Washington. The Ohio troops are near enough to amply protect this line.

"CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Colonel Commanding."

The regiments of the Reserve Corps were forwarded as fast as possible, and upon their arrival at Washington and Baltimore, owing to their magnificent appearance, were welcomed as saviours.

On August 1st, Governor Curtin received notice from McCall that the entire Corps had been placed under his command. He had been appointed a Major-General, and Pennsylvania's "War Governor" had accomplished his design. Under its own General, the Corps had been taken into the service of the United States, intact.²

The exigencies of the situation made it advisable to send two regiments to the assistance of General Banks in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and on July 26th, General Scott telegraphed to Colonel Biddle:

¹ "Andrew Gregg Curtin: his life and services," p. 274. By General Orders, No. 2, by command of General Rosecrans, Colonel Biddle was assigned to the command of the District of Cheat River. (O. R. I. II., p. 763.) Probably the knowledge of this order caused him to telegraph Governor Curtin with such promptitude.

² With this exception: the military authorities decided that each division of three brigades should have four batteries—three volunteer and one U. S. Batteries A, B and G, of the artillery regiment, were assigned to McCall's division under this rule, the others being ordered to other commands. The cavalry regiment also was not regularly attached to the division. Trouble was experienced in its organization, and some of its companies were mustered into the National service separately. Ultimately, in September, General McCall secured the services of Captain George D. Bayard, of the regular army. Under his energetic leadership, the regiment assumed shape, was organized, and shortly after, with the First New Jersey, became celebrated throughout the country as "Bayard's Flying Brigade." Sometimes it, or a portion of it, operated with the Reserves, as at Dranesville; while in 1862, in the Shenandoah Valley, Kane's battalion of Bucktails was temporarily attached to it.

1861 August 6]

"Hasten with the two Pennsylvania regiments to join the
"force at Harper's Ferry."¹

On July 28th, however, the Second Regiment was ordered to Sandy Hook² to strengthen General Banks' force; so that upon the arrival of the Bucktails and the Fifth regiment at Harrisburg, while the Bucktails were ordered to Sandy Hook, the Fifth regiment proceeded towards Washington.

Upon arriving at Harrisburg, Colonel Biddle ordered his regiment into camp. Preferring a camp of his own to quarters in Camp Curtin, he selected a site near the river. Efforts were made to get the regiment into shape. Letters to be placed on the men's caps were obtained, as were also blue overcoats, cotton-flannel drawers and other necessary clothing. The question of guns made serious trouble; some of the men were anxious to obtain Minnie rifles, but others knowing more about the matter were determined not to accept such weapons. On the 2nd, delegations from each of the companies met, and appointed a committee, of three men from each company, to interview the officers, and find out their intentions. They were determined to enter the army as a rifle regiment, or remain out. On the 5th, one company was marched up to the arsenal to receive guns. Upon seeing that they were Minnies, they declined to take them, and returned to camp empty handed. Their decision was expressed bluntly. They would not accept such weapons; in fact they would leave the army first. The details of the dispute are somewhat hazy; but at all events, on August 6th, they accepted Enfield and Springfield guns, some receiving one kind and some the other. Both these makes

¹ O. R. I. LI. i., p. 427.

² Sandy Hook is on the north bank of the Potomac, nearly opposite Harper's Ferry.

[6 August 1861]

were muzzle loaders, and many were the disputes as time went on, as to which carried the more accurately.

During the few days spent at Harrisburg, there was much of interest to see. Camp Curtin was filled with new regiments, and these raw recruits looked upon the Bucktails, who had been fighting and scouting for six weeks, as veterans. By request, one evening Colonel Biddle marched the Bucktails down to the parade ground.

It having been announced the day before that they would be put through dress parade, the camp was crowded with visitors. The ground itself was smooth, hard and clean; the men had taken great pains with their personal appearance; and their Colonel had confidence in their ability. As the companies wheeled into line, the movement was executed with the accuracy and precision of machinery; and when the Colonel put them through the manual of arms their execution was as near perfect as possible. "Order—arms," he commanded. The blow of the butts of the guns on the hard ground was so like the report of a six-pounder, that the soldiers and citizens watching, broke into cheers. Never at any future time did the regiment acquit itself so well, and each man felt fully repaid for his efforts when he noted the proud smiles upon the faces of Colonel Biddle and Lieutenant-Colonel Kane.

On August the 8th, through Special Orders, No. 168, by order of Major-General Banks, the Bucktails were assigned to the First brigade, Colonel George H. Thomas, commanding.¹ Accordingly at 10 A. M. on that date, tents were struck, by noon the regiment had boarded the railroad cars, and next morning was in Baltimore. Leaving the cars at 7 A. M. the men were to march through the city to another railroad, which ran to their destination. Colonel Biddle, anxious to avoid

¹O. R. I. LI. i., p. 442.

1861 August 9]

trouble, ordered his men to march with empty guns. Remembering the experience of the Massachusetts troops, that had been assaulted in Baltimore on April 19th, many secretly disregarded the order and loaded their muskets. The precaution proved unnecessary, the march being uneventful. Boarding the railroad once more, before night they disembarked at Sandy Hook.

At this point the Bucktails found the Second regiment. This regiment had been having an unpleasant experience. When it had arrived General Banks had inquired on whose orders it had come. Ascertaining that it had come on its own authority, he then declined to have anything to do with it, though he assigned it camping ground. The men were shortly brought under the influence of a report, that as they, as State troops, had crossed the border line without being mustered into the United States service, they were free. As is usual in such cases the trouble was increased by officers who hoped to profit by it. Rations were bad and quarters were worse. When an attempt was made to muster the regiment into the United States service, about a fourth refused to hold up their hands. The next morning the attempt was repeated; those who already had been mustered by holding up their hands, being ordered to do so again. It seemed, to these latter, harder to get in than out, and a number declined. A third of the regiment was thus lost and sent home in disgrace. Eleven officers were detailed to conduct them, the order reading "this order is peremptory and "must not be disobeyed." On arriving at Philadelphia, Governor Curtin refused at first to receive the officers and then showed them a telegram from General Banks' Assistant Adjutant-General, stating that they, as well as the men, had been sent home, having refused to take the oath. They soon convinced the Governor that the telegram was false; but on re-

[9 August 1861]

turning to camp they found that the men, who had been mustered twice before they left, had been made to go through the ceremony a third time; and further, that as after the third muster the men had been informed that their absent officers would not return, and that they, the men, would be transferred to other companies, some companies, naturally disgusted, had left almost in a body.¹

The Bucktails had little to do while at Sandy Hook. Lieutenant Harrower, with a squad conducted some rebels to Fort Henry on August the 14th; but with this exception nothing seems to have occurred. Rations were "much as before, excepting that bread was dispensed with."

On August 16th, orders were received to march. On the 17th, a rainy day, the regiment marched to within two miles of Jefferson, a distance of about 13 miles. On the 18th, it covered 6 miles, reaching Point of Rocks; on the 19th, passing Buckeystown, it arrived at the Monocacy river; and on the 21st, camped at Hyattstown. Upon this march, the regiment suffered through the contemptible acts of secessionist sympathizers. Disregarding the codes of civilized nations, wells were poisoned, and, in one case at least, a soldier asking for buttermilk at the rear of a house, was given a glass in which deadly poison had been put. At least three of the Bucktails died in a few days from being poisoned, and numbers were made dangerously ill.²

At Hyattstown some recruits were received, and here the

¹The experience of the Second regiment is quoted here for two reasons: firstly, as a matter of justice; and secondly, as a possible explanation as to why no attempt was made to muster the Bucktails. (See "Our Campaigns," by Adjutant E. M. Woodward.)

²Entries in various diaries establish the actuality of these dastardly deeds: and also lead to the belief that other regiments had like experiences.

1861 September 19]

Nineteenth New York got into trouble. The men in this regiment had enlisted as they supposed for three months; but the Act of New York, of April 16, 1861, provided that the volunteers enlisted under it, should be liable to be turned over to the United States Government "at all times."¹ The men expected to be mustered out on the 22nd, but the Government desired their services for two years, and so requisitioned the State of New York. Disappointed though they were, they would probably have acquiesced, had they been treated with less display of force, or had the matter been fully explained to them. But on the morning of the 22nd, the Bucktails were ordered out with fixed bayonets, while Colonel Thomas' cavalry, dismounted, formed a parallel line with them. At the far end of the line thus formed Perkin's Rhode Island battery was unlimbered. Then the Nineteenth New York was marched, unsuspectingly, into the lane and commanded to stack arms. This done, they were told that the Government had need of their services, and that those who were loyal would advance and take their guns. Stung by the indignity of the circumstances 203 men refused. Colonel Thomas then ordered the recusants under arrest. Shortly after, the Bucktails were ordered to mount guard over them, the quarters in which they were placed being described as an old "cow-pen." General Banks treated the mutineers with extreme consideration. On several occasions he addressed them himself, wisely but firmly. The efforts of the officers and their Chaplain also had effect. Ultimately all but 23 returned to their commands. Further persuasion being useless, on September 17th, twenty-three members of Company A, of the Bucktails, conducted the recusants to Fortress Monroe, where they were sentenced to

¹ "At all times" during two years.

[29 August 1861]

hard labor for two years. By Special Order of November 21, 1861, they were released upon consenting to serve in the Second New York, in which regiment they made good reputations.¹

On August 29th, the Bucktails marched to near Darnestown. Colonel Thomas was detached from the brigade and Colonel Biddle succeeded him in command. While at Darnestown each company received two bugles. As this apportionment resulted in more bugles than men with ability to blow them, the result was far from pleasing.² The companies took turns at guard duty; two being required to guard the camp and one the Nineteenth New York mutineers.

By this time, too, the men were making advances both in cookery and in obtaining food; though their methods were still crude. A mess-pan of green corn and potatoes was looked upon as a delicacy. When the guards were forbidden to pass any in, midnight parties stole out to dig potatoes and husk corn. "Beef was scarce, pork plenty, rice and beans as usual, with "once in a while some pressed vegetables which were used to "make soup with." Their "rations were half flour, half hard

¹ See "Cayuga in the Field"; by Henry and James Hall. It has been charged, how correctly it is impossible to decide, that the trouble was fanned by some of the lower officers, who intended, if the men were mustered out, to have them re-enlisted in companies to be formed by themselves, thus assuring to themselves higher commissions than they then held. Adjutant Woodward, in his history of the Second Reserves, remarks, "In fact, they tried the same game on that "had been so successfully played by the mutineers of our regiment, "but they had the wrong man to deal with." ("Our Campaigns," by Adjutant E. M. Woodward, p. 56.) Like the Second Reserves, the Nineteenth New York later proved itself to be of exceeding bravery.

² An earnest attempt made to secure the names of all the musicians has proven futile. In the muster rolls those known certainly are given. Some of the musicians seem to have paid less attention to their special duties than to fighting. The band never had a Drum-Major. When Colonel Kane drilled his battalion he had a special drill in which all the commands were given by bugle calls.

1861 September 25]

"crackers and in a while some Indian meal." The flour constituted a difficulty. At first it was cooked by making a thick dough by mixing it with water, and then frying it in grease. This method answered "very well"; but the slap-jacks that were attempted by the would-be-chefs were "as heavy as lead."¹ If they were heavier than bread fried in grease, their weight must have been great indeed. Later on an oven was built and soda provided. One of the company volunteered to help and expectations ran high. Then they "had some light bread, but "it was sour, but this went some better than before."

On September 25th, the Bucktails and the Second regiment broke camp, and marching 15 or 20 miles reached Tenallytown, at which place the other regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were congregated, under the command of Major-General McCall, as a division of the Army of the Potomac.²

When he had established his command in pleasant camps, General McCall had instructed his officers to use all possible diligence in instructing their regiments in military matters. The entire Corps proved remarkably apt, and it has been said that it contained Sergeants fit to be Generals, and Privates competent to command brigades. A provisional brigade organization had been made, the troops had passed in review before President Lincoln and General McClellan; and had been presented with regimental flags by Governor Curtin, purchased through money donated by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.³ Then on September 16th, the brigade was regu-

¹"Such messes it would have made our mothers smile could they "but have seen us cooking." (Diary.)

²Immediately after the defeat at Bull Run, General McClellan had been ordered east to assume command and immediately devoted his energies to reorganizing the demoralized troops and assimilating the new regiments that arrived daily.

³This flag presentation occurred on September 10, 1861, while the

[25 September 1861]

larly organized. The First brigade commanded by Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds, consisted of the regiment of cavalry, and the Fifth, First, Second and Eighth regiments; the Second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General George G. Meade, consisted of the Bucktails, the Fourth, Third, Seventh and Eleventh regiments; the Third brigade, commanded by Colonel McCalmont¹ of the Tenth, consisted of the Tenth, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth regiments.

Not long after the arrival of the Bucktails at Tenallytown, they noticed that visitors to their camp were not as frequent as to others; while the vendors of pies, apples, peanuts and such like commodities rarely penetrated within its precincts. It seems that the reputation of the regiment had preceded it, and upon its arrival men of other regiments, intent on adding to their food supply, committed their depredations under the protection of a bucktail in their caps. It is too much to say that no Bucktail ever violated the laws of property; but it is certain that they were made to father many sins not their own. Colonel Biddle prevailed upon Headquarter authorities to issue an order prohibiting the wearing of bucktails, by men not enrolled in his regiment, under penalty of arrest. Such was the effect, that but little time elapsed before the regiment ceased to be regarded as a band of Ishmaelites.

When the Bucktails came into camp on September the 25th, they were hard up, financially. The State had paid them up to the time they had returned to Harrisburg after their cam-

Bucktails and 2nd regiment were at Darnestown; these regiments therefore received theirs subsequently. A spirited account of the ceremonies at Tenallytown is to be found in Sypher's "History of the "Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," p. 114, et seq.

¹This appointment was to be in force only until the arrival of the General who should be appointed.

1861 October 9]

paign in Maryland and Virginia.¹ When they left for Sandy Hook it was supposed they were under the orders of the Government and that they would be mustered in promptly. But though nearly two months had elapsed they had not been mustered. When the pay-roll was made out, it was therefore necessary to leave the column, "date of muster" blank. The Adjutant-General, or the Paymaster, thereupon notified Colonel Biddle, that his regiment was not in the service, but that he would send a mustering officer immediately. Colonel Biddle inquired if the muster would date from the time the regiment entered the service of the United States, and was informed that the muster would date from the date the muster was made—that it was impossible to ante-date any muster. Colonel Biddle promptly notified the authorities that if he and his regiment were not then in the United States service, they never would be. Further, that he would immediately march his regiment back to Harrisburg, as at that place, at least, no question would be raised as to his regiment having been mustered. The authorities knew that the Bucktail Colonel was a man of his word, and they also knew that the regiment had been actually performing service under the orders of the National Government: hence a compromise was effected. The pay-rolls were made out "Mustered into service by order of the Secretary of War." This was the only muster ever made of the Bucktails.²

¹In his message to the Legislature, January 8, 1862, Governor Curtin stated that the expense of raising, clothing, maintaining, etc., the Reserve Corps including "the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State, has amounted to \$855,444.87." ("Andrew Gregg Curtin: his life and services," p. 236.)

²"One of the regiments, First Pennsylvania Rifles, were never mustered into the U. S. service, but have been held on their muster into the State service, which provided for their transfer to the United States." (From a communication regarding the discharge of the Reserve Corps sent to the War Department, by General Meade, dated April 24, 1864. O. R. I. XXXIII., p. 925.)

[9 October 1861]

On October 9th, the division was ordered to cross the Potomac and enter the State of Virginia. To the Bucktails was given the advance. The troops were ordered to carry two days' cooked rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, quite a heavy load for the majority of the regiments who had had no active experience. By the night of the 10th camp was established at Langley, on the southern bank of the Potomac, some ten miles northwest from Washington, while in honor of the loyal Governor of the State, the men named it "Camp Pierpont."

The location of the new camp caused the division of Pennsylvania Reserves to become the right of the Army of the Potomac, which by the end of October must have numbered over 150,000 men. This force was concentrated in the vicinity of Washington. On October 18th, having received information, which later proved to be incorrect, that the Confederates had abandoned the vicinity of Leesburg, General McClellan ordered General McCall to make on the following morning a reconnaissance to Dranesville. By the evening of the 19th, two brigades laid at Difficult Creek, the third with the Bucktails, sleeping at Dranesville itself.¹ The next day reconnaissances were made in all directions. Companies A, G, H, I and K, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, moved in the direction of Hunter's Mills. Marching along the crest of a hill the party sighted a squad of cavalry on another hill some ten or twelve hundred yards away. The enemy passed behind the shelter of some trees, but one of them, bolder than the rest, stepped in front of the cover. The distance which separated him from the Bucktails warranted his considering himself safe. Yet Lieutenant-Colonel Kane looked around and calmly ordered three men to pick him off. They dropped to their knees,

¹ See McCall's testimony, "Report of the Joint Committee on the "Conduct of the War," Part II., p. 257, et seq.

1861 October 28]

took aim and fired. Useless as the attempt to hit a man at such a distance seemed, the volley was successful, the cavalryman being shot through the back of his head, the ball coming out at the eye.¹ Carrying his body with them, the Confederates made off, after a sharp skirmish.²

At 8 A. M. on the 21st, General McCall was ordered by General McClellan to return to camp, and did so. Had this order not been issued, it is possible the massacre at Ball's Bluff, later in the day, would have been averted.³

After the Bucktails had returned to Camp Pierpont the weather commenced to get cold, a heavy frost occurring on the 25th. On the 28th, General McCall reviewed the troops, but

¹ By securing his cap dropped by those carrying away his body, he was identified as Captain White, of the 5th Virginia cavalry. A dispute arose as to which gun fired the successful bullet, but it seems to be the general belief that it was an Enfield in the hands of ———, of Company G. Later such feats of marksmanship became frequent.

² "I . . . met Lieutenant-Colonel Kane with a battalion of the "Tigertail Rangers, who had a skirmish with a detachment of secessionists at that place and routed them. . . . Colonel Kane afforded me every "facility for the reconnaissance in his power." (Whipple's report, O. R. I. V., p. 288.)

³ See again McCall's testimony, "Report of the Joint Committee "on the Conduct of the War," Part II., p. 259, for particulars as to the order. A little higher up the Potomac some Union troops, under General Stone, had been ordered to co-operate with McCall by making a feint at crossing from the north to the south bank of the river. Believing the enemy not to be in force, and believing that McCall was in supporting distance, Stone on the 21st ordered some of his troops across. Having crossed, the troops advanced, but were pushed back to the bluff. Stone then sent a force under Colonel Baker to their assistance. The Confederates, knowing that McCall had withdrawn, improved their opportunity. The battle degenerated into a massacre. The Union troops having in default of a bridge been ferried over, were now hurled back by an overwhelming force to the edge of the bluff, to be shot or drowned. Their loss was about 1000; while the Confederates lost but 155 according to the official reports.

[28 October 1861]

with this exception little happened of interest. Winter caps and winter coats were received, also new cartridge boxes, etc.; then as rain and snow became more frequent, the men worked at their winter quarters and erected fire-places.

Some time during this month, Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord reported for duty to General McCall, and was assigned to the command of the Third brigade.

Colonel Biddle had been elected a member of Congress, and felt it to be his duty to resign his military commission, in order to take his seat untrammelled. A Brigadier-Generalship was offered to him, but he declined it, believing that he could best serve his country in its legislative body. Leaving the Bucktails on November the 25th, his resignation was officially accepted on December 12th, 1861. There was a suggestion made that the regiment should immediately elect Lieutenant-Colonel Kane to the Colonelcy; but he, remembering that he had once before resigned the position, felt that he would prefer to let the men see how he administered the office before seeking election. The vacancy therefore was not filled.

The vicious nature of the law that permitted the men in the Reserve Corps to elect their own officers, was already commencing to bear fruit in the creation of jealousies and the formation of cliques. The Bucktails probably suffered less than others, still they did not escape.

The principal promotions in the regiment to the middle of December were as follows:

L. W. Gifford, Second-Lieutenant, of Company C,¹ was

¹Leander Wallace Gifford was born April 16, 1834, in Norwich, McKean County, Pa. He was educated at the Smethport High School. Upon attaining manhood he embarked in mercantile business, being associated with N. S. Butler, Olean, N. Y. Upon the outbreak of the war he became a member of Company C, and upon its organization was elected Second-Lieutenant. Promoted to Captain in 1861 he par-

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promoted to Captain of Company C, to succeed Captain John A. Eldred, who resigned; and First-Sergeant Oscar D. Jenkins was promoted to Second-Lieutenant.

W. R. Hartshorne, First-Lieutenant of Company K, was transferred to the Signal Corps.² Chandler Hall, First-Lieutenant of Company H, was promoted to Captain and Acting Quartermaster, U. S. V. To fill the vacancy, John D. Yerkes, Orderly-Sergeant, was elected First-Lieutenant. Second-Lieutenant Evan P. Dixon, being thus passed over resigned from the service and shortly after Joel Swayne was elected Second-Lieutenant.³

icipated in the Valley campaign, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, in 1862, being wounded at Harrisonburg. The wound and exposure undermined his strength and he was compelled to resign November 17, 1862. Subsequently to the war he resumed mercantile life at Emporium, Pa. Then he became a partner in the firm of Hall & Kaul, at St. Mary's, Pa. He was engaged in the drug business for a short time, but removed to Washington, and under President Cleveland was appointed to a position in the Solicitor's office of the Treasury. He afterwards became a lieutenant of the watch of the Treasury, holding that position till his death, which occurred on January 12, 1901. He was a Mason of the 32d degree.

²This assignment took effect apparently early in the summer of 1861.

³The record of Captain Yerkes precludes the possibility of questioning his fitness. But the ability of the men to prevent officers rising was well illustrated in his case.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

II.

DRANESVILLE.

General McClellan had risen at one leap to the command of the army, after its defeat at Bull Run, through the prestige of his successful campaign in western Virginia. This rapidity of his rise deprived him of the opportunity of more active service in minor commands. Yet he was without doubt absolutely unequalled as an organizer. His ability in this respect was phenomenal; his results were produced with remarkable rapidity.

He knew that only well organized and drilled troops could hope to succeed against those of the South, officered as they were for the most part, by graduates of the United States Military Academy. As the troops from the Northern States poured into Washington they were, through his efforts, transformed from recruits into soldiers. While a delay in resuming active operations against the South, was not only desirable, but necessary, an extended period of inactivity was little relished by the North. The Confederate army not only remained in possession of the Bull Run battle-field, in sight of Washington; but controlled the Potomac below the capital, thus crippling her commerce. McClellan, from his knowledge of the necessities of an army, was desirous of obtaining an ideal equipment of men and supplies before undertaking offensive movements. Hence no operations were undertaken from July to December,

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with the exception of that resulting in the disaster of Ball's Bluff, which only served to fan the flame of desire, on the part of the Government authorities, for action that would result in effective retaliation. As winter came on the difficulties of such operations increased. The soil and climate of Virginia are most unfavorable to military movements. Without warning, storms cause the rivers that flow across the State to rise with such speed as to preclude their being crossed by armies, and at the same time turn the roads into quagmires.

Notwithstanding this period of preparation, however, a battle was fought before the year closed. On December 19th, General McCall received reports, indicating that the enemy had pushed a strong foraging party towards Dranesville. He immediately ordered General Ord to move his brigade the next morning in that direction, with the two-fold object of driving away the enemy's pickets and of obtaining forage himself. To strengthen Ord's brigade, the Bucktails, a force of cavalry, and Captain Easton's Battery A, were ordered to accompany it.¹

The Confederate foraging party, in search of hay, was stronger than suspected. It was protected by four regiments of infantry, aggregating 1,600 men, 150 cavalry, and a battery of four pieces, all under the command of General J. E. B. Stuart.²

No election having been held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Biddle, the command of the Bucktails naturally devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Kane. At this time he was lying ill in Washington. Fearful that some active operation or forward movement would be made, while he was absent, he had extorted promises from a friend and his surgeon to advise him should marching orders be received.

¹ O. R. I. V., p. 480-481.

² Stuart's report, O. R. I. V., p. 490.

Upon receiving notice of the projected reconnaissance through these sources, he insisted on being moved. Wrapped in blankets, he was carried to an ambulance and thus taken to his tent. The next morning, to the surprise of his regiment, he took his place on horse-back at its head.

Starting at 5 A. M. General Ord moved his column along the road towards Dranesville. Reports had led him to believe that the force he was likely to meet was not very strong and was destitute of artillery. Some confusion in the movements of his own troops caused him to enter Dranesville, 12 miles from his starting place, with only his cavalry and artillery, supplemented by the Bucktail and Ninth regiments which were thrown out as flankers.

Dranesville is situated on the Leesburg pike, which runs southeast from Leesburg to Alexandria. The road from Camp Pierpont, over which the regiments had moved, runs into the Leesburg pike at a sharp angle, a short distance east of Dranesville, and at a still shorter distance east of this junction a road runs, at right angles from the pike, southwest to Centreville. South of the Leesburg pike, on both sides of the Centreville road, there is open ground; the clearing being double the width on the eastern side of the road than it is on the western side. In this wide clearing there is a brick house. Beyond the clearing and fields, on each side, are heavy woods.

As General Ord was in Dranesville, he was therefore in a position where the Centreville road entered the pike in his rear. While waiting for the other regiments to arrive he placed the artillery, cavalry, Ninth regiment and two companies of Bucktails in positions to defend the approaches of the town. The remaining ten companies of Bucktails, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kane were ordered to occupy the pike.¹

¹ Ord's report, O. R. I. V., p. 478.

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Kane, who during the advance to Dranesville, had been scouting, had already noticed the brick house,¹ before mentioned, and realized that it would prove of great value, should the enemy, advancing up the Centreville road, attack on both sides of that road. His present duty, however, was to investigate the woods, between the Leesburg pike and the Potomac river. After some distance had been covered, the regiment arrived at a farm-house, and here the Lieutenant-Colonel captured a man accused of shooting pickets. Forwarding the captive to the proper authorities, the regiment commenced to retrace their steps; but hardly had they done so, when an orderly from General Ord, delivered a message to the Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter raised himself in his stirrups and gave the command: "Forward, Bucktails, there's fun ahead." The men broke into a run, came down the road to within a hundred yards of the enemy, filed right, and came into line. The line covered the brick house, and Lieutenant Rice, with Company I, was ordered to take possession of the building itself.

By this time the Confederates were moving to the attack. Captain Niles, with Company E, of the Bucktails, and Captain Smith, with Company A, of the Ninth regiment, having been detached and thrown forward as skirmishers, first felt the assault. They now, falling back slowly before the enemy, regained touch with their respective regiments.² General Ord

¹ The house had been occupied by General McCall in October. (Kane's report, O. R. I. V., p. 481.)

² See map drawn by H. H. Strickler, of Company A, Ninth Regiment, O. R. Atlas, Vol. I, Plate XLI. The sketch accompanying report of General Ord, O. R. Atlas, Vol. I, plate XIII., is inferior. The official reports of the battle, printed in O. R. I. V., are not as clear as might be desired; but an excellent account by Colonel A. P. Sharpe, who was on General Ord's staff, was printed some time since in the Philadelphia Weekly "Times," and reprinted in the "Carlisle Herald." Numerous other reports are, of course, current.

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ordered his artillery into position, but in its endeavor to act promptly, the battery ran past its station and upset one of its guns. Thus the Confederate artillery opened fire about fifteen minutes before Captain Easton could get his guns working.¹ When the battery did open, it did so with magnificent effect; its third shot hitting the opposing battery and compelling its withdrawal.²

When the battle assumed form the Union line was formed by the Bucktails on the left (east of the Centreville road), a portion of the Sixth regiment in the center and the Ninth regiment on the right (both the latter west of the Centreville road). The battery was in the rear, fronting down the Centreville road, but on the north side of the Leesburg pike which runs at right angles to the Centreville road. The other regiments and the cavalry were in reserve. The Confederates had made an attempt to turn the Union left flank, leaving the cover of the woods and charging forward in good form. But the Bucktails had met the attack with such a vigorous and well directed fire that the Confederates had retreated to the woods.³ On the right Colonel Jackson's Ninth regiment had maintained its position bravely.⁴

General Ord having placed his cavalry safely on the left flank; and ordered Captain Easton to right the overturned gun and place it with two others in an advantageous position, found

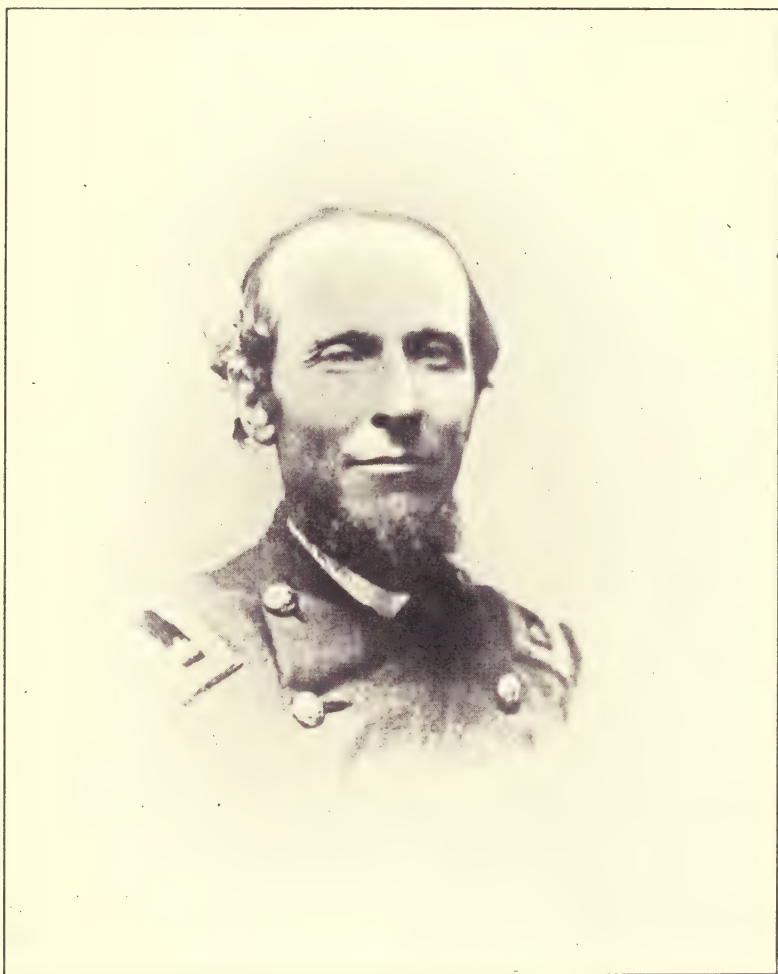
¹ Stuart's report, O. R. I. V., p. 491.

² Easton's report, O. R. I. V., p. 489.

³ According to General Stuart's report (O. R. I. V., p. 491), this attack was made principally by the 10th Alabama and 6th Carolina, both regiments losing heavily.

⁴ It suffered more than necessary, through the enemy gaining the first fire. Understanding the Bucktails were close to them, and fearful of firing on members of their own brigade, one of the men had challenged the Confederate troops with, "Are you the Bucktails?" The answer, "Yes," was but the prelude to a murderous volley.





LIEUT.-COL. ALANSON E. NILES

1861 December 20]

that his artillery had practically silenced the enemy's, and showed no signs of being discomposed by the fire directed at it.

The other regiments assigned to positions in reserve, were sheltering themselves in ditches and under fences, as best they could. None of the brigade, with the exception of the Bucktails had previously been under fire; hence General Ord's decision, which he now made, to push forward his infantry, involved a test of their mettle. Their task, made easier by the wonderful practice of Captain Easton's battery, was to cross the fields, enter the woods and drive back the enemy.

General Ord personally superintended the charge, at the head of which Kane placed himself with his Bucktails.¹ The Ninth regiment, led by the intrepid Jackson, was no less eager to prove its valor. The column swept forward, General Ord doing his utmost to urge on the rear regiments. In the front, Captain Niles of the Bucktails, his tall figure rendering him dangerously conspicuous, charged forward, till a bullet, piercing his lung, made him drop to the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kane was struck in the face by a ball that pierced his upper jaw. A moment's halt, just sufficient to tie a bandage of some sort, and he again, despite the pain and loss of blood, resumed his position at the lead of his men. In the face of such determination, resistance was useless. Breaking in disorder the Confederates fled.

General Ord, having heard that General McCall had arrived on the ground, had, after he saw that the brigade had gained the woods, formerly occupied by the Confederates, gone to the rear to report. General McCall had ordered up the brigade of General Reynolds to support Ord's; but before

¹ "Kane, at the head of his regiment leading. His and Jackson's "regiments required no urging." (Ord's report, O. R. I. V., p. 479.)

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it arrived the battle had been won. A pursuit of half a mile was all that was permitted, after which General McCall ordered General Ord to withdraw his brigade. The Bucktails, who requested a few minutes' grace, were thus deprived of the capture of a gun abandoned by their opponents.

The moral effect of the victory, thus achieved by one brigade of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, cannot be overestimated. It was the first victory gained by troops in the Army of the Potomac, and coming after the disaster of Bull Run and the massacre of Ball's Bluff, had an added significance. Though the number of men engaged was not large, the battle afforded proof, both of the ability of Northern officers, and the valor of Northern troops. General Ord's force was little, if any, superior in numbers to that of General Stuart's; yet he inflicted more than three times the punishment he received, his loss being 68, to Stuart's 194.¹

In a dispatch to General McClellan, General McCall said:

"Ord's brigade, with the First Rifles, and Easton's battery, 'had a brisk affair with four regiments and a battery of the 'rebels at 12 M. to-day. . . . The Rifles behaved finely. 'Lieutenant-Colonel Kane very slightly wounded, but still in the 'field.'"²

In his official report, General Ord says:

"The wounded officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane and Captain Niles, of the Kane Rifles . . . were conspicuous, 'leading their men when wounded.'"³

Lieutenant-Colonel Kane in his official report, says:

"Of my own officers and the men I love I am too proud 'to say more than that they all, without an exception, did their

¹ Ord's report, O. R. I. V., p. 489. Stuart's report, O. R. I. V., p. 494.

² O. R. I. V., p. 473-474.

³ O. R. I. V., p. 480.

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"duty; but it is my place to mention the courage of Captain
 "Ent during the brief period when you were good enough to
 "place the Sixth under my command. I cannot consider it out of
 "place, either, for me to bear my own testimony to the admir-
 "able conduct of Captain Easton and the brave artillerists with
 "him, who served the guns of Battery A, from the regiment of
 "the gallant Charles T. Campbell.

"I enclose a copy of the report of Dr. S. D. Freeman, regi-
 "mental surgeon, showing a list of 3 killed and 27 wounded.
 "I trust the life of Captain Niles will be spared to his friends
 "and his country. He led the flankers on the left yesterday,
 "and though his tall figure made him a conspicuous mark for
 "the enemy's rifles, he did not cease exposing himself to cheer
 "on his men until he fell. This was but little before the enemy
 "retired."

The official casualty report shows the total loss of the
 brigade in killed, wounded and missing to have been 68. The
 Bucktail loss was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers .....	..	2	..	2
Men	3	24	..	27
	—	—	—	—
Total	3	26	—	29 ¹

¹ O. R. I. V., p. 481-482. Unfortunately, the report of the service performed is not as full as might be desired, Kane's modesty causing him to say, "You saw the rest." The commendatory portion has been quoted in full as an example of Kane's generous recognition of bravery, whether in his own regiment or another's. His own wound remains unmentioned. For the short time that Kane had virtual charge of the brigade, Captain McNeil led the regiment.

² O. R. I. V., p. 489. Kane's report, 3 killed and 27 wounded, was therefore incorrect by one. The mention by name, excepting in the muster rolls, of men killed or wounded in battle, does not come within the scope of this "History," unless some particularly conspicuous act of bravery was the cause of such death or wound being received.

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the largest sustained by any regiment in the brigade. The Sixth regiment lost 15, and the Ninth 22; thus the three regiments that did the fighting before the charge lost 66 men. The Tenth and Twelfth lost 1 between them, the battery escaped miraculously with a loss of 1, and the cavalry was unengaged.

When the enemy fled he did so in disorder. "The road was strewed with men and horses; two caissons, one of them blown up; a limber; a gun-carriage wheel; a quantity of artillery ammunition, small-arms, and an immense quantity of heavy clothing, blankets, etc."

General McCall, in ordering the division to return to Camp Pierpont, was hampered by the want of ambulances; being compelled to leave many of his wounded prisoners in Dranesville, where they could receive proper attention. With him he took his forage—sixteen wagon loads of excellent hay and twenty-two of corn.²

The troops arrived at their camp the same evening, thoroughly exhausted. In addition to doing battle they had marched twenty-five miles, hence they hastened to turn in as rapidly as possible.

So rejoiced were the Nation and the Government at the victory, that on December 28th, Simon Cameron, the Secretary of War, addressed a congratulatory letter to General McCall, in which, after expressing his delight that it had been given to Pennsylvania troops to inspire confidence in the ulti-

A list of all the men killed or wounded in any one battle would be meaningless, both because of its size and because it is embodied in the muster rolls. A partial list would be obviously unfair to those omitted. Yet it is probably not out of place to mention here the death of George Cook, of Company E, after whom the G. A. R., Post 315, of Wellsboro, is named, he being the first man from Wellsboro County to die in battle.

¹ McCall's report, O. R. I. V., p. 475.

² McCall's report, O. R. I. V., p. 476.

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mate triumph of the cause, he added: "Other portions of the Army will be stimulated by their brave deeds, and men will be proud to say that at Dranesville they served under McCall and Ord."

Governor Curtin, through General Russell, Aide-de-Camp, also issued a congratulatory order, commencing "The gallantry of our troops at Dranesville demands a public acknowledgment." The Governor, in addition, personally visited the camp, to insure everything being done, that was possible, to help and relieve the wounded.

General McCall issued another congratulatory order, and caused both the letters from Secretary Cameron and Governor Curtin to be read to the different regiments. The colors of the regiments engaged in the battle were taken to Washington and on each flag, "Dranesville, December 20, 1861," was painted in golden letters.²

¹ O. R. I. V., p. 477.

² See "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," by Justin R. Sypher, p. 140-141.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

III.

CAMP PIERPONT.

After a few days had elapsed and the men in the different regiments had satisfied those who approached them in regard to the battle, the camp settled down to the almost mechanical execution of routine orders. The first Christmas Day in the army, passed with hardly an occurrence to differentiate it from ordinary days, thus accentuating in the minds of all, the lack of sentiment that is the dominant factor of military life. Still, possibly with a view of recognizing the day in some degree, Governor Curtin reviewed the division.

The winter proved cold, and snow fell in such quantities that it, or the mud that it caused, necessitated the postponement of drills on several occasions.

The question of a Colonel to succeed Colonel Biddle assumed a serious aspect. Colonel Biddle had been remarkably proficient in drilling; in fact, to his untiring efforts, and great knowledge of the subject, was due the extremely rapid progress that the regiment had made. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, on the other hand, was somewhat deficient in this branch of military knowledge. His temperament was such that the mechanical side of it both impressed and became irksome to him; hence when putting the regiment through a drill, it not infrequently happened that he made mistakes. The unfortunateness of such a condition of affairs was increased by the

1861 December]

fact that the men themselves took much pride in drilling, and that in each company more than one man could be found capable of commanding a regiment, if not a brigade, during a review.

The evil results of placing in the hands of the men, the power of electing their own officers quickly became apparent. Every man was cognizant of the fact that the Lieutenant-Colonel had been the inspiration of the regiment; that he had organized it, and given to it the insignia by which it was known; that he had displayed the most remarkable magnanimity in resigning the Colonelcy to Biddle in the first place, and in not immediately pressing for an election upon the latter's resignation; that he had successfully led the regiment on several occasions; and that he had attracted the favorable notice of his superior officers. But, on the other hand, he was not personally popular with the men in certain companies; his mistakes in drilling irritated them, and his extreme daring, considered by them as more than akin to sheer recklessness, made them loth to place themselves irrevocably under his command.

In an attempt to ease the situation, a petition was drawn up and presented to Colonel Biddle. In it, he was begged to return and resume command. Receiving the petition at Washington, Colonel Biddle thanked the messenger for the honor conferred upon him by the request, but stated that he could not accept; that it would not be fair to his constituents, nor, under certain circumstances that then existed, did he wish to do so. Before the messenger left Colonel Biddle remarked further, that there was no necessity for his accepting the invitation, there being several Captains in the regiment fully competent to command it.

Colonel Charles T. Campbell, of the regiment of artillery,

[January 1862]

had been mentioned prominently during the canvass. As explained, the government did not accept the Pennsylvania Reserve artillery regiment, as a regiment; but assigned the various companies composing it to different commands. As a result, Colonel Campbell must inevitably soon lose his position. A committee who waited on him, requesting him to run against Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, received an affirmative reply; but a report that he drank intemperately was circulated, and his name dropped.¹

Captain Hugh McNeil, of Company D, was the only other candidate of prominence. On January 22, 1862, an election was held. The intense bitterness that characterized it has hardly totally disappeared to this day; and is added proof, if any is needed, of the wisdom of the act of the military authorities shortly afterwards, suspending promotions by election. When the votes were counted it was found that Captain McNeil had received a majority of 223,² Companies C, G, H and I giving the largest votes for Lieutenant-Colonel Kane.

The question was decided, rightly or wrongly, and almost immediately a better feeling prevailed. If a portion of the regiment was disappointed because Kane had failed to secure election that portion in no way objected to McNeil. His personality was exceedingly attractive, his ability unquestioned, and his devotion to the regiment apparent. Kane took his defeat philosophically; as soon as he fully recovered from the wound he had received at Dranesville he devoted himself to

¹ The report, needless to say, was criminally exaggerated and came with poor grace from a regiment not itself immaculate. Colonel Campbell was shortly afterwards elected Colonel of the 57th Pennsylvania, became known as "Fighting Charlie Campbell," and won his commission as Brigadier-General, which was dated November 29, 1862.

² Another record says 250.

1862 March]

the compilation of his system of skirmish tactics, which in conjunction with his own exploits was to win for him a Brigadier-General's commission before the next winter.

During the winter the men in Company D presented a sword to the new Colonel, their late Captain. The presentation was made by Chaplain Hatton, who, having been informed that it was customary to do so, prefaced the presentation by a prayer.

While at Camp Pierpont, too, many of the men learned to write. A large number, coming from the lumber districts, had had but scant opportunities of acquiring school educations. Their knowledge had been that which had been gained by them in the school of nature, and that obtained by listening to their parents and elders. Those able to write were therefore kept busy, either instructing their less fortunate companions, or writing letters for them to their relations.

The principal promotions, in addition to that of Captain McNeil to the Colonelcy, were,

W. R. Hartshorne,¹ First-Lieutenant, Company K, who

¹ William Ross Hartshorne was born in Curwensville, Pa., January 26, 1839, and educated at Tuscarora Academy. When Colonel Irvin recruited a company upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Hartshorne enlisted and was elected First-Lieutenant. This company upon its arrival at Harrisburg became Company K, of the Bucktails, but Lieutenant Hartshorne was transferred from it to the Signal Corps, and attached to the staff of General Banks. Returning to his regiment in February, 1862, he was promoted to Adjutant, taking part in the Peninsular campaign, Second Bull Run and South Mountain. He was wounded at Mechanicsville. At Antietam subsequent to the fall of Colonel McNeil he commanded the regiment. On May 22, 1863, he was promoted to Major, and at Gettysburg, subsequent to the death of Colonel Taylor, again commanded the regiment, which, under his orders, attacked and held in check the sharpshooters located in Devil's Den. The position of Colonel remaining vacant, Major Hartshorne continued to command the regiment through the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda Church campaigns, after which it was mus-

had been assigned to the Signal Corps, returned and was commissioned Adjutant.

Thomas B. Lewis, First-Sergeant, Company B, was promoted to Second-Lieutenant.

John T. A. Jewett, Adjutant and First-Lieutenant, Company D, was promoted to Captain, vice Hugh W. McNeil, promoted.

Thomas B. Winslow, private, Company G, was promoted to First-Lieutenant, and John A. Wolfe, Sergeant, Company G, was promoted to Second-Lieutenant.²

As the weeks rolled by the Government authorities, in tered out. Elected Colonel of the 190th, he commanded it at Cold Harbor. The 190th and 191st regiments were then formed into a brigade and Colonel Hartshorne by priority assumed command. On the 19th of August, 1864, he, with almost the entire brigade, was surrounded and captured while on the skirmish line. He was confined in the Confederate prisons at Salisbury and Danville, and upon the capture of the Confederate Colonel Morris and Major Steele in Kentucky, by the Union authorities who adjudged them to be spies, was with Major Horton, of the 58th Massachusetts, selected by the Confederates for retaliatory purposes. The Union authorities were notified that treatment similar to that accorded to the captured Confederates would be meted out to Hartshorne and Horton (*O. R. II. VIII.*, p. 57) who were put into irons and were at one time notified of the date set for their execution. The Federal authorities ultimately exchanged Colonel Morris and thus, on February 21, 1865, obtained the release of Colonel Hartshorne. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Hartshorne was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was mustered out with his regiment June 28, 1865.

Subsequently to the war General Hartshorne led a quiet life. He was Superintendent of Public Grounds at Harrisburg and was a member of Governor Hartranft's, Governor Hoyt's and Governor Pattison's staffs. He resided chiefly in the Juniata Valley, a citizen of Academia, dying of cancer of the intestines on June 12, 1905, at the Philadelphia Oncologic Hospital.

During the war, on December 15, 1863, General Hartshorne married Miss Alice Bresse, who, with three children, survives him.

²One or two of these promotions took place after leaving Camp Pierpont, but for convenience are included here. The actual dates appear in the muster-rolls.

1862 March]

view of the increasing army camped in the vicinity of Washington, urged upon General McClellan the desirability of prompt action, but he, fully aware of the nature of the soil upon which he must fight his campaign, was determined to initiate no offensive movement till the weather justified it.

In one sense he had but one course open to him. The popular cry was, "On to Richmond." No operations with a different objective could be seriously considered. But while he recognized this, he did not wish to march directly from the Federal to the Confederate capital. The distance between the two cities is only about one hundred miles, but owing to the rivers that cross the route and the woods and swamps that abound, it is a route that is exceedingly difficult for an invading force and one that affords many opportunities for a resisting army. He therefore desired to transport his army by water to a new base—Urbana or Fortress Monroe—from whence he could move on Richmond, and if favored by fortune reduce it before the Confederates could unite their scattered armies. Such a plan, however, involved the withdrawal of the bulk of the army, from the position it then occupied between Washington and the Confederate army, and this consideration made the acceptance of his plans by the Government doubtful.

When General Grant, in the west, captured Forts Henry and Donelson in the early part of February, a wave of enthusiasm swept over the country. More than ever it became desirable that some victory should emanate from the east; that some advantage should be wrested from the forces in the vicinity of Richmond. The situation was one that from the nature of things could not last, and President Lincoln, apparently against his own judgment, acquiesced in the plans of General McClellan. The movement by water against Richmond thus became a certainty.





GEN. ROY STONE

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

I.

FROM WASHINGTON TO WHITE HOUSE.

General McClellan had been ordered by President Lincoln to move against the enemy at Manassas, by the 22nd of February; but the General had demurred to the suggested movement, proffering his own plan of advance by water instead. On March 8th President Lincoln, who had by that time agreed to McClellan's plan, issued an order that, in view of the contemplated removal of troops to the Chesapeake, was intended to insure the protection of Washington. This order directed the retention of a certain number of troops in the vicinity of the capital. On the 9th, the Confederates, realizing something of the proposed movements of the Union army, withdrew from Manassas, but the first Union troops did not embark for the Peninsula till the 17th.

General McClellan, had assigned to General McDowell's First corps, to which the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves was attached, a prominent position in the ensuing campaign against Richmond, but the President, considering the number of troops assigned to defend Washington insufficient, detached the entire corps from McClellan's army, before they could be placed on transports.

The Bucktails, believing they were to take immediate part in the planned aggressive movement, broke camp in good spirits

[10 March 1862]

on March 10th, and after marching eighteen miles reached Hunter's Mills.

As the various regiments of the corps advanced through the enemy's territory, considerable foraging was done, the chief sufferers being farmers who possessed milk and chickens. Hence, when Hunter's Mills was reached, orders were issued forbidding the men to leave the camp, a guard being stationed to enforce the order. Some of the Bucktails were among those who had not taken advantage of the opportunities presented along the roadside. They were very hungry, and Virginia poultry is said to be fat. At all events it so happened, that at a point where a railroad embankment formed the boundary of the camp, the Bucktails, by dint of gum blankets, improvised a tent. The rear of the tent also happened to be in contact with the embankment; so that after a tunnel through the embankment was made, it was a simple matter for those entering the tent to leave camp without passes. Feasting prevailed. Unfortunately, however, an officer broke through near the edge and the tent was ordered removed. On the 14th, the regiment moved in the evening, some five miles, to Difficult Creek. Then on the 15th, during heavy rain, and after dark, they were again put in motion. The mud was terrible and rendered all efforts at progress void. After floundering along for a time, they were permitted to stop at Falls Church.¹ The next morning, the regiment advanced to within one mile of Alexandria, only to learn that instead of being the first of the troops sent to the Peninsula, they were to be left behind.

Going into camp again the members of the regiment made the best they could of existing conditions. Captain Niles, of

¹ "McCall was ordered to encamp where he was, beyond Falls Church, he having got into the mud." McDowell's Journal, O. R. I. L.I. i., p. 62.

1862 April 16]

Company E, who had been wounded at Dranesville, had returned, and on the 20th, "oil cloth shelters" made the men more comfortable. The weather commenced to moderate; the grass came up—and some of the men sent their overcoats home. On February 2nd, the regiment's strength had been reported: Mean strength, 889 men; sick, 67 men;¹ at this time its condition was probably even still better.

The Department of the Rappahannock was constituted on April 4th, under General McDowell; and the Pennsylvania Reserves were attached to this Department. This Department, while covering Washington, was to advance, ultimately joining McClellan before Richmond, when he should have worked up the Peninsula to the vicinity of the Confederate capital.

On April 9th, orders were received to march to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Boarding the cars, the men lay near Bull Run all night, five inches of snow greeting their eyes in the morning. Leaving the cars at Manassas at 10 A. M., camp was pitched, the snow disappearing with wonderful rapidity.

While here, some of the Bucktails broke into the army train, and discovered a box containing a dozen bottles of good whiskey, addressed to the Medical Director of the division, and intended for hospital use. Delighted with the success that attended their first escapade, the culprits were emboldened to renew their depredations; nor when the monotony and hardships of a soldier's life are considered, can they be blamed.

They discovered a box, similar in appearance to the first, and addressed in the same manner, though they were unable on account of the darkness to read the labels on the bottles. Hastily they drew the corks and took deep draughts. One of them, noticing the extremely bitter taste, called out that it was

¹ O. R. I. V., p. 715.

[16 April 1862]

"no bitters at all," but either he was too late, or his companions did not heed him. At all events, the stuff proved to be a preparation of laudanum, and two of the men died from the effects of drinking it the next morning.¹

The advance from Manassas was pursued irregularly, but on April 28th, Falmouth, on the north side of the Rappahannock, almost opposite Fredericksburg, was reached.²

The Bucktails had not been long in camp before Colonel McNeil contracted typhoid fever and was removed to a hospital, while Lieutenant-Colonel Kane succeeded to the command. Food was comparatively plentiful, and those who had money, bought hams, potatoes, crackers, pies, cheese, etc. from the people in the vicinity.³

On May 23rd, President Lincoln, accompanied by other important personages, visited the camps, and the regiment passed in review before him.

Then it was decided that McDowell should, on May 26th, advance his entire force and form junction with McClellan, who, about that time, arrived at the Chickahominy. On the evening of the 25th, Companies C, G, H and I were detached from the regiment and ordered to act under Lieutenant-

¹ Captain Bard states that Martin Kelly was of the party, and indeed was the one to warn the others of the dangerous nature of the liquid. Kelly afterwards gave his life for the sake of his companions at Harrisonburg. The two facts are worth mentioning in conjunction, as illustrating that neither venial faults, nor adventures of this type, impair the inherent manhood of men, or destroy the real nobility of their characters.

² April 17, to Bristow Station; April 18, to Catlett's Station; April 21, moved camp; April 26, to Elm Run—6 miles; April 27, to White Ridge; April 28, to near Falmouth—16 miles.

³ Probably few bought along the lines of one man, who reports "Mud turtle—good eating"; and slightly earlier "I had a mince pie made of dead kittens—hide, hair and all—20 cts."

1862 June 8]

Colonel Kane, with Bayard's "Flying Brigade." The news came like a thunderclap to the men, but the bustle of preparation kept everybody busy, and little time was available for either discussion or regret. Tents were ordered down; then, tents were ordered up. On the next day, General Reynolds, having been appointed Military Governor of Fredericksburg, the Bucktails,² with the other regiments belonging to the First brigade, then commanded by him,³ crossed the Rappahannock and went into camp. At the same time the Confederate General, Stonewall Jackson, developed his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.⁴ The main body of McDowell's forces was then ordered towards the Valley, the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, commanded by General McCall, being left at Fredericksburg, while the orders for an advance on Richmond were countermanded. A few days later,⁵ the First brigade was ordered to return to the north bank of the river. This retrograde movement was made necessary by the Rappahannock rising rapidly and threatening to completely isolate any troops on its southern bank.

By the early part of June, General McClellan called on the Government so persistently for reinforcements, that the Government, without waiting for General McDowell, ordered General McCall to embark his division of Pennsylvania Reserves for the Peninsula. The brigade organization had been slightly altered; and General Seymour, formerly Captain of the U. S. Battery attached to the division, had succeeded Gen-

¹The career of these four companies is given in the next book "Kane's Battalion."

²That is the six companies left, A, B, D, E, F and K.

³They had been transferred to the 1st brigade after leaving Alexandria.

⁴See next book "Kane's Battalion."

⁵May 31.

[8 June 1862]

eral Ord, who had been promoted from the command of the Third brigade to a Major-Generalship and the command of the Second division of the Department of the Rappahannock. The organization then was:

McCall's Division.

Brig.-Gen. George A. McCall.

First Brigade	Second Brigade
Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds	Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade
1st Penna. Reserves	3d Penna. Reserves
2d Penna. Reserves	4th Penna. Reserves
5th Penna. Reserves	7th Penna. Reserves
8th Penna. Reserves	11th Penna. Reserves
13th Penna. Reserves	
(Bucktails)	

Third Brigade

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour

6th Penna. Reserves
 9th Penna. Reserves
 10th Penna. Reserves
 12th Penna. Reserves

Artillery.

1st Penna. Reserves, Bat. A.
 1st Penna. Reserves, Bat. B.
 1st Penna. Reserves, Bat. G.
 5th United States, Bat. C.

Cavalry.

4th Pennsylvania.¹

¹ O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 311.

1862 June 11]

Pursuant to orders, therefore, on June 8th, the Bucktails marched some ten miles down the river to Belle Plains, embarking at that place upon the following morning on the "South America." Moving down the river during the day, the steamer lay to for the night about thirty miles from the bay; resuming the journey on the 10th, she ran down the bay and up the York and Pamunkey rivers to White House.

On the 11th the Bucktails stepped off the boat onto the Peninsula.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

II.

MECHANICSVILLE.

It was the lot of the Bucktails and the other regiments of Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to take such an important part in the Seven Days' battles on the Peninsula, that it is necessary to explain briefly the condition of affairs existing at the time of their arrival.

The Peninsula is formed by the York River on the north and the James River on the south; the general direction of both being from the northwest to the southeast. The Peninsula itself is from seven to fifteen miles wide, the country being low, flat, wooded, and in some places marshy. It loses its character as a peninsula fifty miles from its lower end, the York River, its northern boundary, dividing at that point into two very much smaller rivers; the northern branch being called the Mattaponi and the lower branch the Pamunkey. The James River is much longer than the York, and upon its northern bank, seventy-five miles from its mouth, is situated the Confederate capital, Richmond, the objective of McClellan's campaign.

McClellan's forces landed on the lower end of the Peninsula, and by the 2nd of April were moving towards Yorktown. To take this town, McClellan made full and correct siege preparations; but as soon as they were completed, the Confederates, on May 4th, evacuated it. The opposing forces next

1862 May]

came into real contact, at Williamsburg, on the 4th and 5th, the Confederates evacuating that place on the morning of the 6th. The Union army pushed forward, retarded considerably however by the poor condition of the roads. Still on the 16th of May the advance reached White House on the Pamunkey River. It will be remembered, that the Pamunkey is the more southern of the two rivers which uniting at West Point form the York River. McClellan was supplying his army viâ the York River, and its continuation, the Pamunkey; and his base of supplies was established from this time at White House on the Pamunkey, from which place, the Richmond and York River Railroad runs to Richmond, a distance of about eighteen miles.

When it is recalled that Richmond is on the north bank of the James, while White House is on the south bank of the Pamunkey, and that between the two flows the Chickahominy, at this point parallel to both, it will be apparent that to attack Richmond, McClellan was compelled to straddle the latter, in order to retain communications with his base.¹ The Chickahominy itself is inconsiderable, but flows through a belt of heavily timbered swamp. The tops of the trees in the swamp reach to about the level of the highlands on each side; and while at parts the stream follows a single channel, more frequently it flows in several. When the stream rises, even but a little, above its summer level, it overflows the entire swamp, three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a quarter in width. The formidableness of such an obstacle to military operations is

¹ He was compelled to choose the route viâ the York, instead of viâ the James, as the Government retained McDowell near Washington, but promised that at the right moment he should advance overland. As a matter of history, McDowell never was permitted to come; but one of his divisions, the Pennsylvania Reserves, was, as already stated, forwarded by water, arriving June 11.

[31 May 1862]

apparent. McClellan immediately commenced the construction of bridges and on May 31st, a battle was fought at Fair Oaks, south of the Chickahominy and only a few miles east of Richmond.

With this battle, the end of which saw the Union troops in possession of the ground for which they contended, may be said to end the aggressive movement of McClellan. He overestimated the strength of his opponents; was uncertain where Jackson was; and declined to move without reinforcements. By the time that active operations were again resumed, Lee had been, or was being, reinforced, while it would seem doubtful if McClellan's reinforcements more than equalized his losses at Fair Oaks.¹

Upon leaving the "South America" at White House, the Bucktails went into camp. So fine was the appearance of the division, that a contemporary commented upon their apparent efficiency,² and two officers of the Peruvian army, who were present, expressed astonishment at their military bearing.

On the 12th the division moved down the Richmond and York River Railroad, past Dispatch Station, to within thirteen miles of Richmond. Shortly after the regiments had gone into camp the next day, a report reached General McCall that the enemy was raiding the railroad in his rear. He immediately ordered General Reynolds to move with the First brigade to the relief of the guard. Though night, there was a bright moon

¹ McClellan telegraphed Stanton June 25, "The rebel force is stated **"at two hundred thousand."** (Report of Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War," Part I, p. 338.) His morning report for June 20 shows his own strength 115,102 (Report of Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, Part I, p. 337). Lieutenant-Colonel Allan gives the Confederate strength as 53,000 upon the evacuation of Yorktown, and 80,000 upon June 26. ("The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862"; p. 65.)

² Dr. Mark's "Peninsula Campaign."

1862 June 19]

shining, and the First brigade with the six companies of the Bucktails, commanded by Major Stone, thrown forward as skirmishers, marched rapidly back up the railroad. Eight miles were covered, and then at Tunstall's Station the troops came upon a train of cars which had been set on fire. The enemy had also torn up a portion of the track; but had themselves effectually disappeared.¹ The next day, the Bucktails were engaged scouting but without result. On the 15th they were ordered forward to Dispatch Station, where upon the 16th they were paraded for General McClellan. Much disappointment was felt when the Commanding General failed to appear; and still more when the experience was repeated on the 17th.

On the 18th the regiment marched to within three miles of Mechanicsville, moving up to that place on the 19th. In this position they formed the extreme right advance of the army.

McClellan apparently planned to attack Richmond by throwing forward his left; but his base of supplies being at White House, on the north side of the Chickahominy, while the attack was to be made on the south, a sufficient force would have to be left on the north side to insure the safety of his communications. This force was under General Porter and consisted of the Fifth corps, to which McCall's division, assigned the position of honor, was temporarily attached.

An army astride of a river is always in a dangerous position, and McClellan seems early to have realized, that should he fail to take Richmond promptly, it might be advisable to

¹ At this time the Third brigade was disembarking at White House. It had been delayed, but now effectually safeguarded the stores at White House. The troops thus checkmated in their work of destruction were those commanded by General Stuart, then making his celebrated raid in the rear of McClellan. Stuart took back with him 165 prisoners, 260 horses and mules, and most important, the information desired by Lee.

[19 June 1862]

change his base from White House on the Pamunkey, to a point near Richmond on the James; withdrawing at the same time his entire army to the south side of the Chickahominy.

Mechanicsville on the north side of the Chickahominy is nearly due north of Richmond and the front of the Union army extended in a quarter circle to a point on the south side of the Chickahominy nearly due east of Richmond. The Confederates held the south bank of the Chickahominy north of Richmond, within the arc of the Union front; and McCall's division, constituting as it did the extreme right of the army, faced them from the north bank. A mile or so east of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, flowing south, at right angles with the Chickahominy, empties into that river. If Lee should attempt to cut the Union communications by falling on its right flank, he would cross the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville or above, and then move down parallel with the north bank of the river. Hence, to prevent this, while watching the Chickahominy, McCall at the same time constructed his main line of defense along the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek, at right angles to the Chickahominy, throwing out skirmishers towards Mechanicsville and beyond.

It being important to prevent any information reaching the enemy as to the Federal strength or position, orders were issued forbidding the men to fire guns. Drumming also came under ban. By the 22nd the regiments were busily engaged in digging rifle pits; but with the exception of some shelling indulged in by the batteries, nothing of moment occurred till the 26th.

Before McClellan delivered his attack, Lee, on the 25th, knowing that Jackson was close at hand, decided to assume the offensive. Selecting the Union right flank as the point of his assault, General Hill was ordered to cross to the north bank of

1862 June 26]

the Chickahominy, unite with Jackson, and push the Union forces backward.

Early on the morning of the 26th, Jackson, who was at Ashland, commenced his march towards the scene of action. Near Atley's Station, Branch's division of Hill's corps, which had crossed higher up the Chickahominy,¹ and was moving so as to unite with Jackson, came into contact with the Eighth Illinois cavalry, driving it back in the direction of the Meadow Bridge, which spans the Chickahominy a mile or so west of Mechanicsville.

General McCall, in anticipation of such an attack, had in the morning ordered the six companies of the Bucktails and the Fifth regiment to the latter point, and at 1 o'clock, upon hearing that the Union cavalry were being forced back, he ordered Major Stone to advance with three companies to its support. Moving forward rapidly to a point where three roads meet, Major Stone placed Captain Wister, with Company B, at the junction, throwing forward Captain Jewett, with Company D, on the road leading towards Atley's Station, and Captain Irvin, with Company K, on the road leading to Crenshaw's Bridge. The third road was in the rear and led towards Meadow Bridge. Near this bridge were the remaining three companies of the Bucktails and the Fifth regiment.

Hardly had Captain Jewett succeeded in deploying Company D, when the enemy's infantry appeared in his front in force. He opened fire on them at short range, with such effect that they halted in confusion. As they re-formed he poured in a second volley.²

While Company D was thus engaging the enemy in their front, the Confederate General, A. P. Hill, had crossed Field's

¹ At Brooke's turnpike.

² Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 414.

[26 June 1862]

division over the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, meeting with no opposition,¹ as orders had been given to the Union troops to fall back to the defensive position prepared on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek. With the withdrawal of the Fifth regiment and three companies of Bucktails from the vicinity of the Meadow Bridge,² and the crossing of it by the Confederates, Companies B, D and K were cut off from the other troops.

Captain Wister, at the junction of the roads, found himself suddenly hotly engaged by the enemy approaching from Meadow Bridge; but remembering that Companies D and K were in front of him, he determined to hang on to his position as long as possible in order to give them an opportunity of withdrawing. Lieutenant Patton, the Quartermaster of the regiment, at this moment notified him that the enemy had crossed in force, and though the steady fire of Company B temporarily checked the rebel advance, owing to the strengthening of the attack, it was soon compelled to retreat. Unable to do so by way of Mechanicsville, Captain Wister moved northward, contesting every inch of ground as he went, till he gained the line at Beaver Dam Creek.³

Major Stone, who upon hearing that the guard at Meadow Bridge had been withdrawn, had ridden forward to the junction of the roads and assisted personally in the withdrawal of Company B, now turned back to see if he could not save Company D, under Captain Jewett. Meeting the column, he diverted its course to the north, and assisted by a small rear

¹ About 3 P. M. (See Field's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 841).

² Ordered back by Colonel Simmons in command of the grand guard. (Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 414).

³ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 414.

1862 June 26]

guard of cavalry managed by making a long detour to bring it also safely to its position.¹

Captain Irvin, with Company K, who had advanced along the road towards Crenshaw's Bridge, had also been notified by Lieutenant Patton of the crossing of the Meadow Bridge by the Confederates and advised to retire. Captain Irvin, however, finding that the Lieutenant frankly admitted that he was the bearer of no official orders, but was acting on his own initiative, decided that he could not retreat without official instructions. Major Stone hearing that Captain Irvin refused to move without orders,² made an attempt to send such orders to him, but it was too late.³ The opportunity to withdraw had ceased to exist and the company was surrounded.

When Lieutenant Patton left, Captain Irvin sent a man back to investigate. Hardly had he gotten out of sight before the balls commenced to fly thick. Driven back, the messenger reported that Lieutenant Patton had reported only too truly. Captain Irvin immediately formed his men and moved towards the rear. Here he struck a road running to the Meadow Bridge, upon which the Confederates were drawn up in force, and some of the company heard the officers instructing their men to be careful upon whom they fired, as their own troops were approaching down the river. Captain Irvin then made an attempt to break through at the junction of the three roads; but by this time, that position also was strongly held, and the company retreated to the cover of the swamps. The sound of firing continued; but as it became constantly more distant, it indicated only too plainly that the Union troops were being

¹ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 414.

² Probably through Patton, who after vainly attempting to persuade Irvin to retreat, while there was still a chance to escape, left him.

³ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 414.

[26 June 1862]

withdrawn towards Mechanicsville, and Beaver Dam Creek beyond.

Lying in the swamps the men saw the Confederate troops pass by. At times Captain Irvin or some of the officers would reconnoiter, only to return impressed with the impossibility of getting out of the trap at that time. Shortly after the battle of Mechanicsville commenced¹ and the company lay hiding, listening to the cannonading and infantry fire. The idea that the Union troops would either be beaten or would retreat, did not occur to any of the men. When it became dark scouts were sent out in every direction, in the hope that some place might be discovered through which the men could slip. But the roads and country beyond the swamp were everywhere lit up by camp-fires. As the men had left camp in the morning with no rations, by the next morning they were pretty hungry and great was their disappointment to find by the sound of firing that the battle was still further away. The conclusion that the army was either retreating defeated, or was engaged in the hazardous operation of making a change of base, was irresistible. Stubborn in their determination not to surrender, spending the days hiding like foxes, and the nights in attempting to find a place of egress, the men became unkempt and haggard. Their nerves protested against the strain under which they were kept, and their bodies cried for nourishment. On the 28th, a rebel straggler, John Robb, was captured. Anxious himself to get home, he offered to do what he could to guide them to Fredericksburg. To rejoin the army, not to escape northward, was the desire of the company, hence the Confederate was retained as a prisoner, and starved with them.

The human physique has its limits of endurance. On the evening of the 30th, Captain Irvin and Lieutenants Welch and

¹ Described later in this chapter.

1862 July 1]

Dale, with two or three men, went out scouting. During their absence, the others resolved to surrender. They had eaten nothing for five whole days. Before the plan could be put into operation, the officers returned and Captain Irvin sternly refused to give his assent. A council was immediately held at which it was decided to make another attempt to escape. Keeping well within the swamp on the north side of the Chickahominy, the company had gradually worked down the stream, till they were but a short distance from the bridge over which the Virginia Central Railroad crosses to reach Richmond. The railroad was guarded by sentinels and trains ran across it constantly. It was raised eight or ten feet above the swamp, and rushes and briars grew close up to the embankment. Before attempting to cross it, it was considered best to wait until it was completely dark. During a terrific storm, Captain Irvin advanced, climbed the embankment, crept across the tracks between two sentinels making a vain effort to protect themselves from the weather, and beckoned to his men to follow. One by one they did so, dropping down the farther side of the embankment till all were across. The lightning ceased, but the rain came down in torrents, and twice the way was missed. As the light came with the morning, it was found that they were then level with Mechanicsville but between that settlement and the river. To advance, and to advance was their only chance, it soon became necessary to cross a cleared patch of ground, two or three hundred feet in width. One by one the men were to endeavor to steal across. Though on a hill above a camp of rebels was plainly visible, it was already the first day of July, and the men who had had nothing to eat since the 26th of June were in no mood to delay on account of danger. Nearly the entire party succeeded in crossing before two stragglers noticing them gave warning to the rebel camp.

[1 July 1862]

Five miles from Richmond, surrounded by forces a dozen times their own strength, exhausted from exposure and weak from lack of food nothing was left but surrender. As one of the party went forward, waving a handkerchief for a flag of truce, some of the men broke down and cried like children. An officer who met the envoy assembled a detachment of cavalry and infantry, and then the worn-out company marched out and stacked arms. They were then marched to Mechanicsville, where they notified their captors that they had had nothing to eat for six days. Some effort was made to relieve their condition, but before food could be procured the company was ordered to fall in, and was marched to Richmond. At that place, after it became dark, the men received and divided amongst themselves, about a half a bushel of soda crackers.

For the sake of continuity it has been necessary to follow the fortunes of one company throughout a week, during each day of which the fate of the main army hung in the balance. It is therefore necessary to return to the afternoon of the 26th.

It has been stated that three companies left at Meadow Bridge had been ordered back, and that Major Stone had succeeded in extricating Companies B and D. Hence Companies A, B, D, E and F fell into the positions assigned to them to resist the main attack of the enemy at Beaver Dam Creek. General McCall had formed his line with First brigade on the right and the Third brigade on the left; the Second brigade being held in reserve.¹

¹“On the extreme right were seven companies of the Second regiment; . . . then six companies of the First Rifles; . . . the Fifth regiment; . . . the First regiment; the Eighth regiment; . . . the Tenth regiment; . . . the Ninth regiment, . . . and the Twelfth which occupied the extreme left. Meade’s brigade in reserve consisted of the

1862 June 26]

General Reynolds, commanding the First brigade, formed his line so as to take advantage of the formation of the ground; the Second regiment being on the extreme right, with the Bucktails on their left. Two companies of U. S. Berdan sharpshooters were with the five companies of Bucktails; the entire seven companies being placed in rifle pits in front of Cooper's battery.

McCall's force consisted of but about 9,500 men, while to attack this small body, Lee had two-thirds of his army on the north side of the Chickahominy—A. P. Hill, D. P. Hill and Longstreet being close up; while Jackson was rapidly getting within touch.¹

As the skirmishers were driven backward some modifications were made in the disposal of the troops, the First regiment moving to the extreme right. General Lee, who had arrived on the field, had ordered General A. P. Hill to attack the Union right. Hill to do this had three brigades, Anderson's, Archer's and Field's; and he hurled these forces against the brigade commanded by General Reynolds. As the Confederates came into view the Union batteries poured in a destructive storm of lead. Still the enemy pushed on till within a hundred yards of the rifle pits. Then, following their orders, the infantry regiments commenced their fire. So rapidly and so accurately did they ply their guns that the charging column halted, reeled back and sought shelter in the swamp. General McCall, recognizing that the enemy was concentrating to crush Reynolds' brigade, advanced Kern's battery and the Third

"Third; the Fourth, and the Seventh." McCall's report, "Rebellion Record," 1864, p. 664.

¹ "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862;" by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 80-81. But McCall in his report estimated his force at that time as about 7,000. See report of battle printed in the "Rebellion Record" in 1864, p. 665.

[26 June 1862]

regiment to its support. The Confederates rallied, massed fresh troops, and once again charged forward. A Georgia and a Louisiana regiment, wading breast high through the creek, obtained footing on the bank held by the Reserves, till gallantly charged and driven back by the Second regiment. At the same time immense pressure was thrown on the Bucktails and the Fifth, the two regiments holding the immediate left of the Second. With their ammunition rapidly running out the men stuck to their task. The contest became desperate, but the stamina and ability of the Union troops finally gave to them the victory and enabled them to drive the Confederates back.¹

Having failed to carry the Union right, Lee decided to assault the Union left, held by Seymour's brigade, which was astride of the Ellerson's Mill Road. General D. P. Hill's division attacked savagely only to be repulsed; and his defeat was followed by an attempt by General Longstreet which was equally futile.

With darkness at 9 o'clock the battle ceased. McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, with probably but slightly over 7,000 men, had repulsed the attack of three strong divisions, one division of which, Hill's, alone was estimated to contain 14,000 men.² The total Confederate loss was reported in the Richmond papers as not short of 2,000.³ The total Union loss was 361 killed, wounded and missing⁴ and the loss in the Bucktail regiment was:

¹ General Porter ordered forward Griffin's and Martindale's brigades from Morrell's division, but before they could arrive the enemy had been repulsed and they were not actively engaged.

² McCall's report: "Rebellion Record," 1864, p. 665.

³ McCall's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 386.

⁴ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 39.

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	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers		2	3	5
Men	2	16	72	90
	—	—	—	—
Total	2	18	75	95 ¹

Adjutant Hartshorne was severely wounded in the head, while the officers captured were Captain Irvin and Lieutenants Bard and Dale of Company K.²

With the cessation of the battle, the various regiments of the Reserves busied themselves with preparations to resume the contest upon the following morning. Towards the close of the action the Fourteenth New York had been ordered forward to relieve and support the Bucktails,³ but Major Stone declined to be relieved except as to picket duty, so the Bucktails slept in the rifle pits without cover.⁴ The surgeons, and the various squads appointed to assist them, worked so industriously that by 7 A. M. the next day all the wounded had been cared for, and the killed buried.

In his official report, General McCall says:

"Where all so gallantly supported the honor of the flag it "would seem almost invidious to particularize, but my thanks "are particularly due to Generals Reynolds and Seymour, and "to Colonels Simmons, of the Fifth, and Taggart, of the

¹ O. R. I. XI. ii, p. 38.

² Captain Wister, of Company B, was slightly wounded in the ankle on the following day and is evidently the second officer reported wounded. The fact that the battle of the morning of the 27th is frequently considered part of the battle of Mechanicsville, will explain the inclusion of his name here. On the other hand the men captured that morning are credited against the losses of Gaines' Mill.

³ Griffin's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 312.

⁴ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 415.

[26 June 1862]

"Twelfth, and Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless, of the Second, Major Stone, of the Rifles, who were all closely engaged."

Major Stone in his report of the campaign says:

"My adjutant, Lieut. W. R. Hartshorne, one of the best officers in the service, was severely wounded in the head on the evening of the 26th, and is doubtless taken prisoner in the hospital at Savage Station. Quartermaster Lieut. H. D. Patton, an officer of great energy and activity, was of the highest service to me on the 26th."

Though the Confederate General Jackson had only succeeded in getting a part of his artillery into play during the battle, during the night he pushed his force forward between the right flank of McCall's division and the south bank of the Pamunkey River, thus threatening McClellan's communications with White House. To defend his communications against the bulk of the Confederate army, McClellan would have been compelled to bring the bulk of his army back to the north side of the Chickahominy and offer general battle; but this was almost impossible, as the enemy was already upon his communications, and if he had offered battle he would have done so without an assured retreat. To concentrate his forces south of the Chickahominy, and make a sudden dash at Richmond was a plan he did not consider sound; hence he chose the only other line of action, short of a retreat by the way he had come, a change of base to the James River.

This involved the abandonment of White House, the burning of such stores as could not be moved, the movement of slow and heavy wagon trains for a period of several days, and at the end the establishment of a strong position, preparatory to commencing new operations. Two things pre-eminently

¹ McCall's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 386-387.

² O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 419.

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were necessary: a strong rear guard on the north bank of the Chickahominy to hold the river till the trains could be put in motion; and strong guards later on, to prevent flank attacks while the trains moved towards the base selected upon the James River.

To General Porter's Fifth corps, with McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, was the duty of holding, during the next day, the north bank of the Chickahominy assigned.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

III.

GAINES' MILL.¹

About daylight on the morning of the 27th, the orders to fall back to the position selected by General Porter to dispute the passage of the Chickahominy were received.

The operation of withdrawing troops from a position, such as that occupied by the Reserves, is at any time a delicate one; and General McCall felt much apprehension at undertaking it during daylight. Under his orders Meade's brigade left first, then Reynolds' brigade and lastly Seymour's. To partially veil his rearward movement from the enemy, General McCall ordered active demonstrations, and General Reynolds instructed Major Stone to hold, with his regiment and the battery, the position he then occupied.² Major Stone deployed his men to the right and left in an attempt to deceive the enemy and make him believe that the entire line was still occupied. Upon opening fire he received a heavy reply from the Confederates, who, during the night, had advanced their guns to within grape-

¹ Called also Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy.

² It is doubtful whether this action should not be included as part of the battle of Mechanicsville. It has been treated in this place as a prelude to the battle of Gaines' Mill; because as the Bucktails fell back and were followed up they acted as skirmishers being driven in; because their loss in this action is included in the casualty reports for Gaines' Mill; and because as the retreat from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill and the battle at the latter place occurred on the same day, it is easier to tell the story in the way selected.

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shot range. Their infantry, too, came forward with undiminished force, filling the road towards the ford with a solid column.

The artillery opposing the Bucktails and the battery was more powerful than that of the previous evening. So hot did its fire become, that the Union gunners found it impossible to stand up to load their pieces; still, as long as their ammunition lasted, they, with the aid of the Bucktails, succeeded in holding the enemy in check. About 6 A. M., Major Stone was ordered to fall back and rejoin the main column of the army, then moving to take position at Gaines' Mill. His course, for a half mile after leaving the intrenchments, was one that was within range of the rebel batteries. The movement was necessarily hurried; as in addition to the force in their front as they fell back, the Bucktails had been flanked. Major Stone ordered Captain Holland, with Company A, to take position 300 yards from the ford and obstruct the hostile advance. Captain Wister, with Company B, was to destroy the bridge at the Mill Hospital.¹

Captain Niles, of Company E, was holding a detached position with portions of Companies E and D. In some way he did not receive the order to fall back until after the bridge had been destroyed and the other companies had retired. He therefore found himself left in the swamp at the border of the creek. Both Captain Holland and Captain Wister, the latter sustaining a wound in the ankle, performed the duties assigned to them in a manner worthy of the greatest praise and enabled Major Stone to bring his force within the lines. Yet the action had cost dear. It was necessary to abandon the dead and wounded; the heat was so intense that men fainted; and the

¹ Apparently the bridge at the Ellerson's Mill Road.

[27 June 1862]

movements were executed with such rapidity that many dropped from exhaustion and were captured.

Not half of the Bucktails in line on the morning reached the position at Gaines' Mill, Major Stone reporting at 12 o'clock that he had but 6 officers and 125 men.¹

Captain Niles, hopelessly cut off, as Captain Irvin had been the previous day, resolved to do what he could. Falling back in the swamps and woods he engaged the Confederates with such vigor as to mislead them; nor did they succeed in effecting the capture of his little party till several hours had elapsed, and an entire division had been employed to surround them.

Bates in his "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," points out the immense service rendered by Captain Niles and his men in thus detaining the Confederates, and affording General Porter time to establish his troops in position.

Before surrendering, the men who had with them the regimental flag buried or concealed it in the swamp, and thus saved the regiment the humiliation of having their flag become a rebel trophy.²

Major Stone, in reporting the action, commented on the duties assigned to Captains Holland and Wister, adding: "These were difficult and hazardous duties, and were performed "with the coolness of veterans, and probably saved us from "entire destruction."³

¹ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 416.

² Vol. I., p. 914.

³ A story that has obtained currency is that the flag was not buried, but hidden in a hollow tree, where later it was discovered by the Confederates, ultimately being found in the house of Jefferson Davis. It has proven so difficult to decide which story is correct that the authors have reluctantly been compelled to suspend judgment.

⁴ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 416.

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General Reynolds complimented the command warmly, and said "I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the gallantry "and good conduct displayed by him (Major Roy Stone) while "in command of the First Pennsylvania Rifles, at Mechanics- "ville and Gaines' Mill, and particularly in covering the with- "drawal of our troops from the former to the latter position on "the morning of the 27th of June, which took place under my "personal supervision. I know of no officer more worthy to "be placed at the head of a brigade of light troops."

General Reynolds testified later that the rear guard during the withdrawal was "a couple of pieces on the right and left, "and one regiment supporting them; those were finally with- "drawn simultaneously by General Seymour and myself."² General Seymour had selected the Ninth regiment for rear guard duty, at his end of the line; but it does not seem to have had a difficult task, the brunt falling on the small body of Bucktails. In fact General Seymour, in his official report says: "In the absence of General Reynolds, I may say that much of "the credit of this day belongs to him. . . . his conduct of the "right wing is worthy of all praise. . . . Major Stone, with "rare intelligence, prepared his position and fought it like a "true soldier to the end."³

General Porter had elected to place his troops on the Curtis' and Gaines' farms in the arc of a circle. The two flanks were to rest on the Chickahominy, or to be sufficiently near to the river to obtain the advantage of such a position. In the rear would be the bridges connecting the corps with the main army now retreating towards the James River. To withstand

¹ "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," by Samuel P. Bates, Vol. I., p. 914.

² "Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War"; Part I., p. 594.

³ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 400.

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the Confederate assault, General Porter had but Morrell's division of three brigades; Sykes' division of three brigades; and McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, three brigades; in all 17,330 infantry. A small detachment of cavalry and some artillery completed his resources.¹ To Morrell's division was assigned the left of the line, and to Sykes' division the right. McCall's division having been through hard fighting was held in reserve. The cavalry was posted on the extreme left in the hollow approaching the river; the artillery at various advantageous points. The position was a strong one, but Porter's forces were not sufficiently large to properly occupy it. Had axes that he sent for been supplied, artificial works could have been made to counteract this weakness, but through a series of mischances he failed to obtain them.

By 2 P. M., Lee was ready to attack. Not that he had as yet fathomed McClellan's plans. On the contrary, he still believed the Union army was endeavoring to retreat down the Peninsula, but he was desirous of cutting its communications. He had the forces of Generals A. P. Hill, D. P. Hill, Longstreet and Jackson available—not less than 65,000 to 70,000 men—and ordered A. P. Hill to assault the Union left. This was done with tremendous spirit, a portion of the column actually piercing the Union line. Hastily the various regiments of the Second and Third brigades of the Reserve Corps were thrown in, regiment by regiment, at the points most in danger. The First brigade had been posted on the extreme right to cover the approaches from Cold Harbor and Dispatch Station to Summer's bridge,² but General Reynolds hearing the tremendous firing on the left, and having previously repulsed the

¹ "The Peninsula"; by Major-General A. S. Webb, p. 129.

² Porter's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 224.

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enemy on his front, led his men, regiment by regiment, to the assistance of the hardly pressed troops.¹

The Bucktails, on the right of the Fifth regiment, went in on the left of Sykes' division and the right of Morrell's.² In their front the enemy was concealed in some woods, a battery being visible 500 yards away.

The attack of A. P. Hill being repulsed, Lee prepared for a general assault in force, and Porter called urgently upon McClellan for reinforcements from the south side of the Chickahominy. Ultimately he received Slocum's division, which arrived about 4 o'clock,³ and increased his force to about 30,000 men.

From the opening of the battle till about 6 P. M., regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade, charged forward against the Federal line, only to be driven back. The attack on the left and right being equal in power, troops could not be withdrawn from one place to strengthen another. Only reserves could be ordered up, as regiments having spent their ammunition, fell back to replenish it.

As the Bucktails moved into line, they had 150 men and 6 officers.⁴ Devoting their attention to the battery in their front, such was the accuracy of their fire that they compelled it to frequently change its position, finally silencing it entirely. A little before sunset, their ammunition began to run low. Taking advantage of the consequent slackening in their fire, the enemy emerged from the woods and formed for a charge. The Bucktails delivered a well-directed volley which staggered them, while the Fifth regiment rushed forward to within 150 yards

¹ Porter's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 225.

² Stone's and Seymour's reports, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 416, and O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 401.

³ Porter in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. II., p. 339.

⁴ Stone's report, O. R. XI. ii., p. 416.

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of the enemy's lines before pouring in a volley that drove him back.

At 6.30 P. M. the Confederates made another powerful attack, along the entire front, pushing forward fresh troops to oppose the greatly wearied Federals. Still the latter's line held bravely and firmly against the outnumbering enemy, excepting at one place near the center of Morrell's line. Here Hood's Texans broke through, and before they could either be expelled, or the line altered, the Union artillery on the left was thrown into disorder by a mass of their own cavalry rushing amongst them.¹ Believing that the Confederates were upon them, the artillery retreated precipitately, striking the infantry and demoralizing it. Fortunately, at this moment, the men under Generals French and Meagher advanced to the support of the shattered line.

The position held by the Bucktails and the Fifth had become untenable. The troops on the left were retreating, and already, to prevent disaster, the entire right of the army was falling back, preparatory to establishing a more concentrated line, the movement resulting in the exposure of the right of the Bucktails to an enfilading fire. Major Stone changed front and fired his last volley. He then attempted to take cover behind a ridge on the right; but, as the position was in the range of the Union batteries, it was impossible to do so. Falling back with the other troops, the Bucktails were then formed in the rear of the hospital.²

With the shortening of his entire line, a shortening that was accomplished partly deliberately, partly in haste but with-

¹ This cavalry was General Cooke's. He had charged forward between the opposing lines. Porter claimed the disaster was due to this charge, not ordered by him. The right and wrong of the matter is much involved in doubt.

² Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 417.

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out confusion,¹ General Porter decided to transfer his corps to the southern bank of the river. Wagon trains, ammunition trains, detached masses from brigades, stragglers from a hundred regiments, wounded men, some on improvised stretchers, some supported by comrades, blocked the ground about the approaches to the bridges. The curses of the mule drivers mingled with the short, sharp orders of the officers, and the pleadings and expostulations of the wounded. Ultimately an opening was made in the tangled mass and the wagons passed over. With each vehicle or man that crossed, order developed,² till at the last the troops filed past and fell into positions assigned to them on the southern bank. At the meadow edge of the bridge, under instructions of an officer of General McClellan's staff, Major Stone and Captain Wister halted the stragglers and re-formed nearly 2,000 men of the Pennsylvania Reserves.³

Here the Reserves stayed till two o'clock in the morning, when they crossed over the new bridge from the battle-field to the southern bank of the Chickahominy.

Towards the close of the battle the Eleventh regiment of the Reserves, and the Fourth New Jersey, were surrounded, through the other regiments in their vicinity falling back, and compelled to surrender. General Reynolds, while laboring at the task of leading troops to reinforce others, also became cut off, and was compelled, after spending the night in the woods, to yield himself a prisoner.

Major Stone, in his official report, gave his casualties as

¹ Porter's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 225.

² It is worthy of note that among those who labored to clear the approaches was the Bucktail Chaplain, W. H. D. Hatton.

³ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 417.

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1 officer and 25 men¹ and the official casualty reports give the loss as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers .....	..	..	6	6
Men	1	14	90	105
	—	—	—	—
Total	1	14	96	111 ²

Thus the battle of Gaines' Mill passed into history. One corps of the Union army had borne the brunt of the attack of two-thirds of the Confederate forces. The Union loss was reported as 6,837 men;³ the Confederate loss cannot have been much less; and if only the killed and wounded are counted, must have been considerably more.⁴

During the battle, McClellan had had on the south bank the bulk of his army—probably nearer 70,000 than 50,000 men. To oppose this force, had McClellan ordered it to fall upon Richmond, the Confederates had left but 25,000 men under General Magruder. Yet such a "noise and clatter" did Magruder make, that McClellan not only did not walk into Richmond, but considered it inadvisable to send desperately required reinforcements to General Porter's corps.

¹ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 417.

² O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 40. The discrepancy occurs through Major Stone reporting for the battle of Gaines' Mill, only the casualties occurring during the afternoon's battle. The official casualty report plainly includes the losses suffered during the withdrawal from the position at Beaver Dam Creek. The confusion incident to the retreat, and the capture or retirement of officers in command rendered accuracy extremely difficult if not impossible. The report for the campaign, given a few pages later, is probably the most correct. The wound sustained by Captain Wister, as explained in the previous chapter, was included in the Mechanicsville casualties.

³ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 41.

⁴ See "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"; Vol. II., p. 342. The capture of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves and 4th New Jersey swelled the Union loss disproportionately.

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With the withdrawal of the entire army to the south bank, involving as it did the last act of severance from the base at White House, the thing to be achieved was the establishment of a base from which to supply the army. In other words, the campaign to capture Richmond was temporarily suspended while the efforts of the General were directed to securing a new base of supplies, from which he could later on resume his offensive campaign.



THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

IV.

NEW MARKET CROSS ROADS.¹

General McClellan selected Harrison's Landing, sometimes termed Turkey Point, on the James River, as his future base. His line of retreat was therefore nearly due south, viâ Savage Station, to White Oak Swamp, and from thence to Harrison's Landing. The impedimenta of the army consisted of a train of five thousand wagons, with a herd of twenty-five hundred beef cattle. More important than anything else, however, was a park of artillery commanded by General Hunt. This constituted the reserve, and including guns, caissons, battery wagons and ammunition trains, must have totaled at least three hundred vehicles. If this artillery could be safely conducted to Malvern Hill and there placed in position, the safety of the army while retreating to its new base was assured. Its capture or destruction en route would entail results too unpleasant to be considered.

General McClellan, determined to preserve this artillery at all hazards, selected for its escort the division of Pennsylvania Reserves. Cognizant of the fact that they had, alone, fought the battle of Mechanicsville without losing one inch of ground; and that at Gaines' Mills they had extorted expressions of admiration from friend and foe alike by their daring and valor,

¹ Called also Frazier's Farm; Nelson's Farm; Charles City Cross-Roads; New Market Road; Glendale; and Willis Church.

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he committed to their charge the vital part of the army. Though the Reserves were exhausted with their labors, terribly in want of sleep, and badly in need of rations, General McCall, at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, put them into motion.

The artillery they were conducting, added to that attached to their own division, must have made a train of at least seven miles. The night was dark and rainy, thus adding to the unpleasantness of a duty that in no event could have been pleasurable. Pushing along, the column arrived safely at Savage Station, during the morning of the 29th.¹

At this point disorder was rampant. Apart from the confusion attendant on the movement of the wagon trains, the numbers of wounded destroyed all semblance of orderly arrangements. In ambulances and on stretchers; in stores and on the ground; resting in barns or forced to seek shelter in

¹It is impossible to omit mention of the tribute paid by General McClellan to General McCall. Twice during the night-march McClellan had sent word to McCall that he had taken the wrong road, and upon the second occasion McCall had replied, "Give General McClellan my compliments, and say to him that General McCall says 'the road he is on is narrow, the night is very dark, his train is long 'and heavy,' and that it is impracticable to reverse his march; moreover, the men are much fatigued from excessive duties, and must not 'be subjected to unnecessary hardships.'" At one o'clock General McCall arrived at General McClellan's headquarters at Savage Station. As McCall entered General McClellan left a group of officers with whom he was conversing, saying "Here is General McCall, the hero 'of Mechanicsville.'" He also asked his advice in regard to destroying some baggage so as to gain time in moving to his new base, but received the answer, from the man whose troops had been fought harder than any in the army, and who were, at that moment, trudging along a vile road in the rain; "General McClellan, I don't know that I sufficiently understand the situation of the army to advise you; but from 'what I do know, I would fight over every inch of the ground from 'here to the James, before I would destroy a wagon. The moment 'you destroy your trains, you demoralize the army.'" This conversation is reported in Sypher's "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps" (p. 248-250), whose words have been quoted for the most part.

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outhouses, they dominated the scene. As troops came into the station, anxious to know if their comrades were amongst those borne from the field, they broke ranks, each man searching for what he almost feared to find. The Bucktails found but few faces that they knew, being compelled, in the majority of cases, to wait for the future to show them if the absent ones were dead or only captured.

Early in the afternoon the regiment, with the other remnants of the Reserves, moved forward, orders having been received to conduct the artillery through White Oak Swamp, and to see that it was parked on the first firm ground south of the swamp. Leaving at the time they did, they were spared witnessing the scenes of misery that followed the announcement that it was impossible to carry the wounded with the army, and that they would be left behind, to fall into the hands of, and to be tended by, the Confederates.

Relieved of the care of the artillery reserve at 5 o'clock, the march was resumed, along the New Market Road to a point near where the Quaker Road crosses it. Here a halt was made for the night. The known proximity of the enemy rendered the greatest precaution still necessary. Pickets were thrown out, and the entire regiment ordered to rest on their arms, but not to sleep. Each man was ordered to roll up his right sleeve, in order that he might in case of a night attack, know friend from foe. Though several alarms occurred no enemy appeared. At 7 A. M., on the morning of the 30th, orders were received to retire to near where the Turkey Bridge Road crosses the New Market Road, form line of battle, and hold the position till the whole of the immense army trains had passed on, in the rear, towards the James River.

The situation was this. Lee had not divined McClellan's intentions till the 29th; then he took steps to prevent the accom-

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plishment of his opponent's plans. Jackson fell upon the Federal rear at Allen's Farm and at Savage Station, but was bravely repulsed. Lee then decided to attempt to break through on the right flank of the Federal line of retreat. The army trains and troops extended from the swamp on the north to the James River on the south, and Lee hoped by advancing down the New Market Road, which bisects this line of march, to cut his opponent's forces in two and defeat them in detail. Across this road, however, General McCall placed his terribly diminished division of Pennsylvania Reserves, numbering at this time not more than 6,000 men.¹ His line of battle was therefore parallel to the roads pursued by the retreating Union trains in his rear. Kearney's division was on his right flank, Hooker's division and Summer's corps on his left. Yet while these divisions were many times larger than his, as his division straddled the road it was destined to be the target of the full force of the rebel attack. This attack was to be delivered by the troops under Generals A. P. Hill and Longstreet, who must have had about 20,000 men.² General Lee was personally present to direct the movements, being accompanied by Jefferson Davis.

McCall formed his line with Meade's brigade on the right and Seymour's brigade on the left. The First brigade, now commanded by Colonel Simmons, was held in reserve. The batteries were placed in front of the infantry; Randall's on the right, Cooper's and Kern's in the center, and two German batteries, accidentally attached to the division, on the left.

In the front of the division the country was open, the

¹ McCall's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 391.

² General McCall says, "18,000 to 20,000." (O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 391.) Lieutenant-Colonel Allan says, "under 20,000 strong" ("Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," p. 119).

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New Market Road, along which ran a small strip of timber, being to the right of the clearing. On the left was a farmhouse, known as Nelson's. The clearing was about 800 yards in width and 1,000 yards in length. In the rear of the Union position was a wooded slope. In the front, beyond the clearing, woods concealed further view. On the extreme left of the Union position was a small creek or swamp, running at right angles to the line of battle, heavily timbered and forming the left flank. Technically, the battle-field was almost ideal, but McCall lacked sufficient men to properly occupy it.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the Confederates commenced to drive in the Union pickets. Then their artillery opened, and was replied to vigorously by the Union batteries.¹ An attempt was made to capture the Third regiment that had been advanced, before it could fall back into position, but desperate fighting saved it. Then a regiment was launched at the right center, beneath the cover of heavy artillery fire. The Seventh regiment, and a portion of the Eleventh, springing to the front of the battery, by the use of the bayonet repulsed the assault.

Before the lines could be dressed General McCall became aware of a new movement. The enemy, taking advantage of the vigilance required by his opponent to hold the center, had massed a force to attack the left. Heavy columns were moving through the woods and preparing to assault, whereupon the "Dutch" battery promptly retired to the rear. General McCall ordered up the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth regiments, while at the same time he persuaded the battery to resume its position.

¹ General Longstreet states, that though the Union gunners could not know it on account of the thickness of the woods, one of their guns had the exact range of the position where President Davis, Lee, himself, and other officers were congregated. One shell bursting in their midst killed two or three horses and wounded one or two men. (See "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. II., p. 401.)

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He then ordered a charge, Colonel Simmons of the Fifth leading it over a course that ran diagonally to the left. The charge was made with extreme gallantry, and with such impetuosity that the Confederates fell back. Colonel Simmons fell at the head of his column, but his men never stopped till they reached the woods, where they captured and sent back one or two hundred prisoners.¹

General McCall had at the same time ridden up to Major Stone of the Bucktails, who had at that moment 5 officers and 150 men of his own regiment, and 5 officers and 84 men of the U. S. Sharpshooters, ordering him to the left.² When the other regiments charged forward, Major Stone accordingly moved to the left of the battery, and then towards the rear of the Nelson Farm House.

The danger of a successful charge was never better illustrated. The brigade was far in advance of the line, their leader, Colonel Simmons, was dead, more or less disorganization had necessarily been attendant upon their advance, and confusion was inevitable in sending back the prisoners. From the position which he then held, Major Stone watched the enemy suddenly hurl fresh masses of troops on the brigade in his front. The pressure was too great to be resisted and the column, a moment before victorious, came flying back. The "Dutch" battery, upon the approach of the rebels, again fled in disorder. Major Stone, anxious to stop the rout at any cost, ordered his men to fall upon their faces; and Colonel McCandless, who with the Second regiment was in his rear, did like-

¹The necessity for the charge was caused by the ill-advised advancement of six companies of the 12th regiment, which, not being properly supported, were driven back.

²Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 417. The remnants of companies D, E and K were commanded by Lieutenant Bitterling, of company F.

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wise. The retreating troops came tearing back. The efforts of Major Stone and the officers of the Second regiment to halt and rally them were in vain. They raced over the prostrate men towards safety and the rear. As soon as their front was unmasked, the Bucktails rose, and for some moments poured in a fire that held the enemy in check. Yet the men were dropping rapidly, Captain Philip Holland, of Company A, being shot dead while steadying his own men and attempting to rally others. Realizing that if he stayed much longer he would be completely surrounded, Major Stone ordered his men to fall back, which they did slowly and in good order.¹

Four hundred yards was the extent of the rearward movement. There Major Stone made the Bucktails the nucleus for rallying the fragments of the regiments that came into his vicinity; nor was it long before he had the colors of six regiments about him, and a respectable brigade of troops properly officered and in fighting condition.²

On the center and right, the battle raged with equal fury. Realizing that if he could break through the line of the Reserves he would be able to cut McClellan's army in half, and that if he failed to do so McClellan would be able to concentrate the

¹Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 417. When the "Dutch" battery fled, it struck Hooker's lines, on the left, in a state of confusion. The six companies of the Twelfth in falling back also came upon Hooker, while numerous soldiers, with their prisoners, moving to the rear through his line, increased the disorder. Not cognizant of what was really happening, and seeing only a battery flying from the field (a battery that in reality belonged to him); various detachments of troops closely pursued; a few stragglers; many wounded; and in addition, others endeavoring to get their prisoners to the rear; Hooker wrote in "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times," November 1, 1862; "the whole "of McCall's division was completely routed." The action as here narrated, and some remarks quoted later on, form the only comment necessary upon such a verbal blunder.

²Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 417.

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Federal troops at the point he had selected, Lee did not hesitate to hurl regiment after regiment at his opponent. Cooper's and Kern's batteries in the center, and Randall's on the left, became the points of attack. Cooper's battery was taken, retaken and then abandoned. Kern's battery, four guns under Amsden, hung on to its position desperately, till with ammunition completely exhausted it was compelled to withdraw.¹ Randall, on the right, manfully maintained his position, though charged repeatedly by single regiments.²

Then the Confederate commander ordered forward two regiments,³ who with guns trailing advanced, without order, but in wedge shape. So confident was Captain Randall of his ability to repulse the assault, that he requested the Fourth regiment, in his rear, to withhold its fire. Though his guns tore great gaps in the advancing host, it moved with such momentum, that before it could be stopped it reached the battery. The guns were overturned, the horses killed and the defenders of the battery by sheer weight borne to the rear. Company B, of the Fourth, stood its ground, and with a number of men from other commands fought desperately, both with the bayonet and with clubbed guns. General McCall, riding to the front, witnessed the fight and urged on the men to almost superhuman efforts. The weight of the Confederate assault proved too great to be resisted by the light line of the Reserves, and it was forced backward.

¹ The 55th Virginia and 60th Virginia battalion penetrated the line, and actually gained the rear, but escaped before the Reserves could take advantage of their precarious condition. (See Field's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 842.)

² In almost all instances charges on the part of the Confederates were met by countercharges by the Federals.

³ The 47th and 2d Virginia apparently. (See Field's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 842.) The charge by the 55th and 60th was made simultaneously with this.

Here McCall called upon General Kearney for reinforcements, while Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, of the Reserves, who had collected some 500 men, moved forward to assist the shattered line. At the same time Meagher's "Irish" brigade, of Richardson's division of Summer's corps, moved forward to support the left of the Reserves.

Hearing the noise of battle on the right, Major Stone moved his battalion, consisting of the Bucktails and the fragments of the other regiments that had congregated near him, towards that wing.¹ It was rapidly growing dark, and General McCall was endeavoring to dress his line so as to hold the new position to which he had been driven. Out of his staff and his cavalry escort of a Captain and twenty men but two remained—Corporal King and a private. Of his brigade commanders, General Meade had been wounded and forced to retire, Colonel Simmons, who succeeded Reynolds in command of the First brigade, had been killed, and General Seymour had become separated from the division. Hence McCall was compelled to perform duties that should have been done by others. Riding forward accompanied by Corporal King, a private, and Major Stone, the darkness was so intense that the entire party rode into the pickets of the Forty-Seventh Virginia. All were captured with the exception of Major Stone, who, wheeling his horse suddenly, escaped in the darkness. Two volleys were fired after him, but beyond a slight wound in the hand, the Major of the Bucktails regained the Union lines unhurt.²

The battalion had utilized the time by capturing a Colonel with a small party of men. Upon returning, Stone formed the men across the road, a position which they maintained for

¹ "I moved the whole battalion which seemed to put itself under "my command." (Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 418.)

² Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 418.

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half an hour. The Confederates had some troops in position to advance down the road, and had they done so, would have struck the Federal line at its weakest point. Shortly after the battle ceased, and before the battalion was withdrawn, Major Stone, who had gone to the rear in search of a cannon to strengthen his position, became so faint and dizzy from his wound, that before he could accomplish his design he was taken to the hospital.¹

Though the Reserves had been driven from their position, they had accomplished the duty laid upon them. "The Confederates had not achieved the main object of their commander: the Federal army was not cut in twain, the line of retreat to the James was yet in its possession."²

They had extorted a tremendous price for the loss which they had suffered, and though they had been forced back the enemy dared to occupy but little of the position from which they had retired.³ General McCall reported that he captured during the day two or three hundred prisoners and three stands

¹ Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 418. For reports of the battle see the remarkably numerous and detailed accounts, both by the Union and Confederate commanders, which have been drawn upon freely. In the confusion resultant upon an assault and defense of this character, where men become separated from their commands, and the majority of the officers are placed *hors de combat* early in the action, a greater or less number of conflicting statements are inevitable.

² "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862;" by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 119.

³ No official casualty reports were made by either side for this battle. The loss of the Reserve Corps, however, may be obtained roughly by deducting the losses at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill from the total losses in the official casualty report for the operations June 25th to July 2nd (O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 32). This gives the loss of the Reserves in killed, wounded and missing as 1,148. Owing to unavoidable confusion in reports these figures are undoubtedly inaccurate and are merely inserted as approximate.

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of colors.¹ The Confederate reports all speak of victory, but there is little exultation. They recognize that, though the Union troops had been made to give ground, the line of defense was unbroken and the object of the attack unattained.²

General Seymour in his official report of the campaign says: "Captain L. Wister and Quartermaster H. W. Patton, of 'the First Rifles (Bucktails), are highly praised for efficient 'and gallant service. Maj. Roy Stone deserves the highest 'praise on all occasions. He relates that John Doyle, a private 'of Easton's battery, after the guns were lost, went to his 'command and, among the foremost, performed manly duty.'"³

¹ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 393.

² General Longstreet stated, "Well, McCall is safe in Richmond; but 'if his division had not offered the stubborn resistance it did on this 'road we would have captured your whole army." General Pryor repeated in substance what General Longstreet said; commending in the highest terms, the "pluck displayed by McCall's Pennsylvania 'troops." (Extracts from report of Surgeon Marsh. O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 397.) General D. H. Hill wrote: "General Lee reported: 'Many 'prisoners including a general of division, McCall, and several bat-'teries with some thousands of small arms, were taken.' But as an 'obstruction to the Federal retreat the battle amounted to nothing." ("Battles and Leaders of the Civil War;" Vol. II., p. 388.) These comments of three Confederate leaders have been quoted here, as it was deemed better to mention Hooker's mistaken statement some pages earlier. They do not sound like comments upon a division "completely 'routed:" nor does it seem even a reasonable proposition that a division in that state could hold off the enemy from 3 o'clock till dark; yet, as has been shown, at dark the Reserves were still planted across the road.

It should not be imagined that either Hooker's troops on the left, or Kearney's on the right, were inactive. On the contrary, in addition to the support they gave to the two flanks of the Reserves, they were at times fiercely engaged; and towards the close, sent reinforcements to the hard-pressed Pennsylvanians. As, however, McCall held the centre, and was actually straddling the road down which the Confederates desired to advance, the full vehemence of the attack was directed at him.

³ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 405. Major Stone's comment on Doyle was: "Private John Doyle, a stalwart giant of Captain Easton's battery, well 'known as the 'Infant,' after the loss of their guns, came as a volunteer 'to my command, where his dashing gallantry, ready wit, and evident 'enjoyment of the occasion were a continual source of encouragement 'to all about him." (O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 419.)

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Major Stone in his report of the campaign says: "Sergt. "Maj. Roger Sherman, who shared the greatest dangers with "the most remarkable self-possession, was lost on the last "evening, and is probably wounded and a prisoner. I beg "leave also to mention the earnest and untiring labors of Chap- "lain the Rev. W. H. Hatton, in caring for the wounded, en- "couraging the exhausted, both on the field and in the hospital."

Speaking of the battle of New Market Cross Roads he says: "The loss of my command in this action was much "greater in proportion than in any of the preceding. I have "this morning but 3 officers and 60 men of my own regiment, "and 3 officers and 28 men of the U. S. Sharpshooters for "duty."²

¹ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 419.

² O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 418. That is, entering the field with 5 officers and 150 men, the Bucktails lost 2 officers and 90 men—60%. The Sharpshooters proved worthy companions, losing 65% out of their smaller number.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

V.

MALVERN HILL, HARRISON'S LANDING AND THE RICHMOND PRISONS.

Some time during the evening of June 30th, General Seymour regained touch with the division of Pennsylvania Reserves and assumed command. The retreat was resumed towards the James River, the guns between the two lines being abandoned. It was impossible either to carry off the wounded or to bury the dead.

General McClellan had selected Malvern Hill as the point at which he would resist any hostile attack that might be made. The spot was admirably adapted for the task. On the hill he concentrated his powerful artillery, supported by masses of infantry, partially protected by earthworks. The ground in the immediate front was open, varying in width from a quarter to half a mile, and, sloping gradually from the crest, was completely swept by the fire of his artillery and infantry.¹ At 10 A. M., on the 1st of July, the last of the Federal troops reached their positions.²

Lee, who had by this time succeeded in uniting the two wings of his army, attacked this naturally strong and artificially strengthened position again and again between the

¹ Lee's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 496.

² "History of the Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris, Vol. II., p. 135.

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hours of 3 and 9 o'clock, only to be bloodily repulsed.¹ His losses were terrible, but until the closing of night he continued to order his troops forward to destruction. The Bucktails were under fire for a portion of the morning, but retired according to the orders of General Seymour, to a position under a bluff.²

The location of Malvern Hill precluded the entertainment of a proposition to permanently occupy it. McClellan therefore ordered the retreat continued to Harrison's Landing, on the James. The order, coming as it did, after the first real success of the campaign, was a bitter blow to many of the officers, Sypher stating that General Phil Kearney protested in words so vehement that they bordered upon insubordination.³

Yet all military critics seem to agree that the move was necessary. During the night, therefore, the march was resumed.

The official casualty report shows that McClellan's loss during the Seven Days' retreat was 15,849 men.⁴ The Confederate loss was about 19,700 men.⁵

The Reserve Corps, which General McCall stated was about 7,000 strong when it went into action at Mechanicsville, lost 3,045 men, killed, wounded and missing.⁶ McClellan must have used during the campaign over 100,000 men; hence while

¹ It has been remarked that this was the first occasion upon which Lee attempted to storm a strong defensive position—and the last.

² Stone's report, O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 418.

³ "I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason." ("History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps;" p. 306.)

⁴ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 37. This, however, embraces 626 lost on June 25th. Mechanicsville was fought on the 26th and is universally considered as the opening battle of the retreat.

⁵ The exact figures are in dispute. General Early made them 19,557 and "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" gives them as 20,135. (See "Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 143.)

⁶ O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 32.

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the Reserves constituted but a fifteenth part of the army, they suffered one-fifth of the total loss.

The Bucktails' loss during the campaign was :

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	3	9	13
Men	6	48	180	234
	—	—	—	—
Total	7	51	189	247 ¹

The march from Malvern Hill was commenced at night. The Bucktails can hardly be said to have had any sleep since the 26th of June. On that night, at Mechanicsville, they had obtained slight rest in the rifle pits; on the 27th they had been up throughout the night, crossing the Chickahominy at 2 A. M.; on the 28th they spent the night marching in protection of the reserve artillery; some little rest may have been snatched on the night of the 29th, despite the order issued forbidding sleep; but that of the 30th, following the close of the battle of New Market Cross Roads, was spent in retreating to Malvern Hill. This march to Harrison's Landing, therefore, commencing at midnight, proved doubly exhausting. Though the night was dark, fires along the roads prevented commands mistaking the way. A halt was made at daybreak to enable the men to obtain a slight rest. Then they moved forward again, and the entire division was shortly after ordered to encamp in some woods. A heavy rain, and the tramping of the men, had converted the entire vicinity into a sea of mud. In the woods, the regiments, by dint of boughs and branches, endeavored to protect themselves from the downpour.

¹O. R. I. XI. ii., p. 32. Again exact figures are impossible. The report for Mechanicsville was 95, Gaines' Mill III, New Market Cross Roads 92—total 298. Stragglers, and remnants of companies cut off or left in the swamps, managing to regain the regiment before the compilation of the campaign report, reduced the "missing or captured" item.

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As the Bucktails moved to their assigned position, Colonel McNeil met them. Recovering from his fever, he had strained every nerve to rejoin his regiment, at the earliest possible moment. When stricken at Fredericksburg, and carried to the hospital, his regiment had numbered between 900 and 1000 men; now, haggard and wearied, but 64 men filed past. Man though he was, tears rolled down his cheeks. "My God," he cried, "where are my Bucktails? Would that I had died with "them."

The entire army went into camp at Harrison's Landing, on a plain some two miles wide by three miles long. The front was protected by a hill, and the rear by the river James, in which lay the Federal gunboats. McClellan, believing his foe had double his own strength numerically, was not anxious immediately to give battle. Before he decided upon a new offensive campaign, the Confederates, by threatening Washington, compelled the withdrawal of his troops from the Peninsula to assist those under General Pope, and thus relieved Richmond.

While at Harrison's Landing the time went rapidly. Each day developed some incident of interest. On July 6th, Lieutenant Kinsey returned. The next day, the Bucktails were put to work building a bridge over Herring Creek. This creek flows into the James, and at the point to be bridged, is in some places 10 feet deep. The distance to be spanned was some 500 feet. Generals Porter and Seymour were extremely anxious to have a bridge constructed with the greatest of expedition, but the Engineer Corps estimated that it would take several days. In the mean time the Generals feared that through want of communications the army might be sacrificed in detail. Finally the matter was placed in the hands of Major Stone, and the Bucktail lumbermen, with no material but the

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trees that grew upon the banks and in the swamps, compelled to work while wading and swimming in the stream, wielded their axes so effectively, and brought into play their accurate knowledge of woodmanship so resourcefully, that, starting work at 5 P. M., by sunrise on the following morning the bridge was completed.

On the 8th, President Lincoln visited the camp and reviewed the division; and a few days later, "Little Mac," riding through the camp, gazed at the small remnant of the regiment. "I am sorry that there are so few Bucktails left," he said, and what he said he meant.

Soon after the going into camp at Harrison's Landing, Major Stone and Captain Wister, of Company B, left the regiment. It was originally intended that they should return to Pennsylvania to obtain recruits to repair the losses sustained by the Bucktails during the recent campaign. But Colonel McNeil's views embraced a larger horizon than the mere rehabilitation of his own regiment. He therefore wrote to Governor Curtin:

"Headquarters, 1st Rifles, P. R. V. C.

"Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

"Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

"Sir: Major Stone returns to Pennsylvania on the Recruiting Service. During the severe engagements of the past few days, my regiment was in the hottest of the fight, under command of Major Stone. The Generals of the Reserve Corps speak in the highest terms of its efficiency, and of the distinguished gallantry of that accomplished officer. Where the Bucktails fought there was no giving way of our lines, and where the Major would bring up his Spartan Band, there brigades would re-form and hold their position. General Seymour says he cannot spare a battalion of such veterans from

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"the service, and is desirous that its strength be at once re-established. The name of 'Bucktail' has become a terror to the enemy and an inspiration to our own men. I can speak impartially of the brave fellows, as it was not my privilege to lead them, and as to the Major,—to him is immediately due the credit of their heroic conduct on the Peninsula. A more extended organization would be greatly advantageous to the service.

"A Bucktail Brigade of light infantry would reflect additional honor on the old Commonwealth and the Executive that has given the Pennsylvania army to the country. I hope that you may authorize Major Stone to recruit a brigade to be attached to the Reserve Corps. He has won his title to such a command by brilliant achievement on the field, that has elicited the commendation of his General Officers, and has a reputation even with McClellan.

"I am, Governor,

"Your most obedient servant,

"HUGH W. MCNEIL, Colonel

"Commanding Rifles."

The Governor, delighted at the idea of a Bucktail brigade, gave his support to the project. Thus Major Stone and Captain Wister set about recruiting new regiments, using the magic of the word Bucktail as an inducement. Originally intending to recruit four regiments, time and the urgent demand for troops caused them to cease their labors after organizing two—the One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth and One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth Pennsylvania—regiments that achieved for themselves later, when called into battle, a more than enviable reputation. Major Stone was elected Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-

¹ "History of the 150th regiment," by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Chamberlain (revised edition), p. 16-17.

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Forty-Ninth and Captain Wister Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth.

Unfortunately jealousy was manifested in the matter, various officers on both sides charging others with commanding undue influence. The men of the Bucktail regiment resented, at first dimly, and later with more energy, the wearing of bucktails by regiments other than their own. The insignia had been the inspiration of their organizer, now General Kane, and at a terrible price they had made it known and feared by the enemy. The One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth at Chancellorsville was for the first time actively engaged, while the One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth did not really participate in the full fury of a battle till Gettysburg. As before Chancellorsville, the Bucktails had fought at New Bridge, Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, New Market Cross Roads, Groveton, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys and Chantilly, had participated in numerous skirmishes, and had been ordered on difficult scouting expeditions, their chagrin can be understood, if not defended. The new regiments were organized as Bucktail regiments with the approval of Colonel McNeil, and so recognized by Governor Curtin and the Secretary of War; so that their right, as a right, to wear bucktails, and call themselves "Bucktails" cannot be contravened. Strong in this right, and loving the emblem they wore in their caps, the members of the regiments referred to themselves frequently simply as Bucktails. Had more discrimination been exercised, or had the younger "Bucktails" referred to themselves as "New Bucktails," or the "Second" and "Third Bucktails," the most unfortunate feeling which arose later would not have developed. Mutually brave men, fighting under the same emblem, rarely disagree, excepting through misunderstandings.¹

¹ It has been thought better to state bluntly the cause of a dispute

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On August 2nd, a portion of the regiment was ordered to the south side of the James to cut timber. This became necessary, because Lee had opened fire on the shipping, on the 31st of July, from that bank. McClellan crossed a force on August 1st, and seized the position. He then fortified it, and was troubled no more.

On August 6th, most of the men who had been held prisoners in Richmond returned and general jubilation prevailed. Yet those who thus returned, looking around upon the thinned ranks, were afraid to ask questions. In prison they had known nothing; now in many cases they were to seek, furtively and in vain, for those from whom they most desired a welcome. The majority of the officers returned on the 13th.

The organization of the division was chaotic. General McCall, who returned with General Reynolds on the 8th, was enthusiastically received. But the rigor of the campaign had broken down his health. Sixty years of age, the effects of the hardships he had endured with his men were not to be thrown off easily. He obtained leave to visit his home in Chester County, where he was presented with a sword by his admirers. Doctors failing to repair the injuries inflicted upon his health, he was shortly afterwards compelled to resign.

Before Generals McCall and Reynolds had returned, General Seymour had commanded the division; now General Reynolds succeeded to the command, and the Bucktails lost their brigade commander. Colonel Roberts, of the First regiment, that at one stage became exceedingly bitter. Fortunately the feeling engendered is dying out. One of the highest officers in the regiments recruited by Major Stone and Captain Wister, recently gave the writer much pleasure by responding to an inquiry relating to the matter—"I endeavor to forget it."

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commanded the First brigade;¹ General Seymour the Second; and Colonel Jackson, of the Ninth regiment, the Third.

The pernicious results of permitting the men to elect their own officers had been proven earlier, hence orders were issued from Headquarters suspending the practice. As by the terms of the act under which the Reserve Corps came into existence Governor Curtin was prevented from commissioning officers unless elected by the various regiments, this order, while preventing incompetents, through their personal popularity or influence, attaining commissions, at the same time necessitated the retention of vacancies.²

The promotions of Neri B. Kinsey from Second-Lieutenant to First-Lieutenant, in Company A; and of R. Fenton Ward from Hospital-Steward to Second-Lieutenant, Company I, were, however, made before the embargo went into effect.

On August 9th, the Bucktails marched to the Landing to turn in the Springfield and Enfield rifles that they had been using. An abbreviated form of the trouble formerly experienced at Harrisburg occurred. The regiment stood around in the broiling sun for four hours, and were then offered inferior weapons. Colonel McNeil declined, wheeled his men about and marched back to camp. The next day they obtained Sharps breechloaders.³ They had round barrels, were of good carrying

¹ When General Meade returned shortly after, he assumed command of the brigade.

² "Section 6.—That the several companies and regiments composing "said volunteer corps shall be entitled to elect, and the Governor shall "commission, officers, etc." Act of May 15, 1861. As stated, later, by act, approved February 27th, 1863, this act was amended in accordance with the views of the military authorities; but till that time the regiments were compelled to do battle dangerously under-officered.

³ Though these were exchanged in 1864 for Spencers, many of the regiment to-day consider them the best guns they ever had. Such was the affection entertained for them by their users, that at least one instance has come to the writer's knowledge, where risking trouble of severe nature, when the order to turn them in was issued the owner smuggled his rifle out of camp, and succeeded in getting it safely into his own home, where it now is.

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power and of extreme accuracy, were furnished with extra hair-triggers and could be fired with either caps or fulminating tapes.

While at camp some of the men received new clothing. Food varied in price, watermelons being quoted at \$1.25, while tomatoes could be purchased for 3 cents apiece.

The men who returned from the Richmond prisons had much to tell. Doubtless the prisoners captured by the Confederates fared much worse than those taken by the Federals. Yet it is to be hoped, that in the majority of cases, the comment that a Bucktail¹ entered in his diary, on July 3rd, while a captive, reveals the true cause: "Did not have but one meal 'to-day. Confederates hard up." The crimes committed in many instances, however, admit of no extenuation. Hundreds of men, through insufficient nourishment and lack of medical and surgical attendance, became physical wrecks.²

The Bucktails were for the most part at first confined in a tobacco storehouse in Richmond, later being removed to Belle Island. The food varied from "crackers and fresh beef" to "nothing till noon—then bread and that sour." On June 30th: "rations twice; and loaf of bread each time—fresh beef at noon "and soup at night." July 3rd: "rations twice; $\frac{1}{4}$ loaf bread "and pint of soup each time." July 28th: "drew rations twice "—bread without salt." While at Richmond: "Coffee 75 cents "a pound; tea 30 cents."

While at Belle Island, a plot was formed to escape. The

¹ William Wallace Moore.

² Captain Bard quotes a case of a young man, whose arm had been shot off above the elbow. The wound was never dressed, and at Belle Island, the unfortunate man would sit pouring water over it. When the Captain last saw him, the arteries having become closed or clogged, the wound was healing, with the bone protruding. Experiences of this nature are of only too frequent record. Their recital can do no good, and it is better to leave them to the oblivionizing effects of time.

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instigator and head of the movement was Roger Sherman, then Sergeant-Major. The attempt was to be made at midnight, but upon the morning before the time set the camp was awakened by the roar of artillery, batteries having been placed on two sides of the camp and the guard doubled. Treachery was apparent and the crime fixed upon a soldier of the Second Massachusetts, who as it was discovered was a Southerner by birth. For his dirty work he obtained privileges, but never entered the camp again excepting on one occasion. Then the camp fell upon him so fiercely that before he could be rescued dozens of blows were rained upon him. Escorted by the guard he was taken away, nor did he appear again.

While McClellan was holding his army inactive, Lee was energetically preparing to make him withdraw. Jackson was sent north to menace Washington and engage General Pope, who commanded the forces retained for its defense. The plan was simple. Sufficient troops were to move against Pope to cause the latter to call for reinforcements. Naturally, reinforcements could best be supplied from the troops at Harrison's Landing, and if the force was reduced to any considerable extent it must be withdrawn *in toto*. Further, the ground occupied by General McClellan touched marshes and swamps and the air was pestilential. On August 3rd, General McClellan was ordered to withdraw his entire army from the Peninsula to Acquia Creek.

In the vicinity of Washington, General Pope was clamoring lustily for reinforcements. The first troops to embark from the Peninsula would be the first to reach him; and the first to resume doing battle with the enemy. Once again the Pennsylvania Reserves were placed in the advance. Their mettle had been tested; nor were those above them afraid to assign to them work that must be performed.

KANE'S BATTALION.¹

I.

THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

In the last book it was stated that prior to the departure of the regiment with McCall's division of the Pennsylvania Reserves to join McClellan on the Peninsula, Company C, Captain Leander W. Gifford, Company G, Captain Hugh McDonald, Company H, Captain Charles F. Taylor, and Company I, Captain William F. Blanchard, were separated from the remainder of the Bucktails; and under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L. Kane attached to Bayard's "Flying Brigade."

Lieutenant-Colonel Kane after his return to the regiment, upon recovering from the wound he had received at Dranesville, had devoted himself to compiling his "Instructions for Skirmishers," a protest against European tactics being enforced upon American riflemen. This outline of what he believed to be the proper system of tactics for riflemen he submitted to General McClellan, who, being impressed with

¹It is a matter of regret that more information in regard to the remarkable campaigns of these four companies is not obtainable. Taking part, as they did, in the whirlwind campaign against Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley and the complicated maneuvers of General Pope ending in the Second Bull Run, the scarcity of data is the more lamentable, and renders the task of their historians more difficult. Moreover, around their achievements has grown up a mass of apochryphal literature, the existence of which has necessitated the rejection of any but exceptionally well substantiated contributions to the scanty records.

[7 March 1862]

the value of the suggestions contained in the paper, returned it with the following endorsement:

“March 7th, 1862.

“Respectfully referred to General M’Call, with instructions to detail four companies of the Kane Rifles to report to Colonel Kane, and until further orders to be drilled by Colonel Kane exclusively in the system of tactics devised by him, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the official system.”

In accordance with General McClellan’s endorsement, Companies C, G, H and I were placed under the tuition of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, but their separation, not only from the balance of the regiment, but from the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves itself, came as a great surprise to the men. While it is undeniable that the majority of the regiment at that time was divided into two camps, with strong opinions as to who should command them, yet on all other questions it could be depended upon to act as a unit. The most sincere friendliness existed from the start, and this friendliness had been accentuated through dangers mutually endured at New Creek and Dranesville and the winter passed in camp together.

The “Flying Brigade” to which the four companies were attached was composed of the First Pennsylvania cavalry¹ and the First New Jersey cavalry, and the men under Kane were soon to be given an opportunity to prove the contention of their commander, that picked riflemen, in speed, effectiveness and stamina, were equal to cavalry.

To understand the reasons for the formation of this “Fly-

¹The manuscript is now in possession of Mrs. Kane, the widow of the late General.

²Originally intended to serve with the other regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves as the 15th of that corps. The difficulties encountered in recruiting and organizing this force have already been mentioned in a previous chapter.

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"ing Brigade" and the movements of the Bucktail battalion, both while with it and later with Pope, until it was reunited with the main body of the regiment after the Second Battle of Bull Run, it will be necessary to take a hasty survey of the events immediately preceding its creation.

It has been narrated that on March 8th the Confederates commenced their rearward movement from Manassas, while the first of the Union troops destined for the Peninsula embarked on March 17th.

McClellan coveted and was promised McDowell's First corps, to which McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, including the Bucktails, was attached. The Government, ever fearful that the enemy, racing up the Shenandoah Valley, would sweep into Washington before he could be stopped, was rendered more nervous by Stonewall Jackson's brilliant performance at Kernstown on March 23rd,¹ and McDowell was retained to cover Washington. On April 4th the Department of the Rappahannock, under General McDowell, and the Department of the Shenandoah, under General Banks, were organized.

The Bucktails as part of McCall's division, now attached to the Department of the Rappahannock, had broken camp at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria, and had joined in the advance to Fredericksburg. The Government realized that

¹ While the Union troops were victorious, Jackson was able to report "though the field is in possession of the enemy, yet the most 'essential fruits of the battle are ours.'" (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 383-384.) The Confederate aim was, by making their opponents believe a large force was prepared at any moment to debouch from the Valley on Washington, to prevent their strengthening McClellan on the Peninsula. Whether Jackson was correct in his report may be judged from the fact that Shields reported "The enemy's strength was about 15,000; the 'strength of our division not over 8,000'" (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 335); and Jackson reported that in the battle he had only 2,742 infantry, 18 pieces of artillery and 290 cavalry engaged, while he estimated the Federal infantry engaged as "probably over 8,000." (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 383.)

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McDowell's corps could cover Washington effectively by holding that town, and acceded to the Commanding General's request for permission to occupy it, though at the same time it cautioned him that his duties were purely defensive.

On May 17th General McDowell was informed that General Shields' division of General Banks' corps had been ordered to Fredericksburg to relieve him; and he was instructed to advance with his whole force towards Richmond and form junction with the Army of the Potomac as soon as Banks arrived. As McClellan had worked up the Peninsula, and by May 16th, with his force only a few miles distant from Richmond, had established firmly his base at White House, McDowell's corps would come into contact with its right. McDowell reported he would be ready to move on Saturday afternoon, May 24th. President Lincoln was adverse to commencing the movement on a Sunday, and the 26th was decided upon as the date for advance. The President, the Secretary of War, some members of the Cabinet and other distinguished personages visited General McDowell at Fredericksburg on the 24th, leaving the same evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Kane had the Bucktails on dress parade on the same evening that the President left. The four companies were then attached to the "Flying Brigade" which General McDowell ordered to advance towards Richmond, to act as skirmishers for his main body.

The men, who had been chafing at their inactivity, received the order with delight. Leaving Falmouth on the 25th, they crossed the Rappahannock and advanced down the plank road towards Hanover Court House, bivouacking for the first night some twelve miles below Fredericksburg. A portion of the cavalry advanced to within eight miles of Hanover Court House, and the troops were already mentally capturing Richmond

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itself. In the night they received orders to return, and obeyed dispiritedly.

The situation in the Shenandoah Valley, that *bête noir* of the Government, was the cause of the recall which was ordered by the President himself. About May 16th, Stonewall Jackson found himself in command of the largest force he had had to date, his own division joined with Ewell's amounting to about 17,000 men. Cognizant of the fact that Washington was in perpetual fear of the passes from the Shenandoah Valley, and learning that Banks' forces, which were posted at Strasburg and Front Royal, had been terribly reduced through the sending of Shields' division to take McDowell's place at Fredericksburg, who in turn was to move to reinforce McClellan, he urged his troops north. By the evening of the 22nd he was at Luray, although the Union commanders believed him to be below Harrisonburg. On the 23rd he overwhelmed a detachment of Banks' army at Front Royal, and on the 25th struck Banks at Winchester driving him north of the Potomac. Steps were immediately taken by the Government, not only to stop the advance of the bold Confederate, but to capture him with his entire force. McDowell was ordered to move into the Valley through Manassas Gap, Frémont was recalled from western Virginia and Sigel and Banks were ordered to move south. Celerity of movement was of primal importance and the "Flying Brigade" was laid under contribution.

On May 27th McDowell's Chief of Staff issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS, May 27, 1862.

"General McCall,

"Falmouth.

"General McDowell wishes you to order to Catlett's, Bayard's Brigade as now constituted, viz, two regiments of cav-

[27 May 1862]

"alry, Kane's battalion of rifles, and the battery of mountain
"howitzers. . . .

"ED. SCHRIVER,
"Chief of Staff." ¹

The "Flying Brigade" reached Catlett's Station at 1 P. M., May 29th and General Bayard, in answer to inquiries, gave the strength of the Bucktail battalion with his brigade as two hundred and sixty-four. The immediate presence of the brigade at Front Royal being vitally required, Bayard was ordered to forward the Bucktail battalion by rail, moving his cavalry and artillery as promptly as possible.² Meanwhile Jackson, who had been as far north as Harper's Ferry, conscious of the trap that was being laid for him, retreated to Winchester, left that place on May 31st, and arrived at Strasburg the same evening. His capture seemed impossible, and he boldly waited for Winder, who with his command was still north of Strasburg, to arrive before continuing his retreat. Bayard's brigade was ordered on June 1st by General McDowell to advance to Strasburg, with a view of attacking Jackson's train as it passed. Contrary to expectations, the brigade found the train heavily protected by artillery mounted on commanding positions about the town. To attack such formidable works with an inferior force was out of the question. The Confederate guns threw a few shells at their enemies and towards night Bayard withdrew his brigade from the Strasburg side of the Shenandoah and encamped. The Bucktail battalion was placed so as to command and protect the railroad bridge across the river.

Early the next morning Colonels Kargé and Kane reconnoitered the town. Finding it abandoned, they then occupied it. General Bayard, who also entered Strasburg, reported to Gen-

¹ O. R. I. LI. i., p. 639.

² See telegrams from Breck and Bayard, O. R. I. XII. III., p. 283.

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eral Frémont, who, with his troops constituting the Mountain Department, had reached Strasburg on the 1st, and by him was assigned the advance in the ensuing pursuit of the retreating Confederate forces.¹ On the previous evening, two miles south of Strasburg, the Sixteenth Ohio and Eighth Virginia of Colonel Cluseret's brigade had had an engagement with the enemy, and General Frémont, in his general report, chronicles that upon his arrival he found that some ten of the wounded had already been cared for by Colonel Kane.²

With feverish energy the Union troops started in pursuit of Jackson's force which had so cleverly slipped away, just as the mouth of the net was being closed. Still it was neither a parade nor a race. The rear guard was resourceful and was perpetually obstructing the advancing Federals. Even as early as 10 A. M. on the 2nd, the Confederates made a stand which was only broken by the use of artillery. Eighteen miles were accomplished in five hours, and at 5 o'clock Stahel's brigade occupied Woodstock. In a despatch to General McDowell, dated Woodstock, June 2nd, General Frémont says:

"Your cavalry brigade rendered good and essential service, "and if I could have succeeded in bringing up my infantry, "would have made the day disastrous to Jackson; but the "rapidity of the march made this impossible, and Jackson escaped dispersion."³

In transmitting this despatch to the Secretary of War General McDowell adds:

"I understand, unofficially, that Ashby's cavalry made an "unsuccessful charge on the Bucktails and were themselves "charged by Bayard and many prisoners made."⁴

¹ Bayard's report. O. R. I. XII. i., p. 677.

² O. R. I. XII. i., p. 14-15.

³ O. R. I. XII., iii., p. 324.

⁴ O. R. I. XII., iii., p. 324.

The Bucktail battalion was being put to a severe test. Day by day it kept pace with the cavalry, "bivouacked with them "every night during that memorable Valley campaign, as well "as skirmished for them in every engagement they had in the "Valley, save the one in which Colonel Wyndham was surprised."

The fatigue incident to the exertions made on the 2nd did not prevent the pursuit being resumed at 7 A. M. on the 3rd. The advance was contested by the Confederates, who at Edenburg, five miles below Strasburg, destroyed the bridge across Stony Creek. A difficult ford was found and used, and by noon the bulk of the Union troops were across. Moving down the Valley the advance was just in time to save the bridge over Cedar (Mill) Creek at Mount Jackson, but the bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah River was burned in its face. General Bayard got his cavalry into position on an elevation overlooking the bridge, but lack of artillery rendered it impossible to save the structure.

By 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th a pontoon bridge had been constructed, when a sudden rise in the river made it necessary to cut the ropes and permit the pontoon to swing to the northern shore. The flood subsiding that evening, by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the bridge was replaced and the pursuit resumed.

Jackson, by the destruction of the Shenandoah bridge, had gained eighteen hours on the army that was upon his trail; nor was it possible for the forces under Frémont to come up to him on that day. Eighteen miles were covered before night, however, and an early march on the morning of the 6th enabled the Union commander to restore the lost contact. At 2 o'clock in

¹ From letter of Major John A. Wolfe to Captain John P. Bard, October 22, 1885.

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the afternoon the advance swept into Harrisonburg, a small town, the name of which was destined to be forever after linked with that of the Bucktails. The enemy being driven out, and the line of his further retreat being uncertain, the Union forces were ordered into camp. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the First New Jersey cavalry were ordered to proceed beyond the town by General Bayard.¹ After proceeding about three and a quarter miles they suddenly found themselves under a heavy fire on both flanks and their front. The rebel ambuscade resulted in the loss by the First New Jersey cavalry of thirty-two men, killed, wounded and missing, among the killed being Captain Haines, and among the captured Colonel Percy Wyndham and Captains Shelmire and Clark. Colonel Wyndham, in addition to being captured, was also wounded.

General Frémont did not desire to precipitate a general engagement just at that time, but Kane, who seems to have believed that he could rescue the wounded, pleaded with such vehemence to be allowed to advance, that permission was granted. General Bayard, with the First Pennsylvania cavalry and the Bucktail battalion, immediately moved forward. General Ashby who protected the Confederates' rear had, after the repulse of the Union cavalry under Wyndham, ordered up infantry reinforcements. General Bayard from his position caught sight of these reinforcements moving up and despatched a messenger to recall the Bucktail battalion. Before the order could be carried out, however, Colonel Kane with his little battalion—at that moment, numbering only one hundred and four men²—entered the woods. Coming into contact with the Fifty-Eighth

¹ Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Kargé. O. R. I. XII. i., p. 679.

² Major Wolfe, who was Lieutenant in Company G, and a participant in the battle, stated positively that only one hundred and five men (evidently including Kane himself) were in the battle.

[6 June 1862]

Virginia, the Bucktails poured in such a murderous fire that a portion of the opposing line fell back. There was a little clearing in the forest at this place, and the Confederate firing line was protected by the crest of the hill. Kane, cautioning his men to take cover, but to "give them hell," now found himself opposed by a considerable force, for though some of the enemy had been driven back, yet the opposing line had through their very retreat been consolidated and made firmer. The battalion's orders, it was understood, were, "If you engage the enemy hold 'your position at all hazards, and reinforcements will reach 'you;'"¹ and even in default of such instructions neither the men nor their gallant Colonel were accustomed to retreat in the face of the foe. Martin Kelly, a private of Company G, took in the situation at a glance. With quick intuition he realized that with the exact position and strength of their opponents unknown; the order to advance, then almost quivering on his Colonel's lips, could only be carried out at a dreadful cost. With heroic devotion he resolved at the price of his own life to reduce the toll to be taken from his companions. "Colonel," he said, "shall I draw their fire?" As he stepped swiftly from behind a tree, a long line of red flame showed over the crest of the hill, and without flinching, pierced by a volley of balls, Martin

¹ Letter from Captain L. W. Gifford, Company C. On the other hand, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* who was present during Kane's conversation with General Bayard says: "'But not to 'leave poor Wyndham on the field and all our wounded' remonstrated 'my brave Colonel Kane of the Bucktails, 'and besides, General, think 'how such a stampede as this will dishearten and demoralize the "'Army; let me at 'em General, with my Bucktails.' 'Just forty minutes I'll give you Colonel,' says General Bayard, pulling out his watch; "'peep through the woods on our left, see what is in there, and out "'again when the time's up.' It was my first introduction to Colonel "Kane. 'Good bye,' he said pressing the hand of each of our group; 'I "'hope to see you again; but if I don't, take it for granted that I and "'my Bucktails have given a good account of ourselves.'"





BATTLE OF HARRISONBURG—DEATH OF GEN. ASHBY

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Kelly dropped dead. Colonel Kane, ever watchful and alert, perceived at once that the line in front of him not only greatly outnumbered his scanty command, but was stretching out towards the left, threatening to envelop its flank, and instantly he ordered a detachment of his small band to drive back the menacing force. Wounded in the leg early in the fight, leaning against a tree, he directed his rapidly falling men. The opposing lines drew closer together and as the Bucktails by a withering fire drove back the attack that swarmed towards their flank, the rebel line appeared to crumble, and for a moment it seemed as though success would attend the efforts of the devoted band. At this moment General Turner Ashby, on foot, appeared in front of the Confederate line, urging his Virginians forward. His horse had been shot under him,¹ but undaunted he sprang forward, ordering the men to cease firing and use the bayonet. "Charge men," he shouted, "for God's sake 'charge!'"² His regiment rallied for a moment. Then one of the Bucktails took deliberate aim and fired.³ With the crack of the rifle, Ashby, the beloved General of the Confederacy, fell dead.⁴ Colonel Kane was wounded again in the breast and

¹ "Ashby was riding a horse belonging to Lieutenant Willis . . . 'he was now killed and Ashby was on foot.' Lossing's *Civil War in America*," Vol. II., p. 395.

² "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," by Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. R. Henderson, Vol. I., p. 445. Also John Esten Cooke's *Military History of Stonewall Jackson*."

³ Bates states that the shot was fired by Corporal Holmes who was lying mortally wounded on the ground. In this he is almost beyond the slightest doubt in error. The man believed to be the real marksman is still living, but though proud of his membership in the regiment prefers to remain unnamed in this case.

⁴ The stern Jackson valued General Ashby so highly that in his official report he said: "as a partisan officer I never knew his superior; his daring was proverbial; his powers of endurance almost incredible; his tone of character heroic, and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the purposes and movements of the enemy." (O. R. I. XII.

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Lieutenant Wolfe, approaching him said: "Colonel, shall I send "two men to carry you back, we can't stay here any longer, if "we don't get out right speedily, we will all be captured." With bull-dog courage the Colonel responded: "You are doing nobly "Lieutenant, give them hell." About the time that General Ashby fell, the First Maryland, under Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, came to the assistance of the Fifty-Eighth Virginia. Raging at the loss of their brigade commander and led by Johnson, the two regiments, charging forward till but a hundred and fifty feet separated the combatants, redoubled their attack on their foes, now reduced in number to between fifty and sixty. Convinced that the support he expected would not arrive, with his own force but half the size it had been an hour previously while the enemy had been strengthened by fresh troops, Colonel Kane reluctantly, as the darkness gathered, ordered his men to retreat. Captain Taylor, of Company H, succeeded in drawing off the survivors, numbering but fifty-two. Unwilling to leave his commander alone, wounded, he returned to the field, to recover the body if dead, or to assist

i., p. 712.) Colonel Kane, who a prisoner, was taken to General Ewell's headquarters, is reported as saying that upon an officer reporting to that General that the Confederate forces had gained a glorious victory driving the enemy from the field, General Ewell exclaimed "General, I am astonished that you should have the face to come into my presence and claim "a victory; such victories would drive us to hell before we are ready to "go. Shame! shame! that not over one hundred men should so nearly "destroy one of my best brigades, and worse that I must lose the brave "General Ashby who had to take command of your brigade in person in "order to prevent defeat. I would not have lost him for a regiment such "as you." Captain John P. Bard stated that this conversation was reported to him by an officer to whom Colonel Kane had repeated it. Though plainly somewhat exaggerated and distorted, it is doubtless nearly correct, and the fact that Colonel Kane had been a classmate of General Ewell's, and was therefore more likely to speak frankly to him, may explain how the latter, alone amongst the Confederates seems to have had an accurate knowledge of the strength of the Bucktail battalion.

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him if still living. With Kane he was made a prisoner. Recognizing his chivalrous conduct the Confederates offered him his parole, but he refused, as did also Colonel Kane.

Many stories have been told about this battle. On the Union side the loss of the Bucktails was at first underestimated, though the bravery of the men was immediately recognized. General Bayard, in his report, dated Harrisonburg, June 7, 1862, to Assistant Adjutant-General Breck, says:

"Colonel Kane had a fight with a regiment of infantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner; also Captains Taylor and Blanchard and Lieutenant Swayne wounded. He lost 25 men. The Bucktails fought splendidly."¹

In General Frémont's general report of the Valley campaign, referring to this action, he says:

"Almost immediately after getting into the timber the Rifles encountered a regiment of cavalry with artillery and a regiment of infantry, from which they received a very damaging fire. A very severe engagement of half an hour followed, during which the Rifles lost upward of 40 in killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Kane was wounded and taken prisoner, Captain Taylor a prisoner, Captain Blanchard shot through both legs, and Lieutenant Swayne wounded. This noble body of Riflemen is entitled to the expression of my warm admiration for excellent conduct and efficiency during the march, and for distinguished bravery on this occasion."²

¹ O. R. I. XII. i., p. 676.

² O. R. I. XII. i., p. 18. Lieutenant Swayne died in the hospital at Harrisburg, and Captain Blanchard, although he succeeded in rejoining the regiment near Sharpsburg, in October, was so crippled that he was compelled to resign in December. Suffering constantly, his wounds the seat of erysipelas, his subsequent life has been little better than daily torture. Although not mentioned in this despatch, Captain Gifford, of Company C, was also severely wounded, and weakened both in this way and by exposure was compelled to resign November 17, 1862.

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The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of June 10, 1862, published a report of the skirmish and gave the loss as 3 killed, 37 wounded and 9 missing. This report has many obvious errors in the spelling of the names. The muster rolls of Sypher's "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps" show the loss as 37 killed, wounded and captured. Not taking into account those missing, but not captured, the muster rolls at the end of the present volume show: Killed 7, wounded 39, captured 5. No official report covering the loss entailed in this affair had been discovered, but the loss as given in the muster rolls is believed to be correct, with the exception of two names as yet unidentified.

The fact that the regiment was engaged against troops of Ashby's brigade led Bates in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," to write, so as to give the impression that the entire Confederate brigade, infantry, cavalry and artillery were in actual contact with Kane's battalion; further he states that a published rebel statement gave the Confederate loss as five hundred and fifty-nine.¹ As a matter of fact the Confederate artillery was in action, for Colonel Munford, commanding General Ashby's brigade, in his report of this engagement dated February 26, 1863, says:

"As soon as our forces became engaged the Yankee cavalry advanced to the support of the Bucktails. I advanced with my command to meet them, and getting within easy range, I opened with two pieces of Chew's battery, which had been masked in the rear of the cavalry and drove them from their position."²

Whether General Bayard's orders to Colonel Kane were to hold his position should he strike the enemy, or to return in forty minutes, his desire and attempt to relieve the hard-

¹ Vol. I., p. 911-913.

² O. R. I. XII. i., p. 732.

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pressed battalion are thus established beyond dispute. That he did not do so, was owing to his strict orders not to bring on a general engagement, which must have inevitably resulted had he either continued to advance or called for reinforcements. Hard as it must have been to the intrepid cavalry leader, he was compelled to remain inactive, and pray dumbly that his Bucktail battalion would return before it was annihilated.

General Ewell reporting the loss sustained by his regiments, gives it as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Maryland	6	11	—	17
Fifty-Eighth Virginia	11	39	3	53
	—	—	—	—
	17	50	3	70 ¹

So gallant was considered the conduct of the First Maryland in this battle that the following order was issued:

“General Orders Headquarters Ewell’s Division.

“No. 30.

June 12, 1862.

“In commemoration of the gallant conduct of the First Maryland Regiment on the 6th of June, instant, when led by “Col. Bradley T. Johnson, they drove back with loss the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles in the engagement near Harrisonburg, “Rockingham County, Va., authority is given to have one of the “captured bucktails (the insignia of the Federal regiment) “appended to the color staff of the First Maryland Regiment.

“By order of Major-General Ewell.

“JAMES BARTON,

“Assistant-Adjutant-General.”²

¹O. R. I. XII. i., p. 783.

²O. R. I. LI. ii., p. 570. General Bradley T. Johnson in a letter dated July 9, 1898 to 1st-Sergt. William H. Rauch, stated that the regimental flag to which the trophy was attached was carried at the battle of Cross Keys; during the rest of the Valley Campaign; the Seven Days’ battles; and till the regiment was mustered out on August 12, 1862. The flag and the trophy were then presented by the regiment to Mrs. Johnson.

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Had the Confederates realized the smallness of the force with which they contended, surely this order would not have been promulgated. As to the actual strength of the Confederate regiments, probably no more trustworthy information can be obtained, than that contained in the following letter from Colonel Johnson:

“The Woodlands, Virginia,
“Amelia Court House,
“August 8, 1898.

“T. H. Ryan, Esq.

“My Dear Sir: Your correspondence with me is very
“interesting. After 36 years I learn for the first time that you
“had only part of four companies—104 men. I had 275 men
“present in ranks in the First Maryland and the Fifty-Eighth
“Virginia must have had 200 or more. So you fought five to
“one. Our loss was 17 killed, 50 wounded, and 3 missing (70)
“in all. A game fight for you, and I heartily congratulate you
“on it.

“This shows how little we old soldiers knew of what we
“were doing. I have always thought that you were almost
“exterminated, for I saw no one reach the other side of the field
“after you broke that covering. Anyhow, it was a pretty hard
“fight all around.

“You put three balls into my horse and would have killed
“me, dead sure, if, when the second ball struck him he had not
“thrown up his head and caught the bullet intended for me.

“Good luck to you and all the old Bucktails.

“Yours,

“BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.”¹

¹Thomas H. Ryan was a Corporal in Company G. General Johnson always exhibited keen interest in the doings of his sometime opponents, until his death, October 5th, 1903, and only unavoidable circumstances prevented his attending some of the Bucktail reunions. He had the engraving of the battle made, which is reproduced in this volume, designing that the money obtained from the sale of copies,

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Thus at the lowest estimate the battalion had engaged five times its number, and was conscious during the entire time it was under fire, that not only were other regiments within call of their opponents, but that at any moment the enemy could obtain support from artillery and cavalry. The desperateness of the combat and the accuracy of the battalion's fire are attested by the fact that General Ashby's horse was shot a moment before he himself fell a victim to the Bucktail marksman; General Johnson's horse received three bullets; and two successive color bearers of the First Maryland dropped badly wounded. Nor did the Bucktails suffer less. A newspaper correspondent reports¹ that he saw at the hospital one man who though wounded in three places had been brought back. A wounded officer, in reply to an inquiry told him, "Why you see I was told "to deploy some men as skirmishers and before we had moved "thirty yards we were breast to breast with a whole regiment of "Rebels. It was no use, of course, to fight, but as for retreat, "I knew the Colonel would not hear of it, so we went in."

The Shenandoah Valley may be roughly described as being formed by the Shenandoah mountains on the west and the Blue Ridge on the east, but divided longitudinally for some fifty miles by the Massanutten mountains, the northern extremity of which is level with a line drawn between Front Royal and Strasburg. The range runs southward, following the direction of the mountains that enclose the valley, and ends slightly below Harrisonburg. The north fork of the Shenandoah River runs north on the west side of the range, though it is not of any size below Mt. Jackson or New Market. The south fork, however, should be devoted to the erection of a monument to commemorate the Maryland line. The receipts proving very slight this plan was abandoned.

¹ Philadelphia *Inquirer*, June 16, 1862.

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is a considerable stream for many miles, before on its northward journey it reaches the southern extremity of the range, and when it does, it flows northward on its eastern side.

While the force under General Frémont had been driving Jackson down the western side of the Massanutten, a force under General Shields had been traveling down the eastern side; and it was intended that the two forces should converge at the southern end of the range, and together crush the wily Confederate. Frémont had reached Harrisonburg on the 6th, and Jackson, to escape, was compelled to turn at bay. Jackson's desire was to hold the force under Frémont back, till he himself had crossed the south fork of the Shenandoah at Port Republic, twelve miles away. If he could do this, and burn the bridge behind him, he felt confident that he could stave off any attack Shields might make. Hence while his main force moved down to Port Republic to cross the river, three brigades, Elzy's, Trimble's and Ewell's, were ordered to contest Frémont's advance at Cross Keys, a small settlement seven miles below Harrisonburg, which owed its name to a small tavern that at one time stood a quarter of a mile from the Union church, and had for a sign a device with two keys crossed.

As has been seen, Frémont's desire to prevent a general engagement had deterred Bayard from succoring the Bucktails at Harrisonburg on the 6th. This desire seems to have been due to his ignorance of the exact location of Shields. On the morning of the 7th, still without definite information as to Shields' whereabouts, Frémont sent forward a reconnaissance in force, and learned that Jackson was preparing to resist a further advance by him. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th, Frémont moved forward in battle array. Bayard's cavalry, owing to its arduous service and lack of horseshoes, being unfitted for further movement, was temporarily left behind at

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Harrisonburg; but the remnant of the Bucktail battalion, which since the beginning of the campaign had marched, skirmished and fought foot to foot with this mounted force, was still reported to be in condition! It was therefore attached to Stahel's brigade. As the Union force advanced, Stahel's brigade formed the left and Milroy's brigade the right, with Schenck's brigade in support. The advance opened fire by half-past eight; by eleven o'clock heavy firing commenced, which lasted with great obstinacy and vehemence till four in the afternoon.¹ The Confederate line extended along one of the ridges, with which the country abounds, while the Union forces occupied a parallel lower ridge. As the battle progressed the Union formation became Stahel on the left, Milroy in the centre and Schenck on the right. Both flanks were heavily wooded. The Bucktails, who, since Colonel Kane and Captain Taylor had been captured at Harrisonburg, were commanded by Captain Hugh McDonald, of Company G, were ordered by General Stahel to support Buell's battery of Pierrepont guns, and with this battery, came into contact with Trimble's division, which formed the Confederate right. As the battery, with the Bucktails, emerged from the woods and went into action, the enemy dropped a few shells amongst them; John McElhaney of Company C, being severely wounded in the leg. A member of the Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania, deployed in advance of the Bucktails, was also hit. As the line of advance led down into the hollow and along a ravine at right angles, the desired position was attained without further damage being suffered. Captain McDonald soon found, however, that his position was too far to the right and too directly in the range of the Union guns. Ordering his men to move towards the left, he made them lie down in the hollow. Though most of the shells passed safely

¹ Frémont's report. O. R. I. XII. i., p. 654.

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over them, George C. DeBeck of Company G, was wounded by one that dropped into their midst. Lieutenant Winslow, who was also struck, escaped with an injury to his trousers. As the afternoon progressed a portion of Stahel's line was driven back, leaving Buell's battery, with its supports, exposed. The Confederate brigade, under Trimble, moving forward as the Union troops retreated, had worked around, till the latter was able in his report to say, that he observed "from its fire a battery on the enemy's left, half a mile in front of us," and he "promptly decided to make a move from our right flank and try to capture the battery."¹ The position was exceedingly complicated. General Trimble confident of success ordered portions of the Thirteenth and Twenty-Fifth Virginia regiments "to advance on the enemy in line of battle perpendicularly to his line and in rear of the battery."² To assist in the movement he had near him the Twenty-First Georgia, the Sixteenth Mississippi and Fifteenth Alabama. As the menacing force advanced Captain Buell changed position and loaded his guns, remarking: "Boys, they've got us, but we will hurt some of them badly before they take my guns." Fresh from the death trap of Harrisonburg the Bucktails muttered that they had been in worse places before. Captain McDonald ordered them to lie down and await the coming of the enemy, the Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania waiting grimly with them. Two or three minutes later, the enemy came charging up the slope, and with a cheer the almost surrounded troops rose and rushed forward to meet them. Using the bayonet with deadly effect they repulsed the attack. So carried away by their impetuosity were they that for a time Captain Buell vainly begged them to return, so that he might bring his guns into play. When they did return, hardly

¹ O. R. I. XII. i., p. 796.

² O. R. I. XII. i., p. 796.

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had they taken cover before a new line of attack was formed by the Confederates, and to the terribly placed Captain of Artillery the case appeared hopeless. Again the intrepid Bucktails vowed that there would be much fun before the guns were lost.

An opportunity seemed to present itself. The artillery belched forth a murderous flood of grape-shot and rapidly limbering up, a dash was made by the imperiled battery and its escort, towards the Union lines. So precarious had been its position, that General Frémont, who was watching the action, had given it up for lost, and when it emerged from the woods flying towards safety, some Union batteries, believing that it must be part of the Confederate artillery, opened fire upon it.¹

The display of the flag of the Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania caused these batteries to cease firing, and with the loss of one or two horses, Buell, the Bucktails, and the Twenty-Seventh drew up within the lines.² It has been frequently claimed that

¹ McDonald's report, O. R. I. XII. i., p. 676.

² As with the fight at Harrisonburg, considerable vagueness has characterized the reports not only in regard to the battle in general, but also as to the endangered batteries of General Stahel. General Trimble who reports the attempted capture (O. R. I. XII. i., p. 796) does not seem to have known what battery he was attacking, nor by what regiments it was saved. He places the responsibility for the failure on the Sixteenth Mississippi. General Frémont in his general report (O. R. I. XII. i., p. 21) states that the regiment that was repulsed by the use of the bayonet was a Mississippi regiment; but though General Trimble's report is slightly difficult of understanding without further knowledge of the local topography, it is probable that the Sixteenth Mississippi was the one driven back. Captain McDonald in his official report (O. R. I. XII. i., p. 675), in accordance with his character, gives a short terse account, carefully avoiding anything like the glorification of his command. In another short report (O. R. I. XII. i., p. 658) General Frémont merely records the fact that "the bayonet was used to extricate one of our batteries from more than three regiments of the enemy." The account here given is in strict accord with the various official records, pieced together, the obscure places having been made plainer by the account written by the late Captain John P. Bard, and submitted by him to Major Wolfe, who was lieutenant of Company G.

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had General Frémont not recalled Milroy, who was penetrating the Confederate center, at the time Stahel was driven back, a decided victory would have been recorded upon the Union side, if indeed Jackson had escaped being entirely crushed. Be that as it may, Milroy was recalled and the battle ceased.

The Bucktails had gone into the fight without a mouthful of food in their haversacks, in fact they had had been on half rations for several days; doubly acceptable, therefore, was the action of General Frémont in seeing that they were supplied with food from his own Headquarters. Colonel Pilsen, Frémont's Chief of Artillery, the next morning, sought out the battalion, to thank the men in person for what they had done. As he shook each of them by the hand tears rolled down the deeply bronzed cheeks of Captain Buell.

The official loss of the battalion was given as follows:

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1	7	—	8 ¹

On the morning of the 9th, General Frémont moved forward to Port Republic, only to find that Jackson had crossed the Shenandoah, leaving the bridge in flames. Shields' advance guard had been driven back; and on the same morning that General received orders to get his force together to move to Fredericksburg, while Frémont, through a telegram from the President, was ordered to pursue no farther. This ended the Valley campaign, during which Bates estimated that Kane's battalion, moving with Bayard's cavalry, had averaged twenty miles a day, exclusive of the extra ground covered in skirmishing. On June 7th, in a communication to Assistant Adjutant-General Breck, General Bayard says:

¹ O. R. I. XII. i., p. 665. But the muster rolls show at least one man missing. The loss, killed, wounded and missing, of the 27th Pennsylvania was 92.

1862 June 27]

"We have had the advance ever since we have been here, "and have taken about 300 prisoners and released about 40 of "Banks' men. We are utterly used up, except Lieutenant Hall's "Griffin guns, and the Bucktails." ¹

A greater tribute could not have been paid. The battalion, with a force of two hundred and sixty-four² on May 29th, was only able on June 6th, at Harrisonburg, to put into the field one hundred and five men. As the cavalry, utterly worn out, was left behind at Harrisonburg, while the Bucktails moved forward and took a brilliant part in the action at Cross Keys, Colonel Kane's contention that they could wear down mounted forces was substantiated. Still, for the sake of the men, it was fortunate that the experiment was not repeated. Human endurance has limitations which may not with impunity be violated.

On June 10th Frémont was directed to send Bayard's cavalry, with the Bucktail battalion, to join Shields' force.³ He himself retired to Mt. Jackson, while Shields moved up the Luray Valley. Jackson encamped at Weyler's Cave, a few miles below Port Republic, on the 12th, and shortly after, moving through the passes, advanced by rapid marches to aid in the defense of Richmond, arriving in time to take active part in the battle of Gaines' Mill on June 27th. His campaign must be considered a brilliant strategetical victory. By skillful maneuvering, with about 17,000 men, he had neutralized the effectiveness of 60,000 or 70,000 Union troops, and prevented reinforcements being sent to McClellan on the Peninsula.

¹ O. R. I. XII. i., p. 676.

² O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 284.

³ O. R. I. XII. i., p. 655.

KANE'S BATTALION.

II.

CATLETT'S STATION AND SECOND BULL RUN.

The raid by Jackson had shown the Government the desirability of not keeping scattered the forces retained to defend Washington, while McClellan labored over the Peninsular route towards Richmond. On June 26th, therefore, the troops under Frémont, Banks, McDowell and Sturgis were consolidated into the Army of Virginia, under the command of General John Pope. The Third corps of this army was placed under General McDowell, and to this corps Bayard's cavalry and the Bucktails were attached. On June 26th, McClellan, on the Peninsula commenced his Seven Days' retreat, reaching camp at Harrison's Landing on July 2nd. If McClellan should remain inactive, an attack on Washington was to be apprehended. Pope, therefore, with correct military foresight, proceeded to collect his scattered forces in front of Washington, throwing them forward along the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad towards Charlottesville.

Quick to take advantage of the situation on the Peninsula, Lee ordered Jackson north, thus proving the sagacity of Pope's measures. Jackson crossed the Rapidan on July 7th and 8th. Pope, to parry the movement, advanced his army south, and on August 9th the opposing forces came into contact at Cedar Mountain. Bates in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volun-

1862 August 19]

"teers"¹ states that the Bucktail battalion was engaged in that action, but it seems probable that if they were, the part they took was not a prominent one, as they then, with the Maine Light Artillery, Third battery, formed the Headquarters corps of General McDowell's Third Army corps.² Moreover, it seems inconceivable that such hard fighters could participate in a battle where the Union casualties totaled over 2,000, without losing a man. Yet in the official casualty report,³ they are not mentioned.

Apparently they were assigned to the Headquarters corps, between June 28th and July 21st; for on the former date, from Manassas, General Bayard reported their strength as 184—sick 13,⁴ and on the latter date, at Fairfax, he requested that if possible they be sent to him.⁵ At all events their official designation August 16-31, was Corps headquarters, Third army corps.⁶

The most kaleidoscopic campaign of the war succeeded the Confederate repulse at Cedar Mountain.

Jackson retreated southward to Gordonsville, and Lee ordered Longstreet to move up and form junction with him. This was accomplished on the 15th of August. The Bucktail battalion on the 19th, was at Brandy Station, and great was

¹ Vol. I., p. 916.

² O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 584.

³ O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 136-139.

⁴ O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 439.

⁵ O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 488.

⁶ That a discussion should be necessary as to whether or not the battalion took part in such an important battle as Cedar Mountain, is perhaps the best possible commentary on the meagreness of reliable data connected with this campaign. Bates' misstatement, if misstatement it is, is easily accounted for by supposing he believed the battalion to have still been attached to Bayard's brigade, which lost 163 men. Or the Headquarters Guard might have been sufficiently near to the line of battle to have been under fire though not engaged.

[19 August 1862]

their pleasure, when on that date Colonel Kane returned to them. After his capture Colonel Kane, with Captain Taylor, had been carried across Virginia, Kane's wound unattended to and the bullet unextracted. Finding that orders had been given for their incarceration in a Southern prison, notorious for the ill-treatment accorded to its occupants, and recognizing that such an experience would jeopardize Captain Taylor's health, which at that time showed plainly the effects of his recent exertions and deprivations, Kane decided to accept the parole offered. With Taylor, he was sent to Fortress Monroe, and upon his being exchanged, he was still on crutches. His masterful spirit, however, remained dominant; for he immediately issued orders that "the soldiers carry at all times, until further orders, one hundred rounds of ball cartridges, forty or more rounds in the "cartridge-box, the remainder in the haversack." Possibly he remembered a previous experience during the expedition to New Creek, when his scouts, with but four rounds apiece, had been compelled to borrow cartridges from their companions, on the promise that they would be repaid upon their return.

On the 20th, Jackson and Longstreet crossed the Rapidan, Pope falling back behind the Rappahannock. The Bucktails, still attached to the Headquarters Guard, were, on the 22nd, ordered to accompany the staff trains, and marched to Catlett's Station, where the trains were packed.¹ On the same day, Jackson intended to start his raid in Pope's rear, and actually succeeded in crossing a portion of his men higher up the Rappahannock. To further confuse the Union General, Stuart, with 1500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, crossed the

¹Though the battalion was at Headquarters, they appear in the morning reports as in Rickett's brigade. The report of August 19, 1862, gives the aggregate strength of the battalion, present and equipped for duty as 191. (O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 580.)

1862 August 22]

Waterloo and Hart's Mill bridges, moved up the Warrenton pike, and then swung round to the right with the object of swooping down on Catlett's Station and there destroying the railroad bridge over Cedar Creek and bagging anything that he could seize. With the guard protecting the train, the exact strength of which will probably never be known, were the Bucktails; Lieutenant Winslow, with fifteen men, being on picket.

Early in the evening a terrific thunderstorm broke over the camp. Stuart's force had arrived, without the Union troops being aware of it, within a mile and a half of the Station, and while the torrents of rain made Stuart declare that the night was the darkest he had ever known, the darkness itself would have prevented him from executing his designs, had not a negro whom he captured, and who had known him previously, given him information. Dividing his forces, Stuart ordered Colonel W. H. F. Lee to proceed to the place indicated by the negro as containing Pope's personal baggage, while the First and Fifth Virginia were ordered to attack the camp, over which the Bucktails stood guard.¹

Moving forward they surprised and overwhelmed Lieutenant Winslow and his men before they could give warning. Following this capture of the pickets they charged right through the camp itself, overturned everything with which they came in contact, and proceeded to set fire to the train.² In a moment

¹ With the 1st Virginia was John Singleton Mosby, then serving as a scout attached to General Stuart's Headquarters. Later this famous guerrilla was again to prove a thorn in the side of the hardy mountaineers.

² Privates W. W. Brown, Frank Wright, Thomas Malone and Lew Jordan were in a tent together. As Stuart's men charged through the camp a portion of their first volley tore the tent flap, while the men sprang to their feet. With true humor Jordan stuck his head out, yelling at the same time: "Hold on, you brutes, you are shooting right this way."

[22 August 1862]

Kane, with all his faculties alert, was quivering to rectify the damage done. By prompt action he succeeded in rallying sixty-eight men in an adjoining wood, and recognizing instantly that the railroad bridge was the real object of the Confederates' attack, he marched to the support of the Purnell Legion, which had been assigned to the defense of the railroad and bridge. Apparently before even Kane could get to the bridge the Confederate force, which under Captain Blackford had been sent forward to destroy it, had desisted from their attempt to fire the structure. In the deluge of rain, "they might just as well 'have tried to burn the creek!'"¹ Some attempt was made to secure axes, but the darkness proved a hindrance. Moreover, the bridge "was formed of double trestle work, superposed, "which rendered destruction difficult and repair easy."² Kane, therefore, though he failed to find the Purnell Legion,³ found the vicinity of the bridge comparatively quiet. As the enemy returned up the Manassas road, from out the darkness of the trees the Bucktails poured in a volley at short range into his face. The maddened horses stampeded. A half mile away, however, their riders stopped them, and then set fire to the tents and wagons of General Pope's staff. Seeking shelter behind trees and wagons, the little band of Bucktails attempted to pick off the cavalrymen engaged in their work of destruction, whenever the light of a torch betrayed that an attempt was being made to set fire to the saturated wagons. So dark was it that it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, excepting by the momentary flashes of the guns. "The animals became "frightened, and increased the noise and confusion of the fight. "The shooting and shouting of the men, the braying of the

¹ "Mosby's War Reminiscences," p. 249.

² Stuart's report, O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 731.

³ Kane's report, O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 400.

1862 August 22]

"mules, the glare of the lightning and roll of the thunder, made "it seem like all Pandemonium had broken loose."¹

Taking advantage of the turmoil that increased with every moment, Kane boldly charged his men across the open field in which the train was stationed. Contemptible as were the Bucktails numerically, as compared with their opponents, they attacked with such fury that they drove the Confederates from the field in confusion.

The blame for this surprise must rest on other shoulders than those of the brave men suddenly overwhelmed. What was the cavalry doing? With what work were the scouts engaged, that fifteen hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, were permitted to sweep down from the rear of the army in the blackness of the night on the wagon camp, without an iota of warning being given?

Perhaps the best commentary that can be made is that for gallantry at Catlett's Station and at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Colonel Kane was on the 7th of September commissioned a Brigadier-General.²

¹ "Mosby's War Reminiscences," p. 248-249.

² Chagrined at the capture of his pickets, Kane thought it incumbent upon him to commence his official report of the night attack with "I am sorry to report." (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 400.) But in reality no blame can be attached to him or to the members of his battalion. Mosby, their chivalrous, if somewhat peculiar opponent, says: "General Pope, unjustly censures them. Considering the surprise, I think they did remarkably well." ("Mosby's War Reminiscences," p. 428.) The censure by Pope, to which Mosby refers, may be found in the "Report of Major-General Pope" (Reports to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War; Supplement, Part II., p. 130), but this censure was made when Pope did not know the facts, for he gives the opposing force as "not more than three hundred," whereas, Stuart in his official report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 730), states he had, "say about 1,500—and two pieces of artillery." Bates refers to an account of the action in "Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence," by Heros von Borcke, Chief of Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart" ("Blackwood's Magazine," 1865).

Colonel Kane in his report states that of the sixty-eight men that he rallied, he lost five wounded—one mortally¹—in the charge. The Confederate loss was 25 killed, wounded and missing, which was exceedingly slight for the damage committed, as General Stuart reported that he took over 300 prisoners, and also secured General Pope's uniform, horses, equipments, money-chests and papers giving the strength of the various regiments under his command and disclosing his (General Pope's) own views in regard to his ability to defend the line of the Rappahannock. Moreover, such a successful raid in the rear of an army must inevitably have a bad effect on its *morale*.

After the Catlett's Station affair the Bucktail battalion moved up to the Bull Run battleground² and took part in that action. Unassigned, Colonel Kane was not the man to remain inactive. As the Union troops came pouring in disorder over the bridge across Cub Run, he, with his small force, attempted to check the panic and change what almost approximated a rout into an orderly retreat. Finding his force inadequate, he then moved forward and picked up some pieces of artillery

No memoirs are more spirited than these of this Prussian officer, if somewhat bombastic, exaggerated and inaccurate. Mosby likens him to Munchausen, and his presentation of himself to Amadis of Gaul. Possibly a "Prussian Porthos"; would be a preferable sobriquet.

¹In the Union casualty report for the operations August 16th to September 2nd, 1862, inclusive (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 253), the battalion loss is given as 5 wounded and 19 missing. The majority of those missing were probably members of the picket force.

²Kane's battalion, as has been seen, took an active part in Pope's movements to protect Washington from the Confederate advance, up to the night of the 23rd. The campaign culminated, on August 31st, in the Second Battle of Bull Run. As the other companies of the Bucktail regiment, under Colonel McNeil, arrived with Reynolds' division of Pennsylvania Reserves, at Rappahannock Station on August 23rd, and took part in some of the strategical marches between that date and August 31st, that portion of the campaign can best be outlined in following their movements in the next book.

1862 September 1]

under command of a Lieutenant, with which he repaired to the Bull Run Bridge, where he found Captain Thompson with one rifled gun, Captain Mathews with one three-inch rifled gun, and Lieutenant Twitchell with one brass Napoleon.¹ The Confederates made no attempt to capture the bridge, and the presence of his force, small though it was, calm and undisturbed, standing guard amidst the confusion, had a salutary effect on the retreating troops. Night closed in rapidly, but the battalion still stood guard. When, after midnight the last troops passed over in safety, then and not till then, the Bucktails retired, destroying the bridge behind them, in accordance with their orders.²

The battalion was under fire at the battle of Chantilly,³ on September 1st, suffering no loss, and not being actively engaged. From there they moved to Alexandria, where, amidst much jubilation, they were reunited with the other six companies, who after taking a spectacular part in the Peninsular campaign, had been ordered north to assist the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, and who, though their numbers had been depleted while taking part in the struggle before Richmond, had skirmished for Reynolds' division in such a manner

¹ Bates is the sole authority for the names of these guns. General McDowell in his report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 344) states that he left the battalion and two officers of his staff at the bridge, directing that some pieces of artillery that were passing be placed in position on the left bank. Curiously, neither General Sigel (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 270) nor General Schurz (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 303), who both mention the guns collected by General Kane, gives the names of the officers commanding them.

² "This brave little battalion remained until everybody had passed, "when they destroyed the bridge and brought up the rear." General McDowell's report. (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 344.)

³ Also called Ox Hill.

[7 September 1862]

as to evoke his commendation ; losing in the campaign (August 16-September 2) 27 killed, wounded and missing.¹

The consciousness that the army had been driven back towards Washington, was not sufficient to prevent the men showing how happy they were in the knowledge that they were to be together in the future. Colonel Kane on the 7th of September received his commission as Brigadier-General, for bravery at Catlett's Station and the Second Battle of Bull Run. Though with his acceptance of this commission he severed his connection with the Bucktails, his name remains indissolubly associated with them.

The regiment, which had been conceived in his brain, saw him depart from it to a larger sphere of influence confident that his future record would justify his promotion. Nor was this belief to be disappointed. His brevet as Major-General, subsequent to his retirement from the army November 7, 1863, was for "gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg."²

¹ O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 256.

² For particulars as to Brigadier-General Kane's subsequent career see biographical note in chapter "Genesis and Organization."

POPE'S ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

I.

GROVETON.

Companies A, B, D, E, F and K, under Colonel McNeil, here referred to as the Bucktail regiment, to differentiate them from Kane's battalion, consisting of Companies C, G, H and I, which had been detached before the Peninsular campaign, embarked on the steamer "Kingston" at Harrison's Landing, August 14th, for Aquia Creek. From thence they were to move to the support of General Pope, who already perceived that the Confederates, taking advantage of the situation created by the presence of a large body of Union troops inactive on the James River, would move in force attempting the destruction of the forces retained before Washington. The "Kingston" reached Aquia Creek on the morning of the 20th, where the Bucktails were immediately disembarked and forwarded by rail to Falmouth, near Fredericksburg.

At 10 P. M., on August 21st, the division of Pennsylvania Reserves left their camp at that point, the division organization being again slightly changed to the following:

[21 August 1862]

Reynolds' Division.

(Temporarily attached to Third Corps, Army of Virginia.)

First Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade.

3rd Penna. Reserves.

4th Penna. Reserves.

7th Penna. Reserves.

8th Penna. Reserves.

13th Penna. Reserves (Bucktails).

Second Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour.

1st Penna. Reserves.

2nd Penna. Reserves.

5th Penna. Reserves.

6th Penna. Reserves.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Conrad F. Jackson.

Lieut-Col. Robert Anderson.

9th Penna. Reserves.

10th Penna. Reserves.

11th Penna. Reserves.

12th Penna. Reserves.

Artillery.

1st Penna. Light Art. Bat. A.

1st Penna. Light Art. Bat. B.

1st Penna. Light Art. Bat. G.

5th U. S. Artillery Bat. C.¹

No transportation being furnished, nothing was taken with the division excepting ammunition, and as many hospital tents and medicines as could be packed into the altogether insufficient two wagons provided for the purpose. As the troops moved forward in the darkness, a heavy rain-storm broke over them adding to their discomfort, and making it impossible for the officers to find the desired roads. At two o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, therefore, the division halted, only some two miles from Falmouth, to rest and await daylight. At 5 o'clock

¹O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 585. General Jackson, commanding the 3rd brigade, ruptured a blood-vessel on August 29th, Colonel Anderson succeeding. The brigade organization was accomplished by General Reynolds "Orders 70," dated August 21, 1861. (O. R. I. LI. i., p. 752-753.)

1862 August 23]

the columns were again in motion, headed for Kelley's Ford, twenty-seven miles from Falmouth. Soaked to the skin during the night, the troops soon experienced a tropical heat, the thermometer registering 100° and the dust and mud lying inches thick on the roads.

During the Seven Days' Retreat the various regiments had been reduced through disease, wounds and death to mere skeletons. Now, strengthened only by those who had been released from Confederate prisons, where amid unhealthy surroundings they had been supplied with scanty and unwholesome food, and by those who had either recovered from illnesses or wounds, they were called upon to perform the tasks generally allotted to men in the prime of physical condition. Staggering along at the utmost speed of which they were capable, men slipped from the ranks to drink from stagnant pools, not even waiting to remove the scum from off the surface. The First brigade, under General Meade, seemed in one moment to reach the limits of its endurance. A murmur ran through its ranks and the column halted, ignoring its officers' orders to advance. General Meade rode back in person. Considerate as ever, he realized the calibre of the men with whom he had to deal. Briefly he told them that he recognized their sufferings; but explained that upon their reaching a certain point, on a certain day, depended the safety of a portion of General Pope's army and the lives of thousands of soldiers. Then he asked them what they wished him to do; and ringing down the line came the answer: "Go ahead." The line moved forward, nor did any men drop out again, unless when overcome by exhaustion they did so to be picked up by the hospital staff.

Leaving Kelley's Ford on the 23rd, the division moved to Rappahannock Station. Finding that the rear of General Pope's army was leaving that place, the march was continued,

[23 August 1862]

and the command bivouacked for the night some three miles from Warrenton. Here the division was united with Pope's army, being attached to the Third corps commanded by General McDowell.¹

On the 24th the division was marched to Warrenton, and was posted on the heights about a mile south of the town. The next day General Meade's brigade, to which the Bucktails were attached, was ordered to the forks of the Sulphur Springs and Warrenton roads, some four miles from Warrenton.²

In following the movements of Kane's battalion in the previous book, it was stated that Pope's army repulsed the Confederates at Cedar Mountain on August 9th. Jackson having been joined by Longstreet crossed the Rapidan on the 20th, Pope falling back behind the Rappahannock. On the 22nd, Jackson crossed part of his force over the Rappahannock.³ Pope remained, standing guard over the river, but begging Washington for reinforcements. On the night of the 22nd, the river became so swollen by the heavy rain that its passage by the Confederates seemed impossible. Pope, therefore, prepared to mass his army at Rappahannock Station and crush the portion that had crossed. But before his designs could be executed, Jackson had succeeded in getting his imperilled troops back to the south bank. Then leaving Longstreet opposite Pope to hold his attention, Jackson moved up the south side of the river. On the 25th he crossed his command over the upper Rappa-

¹The 2nd regiment, which had been detached to guard transportation, by hard hazardous marching succeeded in rejoining the division at Warrenton on the 26th. For their experiences see their regimental history "Our Campaigns," by Adjutant E. M. Woodward.

²The dates of marches, and places of encampments, are taken from General Meade's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 397). "

³Stuart's cavalry raid on Catlett's Station on the same date, was described in "Kane's Battalion: Catlett's Station and Second Bull Run."

1862 August 27]

hannock¹ at Henson's Mill, moved north, and by a forced march of thirty-five miles bivouacked the same night at Salem. On the 26th, turning east, he passed through the Bull Run Mountains, by Thoroughfare Gap, marched through Gainesville and reached Bristoe Station by sunset. He destroyed the Station at the same time sending Stuart forward to Manassas.

Pope, apparently aware that Jackson was operating towards his rear, seems to have been rather uncertain as to what to do. Sometime on the 26th, however, he plainly realized that Jackson was in his rear and had cut his railroad communications with Washington.

It must be borne in mind that on this date, the 26th, Jackson was near Manassas, twenty miles east of Thoroughfare Gap. Further, Jackson's force, alone, was not sufficient to cope with Pope's; nor could he be reinforced excepting by Longstreet's corps, which, moving north, must pass west of the Bull Run Mountains, and to reach him debouch, as he had done, through Thoroughfare Gap. To prevent these hostile forces from uniting, Pope ordered McDowell to advance his own corps, Reynolds' division temporarily attached to his corps, and Sigel's corps, from the vicinity of Warrenton to Gainesville. Accordingly, the Bucktails, with the other troops operating under General McDowell, moved forward and were in the position assigned them at Buckland Mills, near Gainesville, by the night of the 27th, the time fixed by General Pope for their arrival. Gainesville is five miles east of Thoroughfare Gap, and fifteen miles west of Manassas. McDowell's forces were on the main roads between the two places, planted squarely across the roads, and consisting, as they did, of over 40,000 men, were amply able to prevent any reinforcements reaching

¹ Called at this point the Hedgeman River.

[27 August 1862]

Jackson by way of Thoroughfare Gap. Is it any wonder that Pope looked upon Jackson as his certain game?¹

Then, however, Pope ordered McDowell to move his entire force at daylight on the 28th towards Manassas, where Jackson was at that time. If Jackson had remained still, he must have been crushed; but the Confederate General had no intention of being caught like a rat in a trap. So while McDowell advanced southeastwardly towards Manassas Junction, Jackson moved northwestwardly towards Groveton, thus placing himself in position to form junction with Longstreet! Moreover, General Sigel's corps was so dilatory in getting under way and clearing the Warrenton road for the Reserves that General Reynolds complained to General McDowell. The latter General seems to have perceived the probable result of the order, and upon his own responsibility detached some cavalry and Rickett's division to dispute the passage of the Gap with Longstreet.

As the other troops, in compliance with Pope's orders, advanced towards Manassas, the Pennsylvania Reserves were in the center on the Warrenton turnpike, Sigel's corps on the right and McDowell's corps on the left. The plan of operation required that the corps advance *en échelon*.

While Meade's brigade was advancing along the Warrenton pike, the enemy from the heights near Groveton opened fire upon it. Colonel McNeil moved the Bucktails forward rapidly, and under General Meade's orders deployed them as skirmishers; Companies B, D, and K in the open field in front of the enemy's battery on the left, and A, E and F through the woods on the right of the road.²

¹ "If you will march promptly and rapidly . . . we will bag the "whole crowd." Pope to McDowell (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 335).

² McNeil's report (O. R. I. LI. i., p. 131). During this campaign the flag presented to Company K, by Mrs. Irvin was used as the regimental colors and continued to be so regarded until after Fredericksburg, when a new flag was presented by the 149th.

1862 August 28]

"The brigade was immediately formed in line of battle "on each side of the road, the Fourth regiment on the right, "the Third and Seventh on the left, and the Eighth in reserve. "Ransom's battery of light 12-pounders was brought to the "front and put in action, but the range being too great, was "withdrawn, and Cooper's battery of 10-pounder Parrotts "substituted in its place. Seeing these dispositions, the enemy "ceased firing and apparently withdrew. The brigade was then "formed in line of battle under direction of the General commanding the division, with Cooper's battery in the center, "supported by the Third and Fourth regiments on the right, "the Seventh and Eighth on the left and the First Rifles (Buck-tails) in advance as skirmishers."

Companies A, E and F of the Bucktails, after driving back a small party of scouts which they met near Groveton, moved by the right flank, regaining the brigade without loss.² Captain Irvin, who was commanding Companies B, D and K, having received orders from General Reynolds to proceed in the direction of Sudley Springs and ascertain the strength of the enemy in that quarter, moved in that direction. To assist the three companies, a slight force of cavalry was placed under his command and held the advance. Careful watch was kept to guard against flank attacks being made on the small force from the ravines at the sides of the road. A rebel force of cavalry, some two and a half miles north of the Warrenton road, retired upon being sighted, and upon a negro, more often referred to by men in the army as "a contraband," informing Captain Irvin that the enemy was in force in the rear of their battery, the three companies, with their cavalry escort, moved

¹ Meade's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 397).

² McNeil's report (O. R. I. LI. i., p. 131).

[28 August 1862]

to the right with the intention of obtaining fuller information.¹

General McDowell, supposing the attack which caused these dispositions to have been delivered by a rear guard or a party of skirmishers,² ordered the advance on Manassas continued. General Reynolds, therefore, recalled the three companies and cavalry under Captain Irvin. They rejoined the regiment about 3 o'clock, Captain Irvin making report in person.

Pope meanwhile, with Hooker, Kearney and Reno, had arrived at Manassas only to find that Jackson had evacuated it. He then ordered McDowell to divert his forces towards Centreville. This order was obeyed, King's division of Sigel's corps forming McDowell's right. Inevitably, therefore, as Jackson was at Groveton, King's column, when it advanced, presented its flank to the enemy. Jackson assailed with fury, but met with obstinate resistance. To make matters worse, King, during the night, retired to Manassas, and Ricketts, finding that he was unable to hold his position at the Gap, on account of flanking movements, fell back to Gainesville and from thence to Manassas.

Thus, on the night of the 28th, the Warrenton pike was opened for Jackson to retreat to Longstreet, or for Longstreet to advance to Jackson.

On the morning of the 29th, the Pennsylvania Reserves were on a hill by the Warrenton road, near Groveton. General Sigel, who with his corps had moved up during the night, forming on Reynolds' left, had received orders to "attack 'the enemy vigorously.'"³ At daybreak he, therefore, requested the co-operation and support of General Reynolds' division,

¹ Irvin's report (O. R. I. LI. i., p. 132).

² McDowell's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 336).

³ Sigel's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 266).

1862 August 29]

which was immediately promised, General McDowell, who arrived at daylight, directing this co-operation.¹

Roughly speaking, Jackson's line was formed parallel to an unfinished railroad, which runs from the northeast to the southwest, intersecting the Warrenton road, halfway between Centreville and Gainesville, at an acute angle. Jackson's left, facing east, was A. B. Hill, and his extreme right Early; the other troops being variously disposed in the center and in reserve.² The Union troops faced the Confederate line from the eastward side of the unfinished railroad.

Pope's intention was to engage the enemy upon the immediate front, while at the same time he sent Porter and McDowell, then near Manassas, westward towards Gainesville, where "they must very soon be in a position to fall upon the enemy's "right flank and probably upon his rear."

Sigel opened his attack at 6.30; his entire infantry force, and all his batteries, becoming promptly engaged.⁴ His left was held by Schenck's division, and on Schenck's left was Reynolds' division, forming the extreme Union left. The enemy's position being visible, the Reserves moved forward. Meade's brigade was ordered towards Gainesville. It crossed the Warrenton pike half a mile from Groveton, establishing Cooper's battery on the ridge, with the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth regiments in support. The Third regiment was posted along the pike, up which the Bucktails were sent as skirmishers, Colonel McNeil having been ordered to throw his line of skirmishers across the division front. Although Schenck and Mil-

¹ Reynolds' report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 393).

² "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 244-245.

³ Pope's report, "Reports to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of "the War." Sup. Part II., p. 153.

⁴ Sigel's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 266).

[29 August 1862]

roy on the right were actively engaged, the Bucktails discovered nothing until they reached the point of the previous day's battle. Then, upon reaching Groveton, Colonel McNeil was ordered to call in his skirmishers, move along the road westward and take a position to protect the left flank. This he did, but in doing so lost many men through the fire of a battery which opened upon him. Keeping on, the Bucktails next received a heavy fire from some Confederate sharpshooters located in a thicket and house upon their left. Deploying on each side of the road, by the use of the bayonet they succeeded in driving the enemy back. Captain Irvin and some men of Company K took possession of the house, only to find that it had been used as a hospital on the day previous, by King's division, and that the enemy was in force with artillery a short distance away. The position was untenable, and their orders were to rejoin their brigade, so carrying their dead and wounded with them, the Bucktails rejoined the other regiments under General Meade.¹

For four hours the battle raged without cessation. Then the Confederates pressed Sigel's right so hard, that in order to save it he withdrew one of Schenck's brigades from the left. As at this time, 10.30, Schenck and Reynolds had advanced some two miles, this weakening of Schenck's left placed Reynolds' right in a precarious condition. With great care, therefore, Meade withdrew his brigade "to the other side of the "Warrenton pike, where a position was taken on the plateau "near what is known as the Lewis House, which overlooks "Groveton, and the pike leading to it."²

Other troops, especially on the Union right, had arrived in position and been heavily engaged; but nothing was known in regard to the flanking movement assigned to General Porter.

¹ McNeil's report (O. R. I. LI. i., p. 131-132).

² Meade's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 398).

1862 August 29]

General Pope arrived at the front about 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, firing was heard on the left, leading Pope to believe that Porter and McDowell were attacking the Confederate right. Still Pope knew nothing for certain until half past four, when he sent a peremptory order to Porter to fall on the enemy's right. This he expected Porter could do by half past five, and he also expected McDowell to be in action shortly after. Porter never made the flank attack. The order was delayed in delivery; and further Porter knew, which Pope did not, that Longstreet had already joined Jackson and that through this juncture Jackson's flank, as far as he was concerned, had ceased to exist.¹

At the time he considered that Porter would commence action, Pope ordered an attack by his other troops, Reynolds' division being directed "to threaten the enemy's right and rear." The Second brigade under General Seymour and the Third brigade under General Jackson had the advance, but confronted by overwhelming numbers, were driven back. The Bucktails, with General Meade's First brigade, also took part in the action, which continued until dark.²

¹General Pope bitterly assailed General Porter, and through a Court-martial had him cashiered from the army. Time, however, has slowly disclosed the real facts of the case. Pope believed that Jackson's right was the Confederate right, and that Longstreet was still far distant. Longstreet, however, afterwards stated that he had joined Jackson by noon. Hence, even had Pope's order to Porter been promptly delivered, Porter could not have carried it out. Instead of being on Jackson's flank, he was opposed by Longstreet's entire line which joined Jackson's. General Grant championed General Porter's cause. In 1878 a Board of Inquiry was appointed, to meet at West Point. This Board reported "that in our opinion justice requires . . . such action "as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence "of the court-martial." President Arthur, under date of May 4, 1882, cancelled the decision of the Court-martial, insofar as it carried disqualification from holding office of trust or profit under the Government. The report of the Board may be found O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 513-534.

²Reynold's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 394).

[29 August 1862]

Shortly after, the brigade was withdrawn to the position occupied by the rest of the troops;¹ and the men, having been upon short rations for several days, eagerly devoured some crackers drawn by them.

¹ Meade's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 398.)

POPE'S ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

II.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

After snatching what rest was possible, the troops, early on the morning of the 30th, prepared to resume the contest. The general alignment of the opposing forces was not greatly altered, excepting that the lines of battle extended farther south of the Warrenton pike than on the previous day; the Union line having its center thrown forward. Jackson still formed the Confederate left, while Longstreet on the right had extended his troops southward till they touched the Manassas Gap Railroad. General Pope seems to have designed to assault the Confederate left; while Lee, purposed to attack, and if possible envelop, the Union left.

Reynolds' division formed the extreme Union left, and Meade's brigade was ordered to move forward and discover the position and force of the enemy. General Pope believed at that time that the Confederates were retreating down the pike.¹

Immediately the Bucktails advanced as skirmishers; Cooper's battery being placed in the center with the other regiments, on each side, in support. Advancing west, the brigade received a heavy fire from the rebel batteries posted on the ridge back of Groveton. The Bucktails engaged the Con-

¹ "Every indication, during the night of the 29th, and up to 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, pointed to the retreat of the enemy from our front." (Pope's report, "Reports to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War." Sup. Part II., p. 155.)

[30 August 1862]

federate skirmishers on the near side of Groveton, but met with such resistance that they were compelled to give ground. Seeing this, General Meade brought Cooper's battery into play, and sent the Third regiment forward to assist the Bucktails. With this support the Bucktails were able to advance, while the brigade was established on the ridge immediately overlooking Groveton.¹

While this action was going on, Porter had moved his troops between the opposing lines, formed in front of the Union center, and, in accordance with his orders, attacked furiously though unavailingly. General Reynolds, who had noticed how stubbornly the advance of his own skirmishers had been contested, had advanced with some of his staff through some woods, and while under fire discovered that instead of the enemy being prepared to retreat, he was merely masked preparatory to making an assault in force on the Union left, after it should have been sufficiently advanced.²

Upon reporting the true condition of affairs to the Commanding General, Reynolds received orders to dispose his division so as to resist the threatened attack. The resultant order to retreat came as a disappointment to the Bucktails, who, having passed through the town and across a small flat, had captured a piece of artillery. Their further advance had been checked; but by dint of steady work with their breech-loading rifles, they had maintained their position, many of the men being protected by the trees of a neighboring orchard. It being impossible to drag the piece with them, the Bucktails spiked it as effectually as they could with an old bayonet.

Hardly had the various regiments regained their earlier position in accordance with orders delivered to them, than, on

¹ Meade's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 398).

² Reynold's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 394).

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account of the repulse of Porter's attack, and his retreat in some disorder, the division was ordered to march across the field and form in a position that would permit the rallying of Porter's troops in its rear. As the regiments moved to the right, the attack by the Confederates on the Union left commenced. The Third brigade, before it could leave its place was assailed and forced to form into line of battle. The First and Second brigades moved on; their ranks raked by shot and shell, and their course diverted, both by the nature of the ground and by contact with retreating masses of troops. Failing to get into proper position, General Reynolds then ordered the two brigades to retrace their steps. The Third brigade had, in the meanwhile, fought gallantly to maintain its position, though it was ultimately forced back.¹

To understand the service now rendered by the Reserves, it must be borne in mind, that the Union and Confederate forces faced each other, and that both were astride of the Warrenton pike. In the rear of the Union army, and running in a generally parallel direction with its front, was Bull Run, which crosses the Warrenton pike at right angles. A road runs from Sudley Springs, some two miles north of the Warrenton pike, southward, in a direction generally parallel with Bull Run, crosses the Warrenton pike, a little over a mile west of Bull Run, and then, half a mile further on, runs over a hill known as the Henry House Hill. It was to the right of the house upon this hill that Reynolds now directed the First and Second brigades. He perceived that if the Confederates should take this hill, or so envelop it as to force its evacuation, they would then be in position to take possession of the Warrenton pike itself. Then, as the main bridge over Bull Run, generally called the Stone Bridge, was where the pike crossed the stream,

¹ Reynolds' report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 395-396).

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they would hold the line of the Union retreat and be in position to destroy its lines of communication.

As the Confederates massed their forces to attack the hill, the regiments of the First and Second brigades fell into position. A little in front of the Henry House Hill was a rise known as Bald Hill, and already the Confederates possessed it. All over the field the Union forces were being driven backward. The Confederates, victorious in repulsing the attack made by the Union right, now sought to press home the thrust they themselves had delivered against the Union left. If successful and they gained the pike, what would be the fate of the troops now using that pike to gain the bridge that to them meant safety?

Gathering at the top of Bald Hill, the Confederates came charging down the declivity prepared to ascend to the summit of the hill that opposed them. Reynolds, ever alert, driving his spurs into his horse's side, shouted his order: "Forward, 'Reserves!'" In a moment his troops, inoculated with his enthusiasm, swept forward and downward. The two lines met. Outnumbered, the Reserves fought with bulldog tenacity, by good fortune partially protected by a road that was somewhat depressed. Still, the First and Second regiments seemed about to give way beneath the tremendous pressure, when General Reynolds, "observing that the flagstaff of the Second regiment "had been pierced by a bullet and broken, seized the flag from "the color-bearer, and dashing to the right rode twice up and "down his entire division line, waving the flag about his head "and cheering on his men."

A mark for the rebel sharpshooters, he seemed to bear a charmed life. The men, roused by his heroism, redoubled their

¹ "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," by J. R. Sypher, p. 347.

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efforts, so that the rebel ranks gave way. With perpetual firing the barrels of their rifles became hot. Then, as the darkness fell, the contest ceased, and wearied out, the division was relieved by Buchanan's brigade of regulars. The division, following Sykes' division, then marched towards Centreville, bivouacking for the night at Cub Run.¹

On the 31st the brigade continued its march to Centreville, drew some rations and then returned to Cub Run. The enemy making dispositions with the apparent intention of forcing the stream, General Meade deployed his regiments on each side of the road, ordering Ransom's battery to open on the Confederates.

The troops remained under arms throughout the night, but it becoming obvious the next morning, September 1st, that the enemy had withdrawn, the command was marched to Centreville and from thence to Fairfax Court House, where it bivouacked for the night. On the 2nd, it was marched to the woods adjoining Arlington House, where it went into camp,² and where the companies in Kane's battalion joined them and were reunited.

¹ It is perhaps desirable, more especially because of the modest tone of the reports of both General Reynolds and General Meade, to quote the following from the report of General McDowell to General Pope: "It was a question with me whether we could hold the Henry House Hill. . . . It was a question of importance, on which I should have liked to consult you. . . . But while General Milroy gave me nothing whatever on which I could be justified in acting . . . I received a clear message from that intelligent as well as gallant officer Brigadier-General Meade, through one of his aides-de-camp, to the effect that if he could have some reinforcements sent to him in the woods on the Henry House Hill he could not only hold them, but drive out the enemy, who were not then there in great force. Relieved from all doubt by this message, I exclaimed, 'Meade shall have re-enforcements,' and immediately gave General Porter orders to send them forward." (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 342-343.)

² Meade's report (O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 399).

[2 September 1862]

In reporting the actions of his division throughout the campaign, General Reynolds mentions the gallant conduct of the brigades upon the Henry House Hill.¹ General Meade in his report says: "It was the good fortune of the Reserves to "be brought into action at this moment, and by their gallant "bearing and firm advance to compel the enemy to retire to "the shelter of the woods." . . . "It is due to the Pennsylvania "Reserves to say that this charge and the maintenance of this "position were made at a most critical period of the day." Praising universally the conduct of his command he continues: "At the same time, the nature of the service required of them, "viz, picket duty and skirmishing, have placed more promi- "nently before me the First Rifles (Bucktails), whose coolness "and steadiness under fire, when led by their commander, Col "Hugh W. McNeil, attracted my attention, and deserve, in my "judgment, particular notice."²

The official casualty report, for the operations August 16-September 2, 1862, show the loss in the six companies of the Bucktail regiment to have been:—

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
5	19	3	27 ³

Though the repulse of the Confederates at Chantilly,⁴ on the 1st, proved that the Union forces, although driven back-

¹ O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 395.

² O. R. I. XII. ii., p. 396-399.

³ O. R. I. XII., ii., p. 256.

⁴ The Bucktail regiment did not take active part in this action, though one of their men was wounded by being struck with the limber of a cannon. Lee with designs upon the Union lines of retreat, sent Jackson around Pope's right to strike the Little River turnpike. Only a portion of the armies became engaged and the losses were not large, though the death of General Kearney, will forever lend prominence to the battle. As previously stated, Kane's battalion was also under fire for a portion of the time that the action lasted.

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ward, were able to maintain their present position and thus insure the safety of Washington, they needed rest.

The men had marched and countermarched, fought and skirmished, unceasingly for ten days. Their rations had been insufficient; their sleep broken and scanty. The cavalrymen reported that the saddles had not been removed from the backs of their horses since the opening of the campaign, and the condition of the animals assigned to the artillery and wagons **was** no better. The army might justly be described as thoroughly used up.

General Pope was relieved from command of the troops about Washington and ordered to the command of the Northwest. The Army of Virginia was united to the Army of the Potomac, and once more the Pennsylvania Reserves came under the command of General McClellan.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

I.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Lying in camp near Arlington, the Bucktails, with the other regiments constituting the Pennsylvania Reserves, appreciated deeply the rest vouchsafed to them. The men who had taken part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign exchanged experiences with those who had lived through the terrible experiences of the Seven Days' Retreat, and this relation of occurrences, combined with the execution of camp duties, completely filled the all too short September days.

In the meantime, General McClellan labored to restore order and effectiveness to the troops under his command.¹ The army was reorganized, corps reconstituted, and discipline more firmly established. Though much of this work was done while marching to meet the enemy, between the 7th and 13th, much was accomplished while still in the vicinity of Washington. The camp was but a short distance from the capital, yet permissions to visit the city were almost without exception refused.

¹ McClellan seems to have known that the Army of Virginia and Army of the Potomac would be merged into one, prior to the actual accomplishment of the union. General Pope's ideas, do not seem to have been so clear, as on September 4, 1862, we find him suggesting corps compositions to General Halleck (O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 810), and on September 5th, asking "What is my command and where is it?" (O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 812.) On the latter date Pope received the following from General Halleck: "The Armies of the Potomac and Virginia being consolidated you will report for orders to the Secretary of War." (O. R. I. XII. iii., p. 813.)

[3 September 1862]

The *élite* of Washington, in handsome equipages, came driving about the camps in the cool afternoons, returning to spend their evenings amidst various diversions; but the soldiers, only partially recovered from their arduous services, remained in camp, being whipped into shape for another campaign by their officers, who were glad to be again under the orders of "Little Mac."¹

As by the 3rd or 4th it was apparent that Lee had withdrawn his forces from the immediate vicinity of Washington, it became of vital importance to ascertain his future intentions. Gradually his plans became plain. He intended to invade Maryland and perhaps Pennsylvania. His object was twofold. First, by crossing the Potomac into Maryland and advancing along its northern side, he would be threatening both Washington and Baltimore in his rear; he would be approaching the Cumberland Valley, which gives access to Pennsylvania; and he would also be able to re-establish communications with Richmond via the Shenandoah Valley. Second, the Southerners believed that Maryland was, so to speak, groaning under the Northern yoke; and that nothing but lack of opportunity prevented thousands of the inhabitants of that State from enlisting under the banners of the Confederacy. This opportunity the invasion would afford.

Lee moved his troops on the Virginia side of the river towards Leesburg, some thirty miles northwest from Washington. Arriving at this place, he then crossed his army over the Potomac and advanced on Frederick City almost due north. The passage of the river was made between the 4th and 7th, and on the 8th the Confederate General issued a proclamation "To the People of Maryland" inviting them to assist his army

¹ See "Antietam and Fredericksburg," by Brigadier-General F. W. Palfrey, p. 8-9.

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in regaining for them the rights of which they had been despoiled.¹

With Lee's invasion of soil regarded as Northern, his designs had become obvious to McClellan, who put his army in motion. The Union forces advanced, leisurely, towards Frederick by five parallel roads; the columns being so disposed as to cover both Washington and Baltimore.² The general direction of the Potomac River from about two miles south of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania (some twenty-five miles west of Chambersburg) to Washington is from the northwest to the southeast. Fifty miles northwest of Washington the Potomac is increased by the waters of the Shenandoah River, which, flowing north, empty into it at a place called Harper's Ferry. Harper's Ferry itself is situated in the crotch of the two rivers, being west of the Shenandoah and south of the Potomac. The Blue Ridge, which forms the eastern boundary of the Shenandoah Valley, running north close to the eastern bank of the Shenandoah, continues to the southern bank of the Potomac, where it is known as Loudon Heights. A continuation of the ridge, commencing at the north side of the river, is known as the South Mountain. A short distance to the west of the South Mountain, commencing at the north bank of the Potomac, is a ridge named Maryland Heights.

Harper's Ferry was held by a small Union force³ under General Miles, and Lee expected that upon his arrival at Frederick it would be evacuated. In fact, to insure the safety of the Confederate army, if it was not evacuated it would have to be reduced. This necessity becomes apparent should we,

¹ For text of proclamation see O. R. I. XIX. ii., p. 601-602.

² "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," by William Swinton, p. 197.

³ Between 10,000 and 12,000, including the force at Martinsburg to the northwest.

[9 September 1862]

ignoring minor facts, consider the Cumberland Valley merely as a natural continuation of the Shenandoah Valley, the line of division being the Potomac River. For, if Harper's Ferry in the Shenandoah Valley was held by the Union troops, while Lee proceeded north into the Cumberland Valley, they would be in his rear, able both to cut his communications and also to assume the offensive when strengthened. Lee, finding by the 9th that the Union troops did not intend to abandon their position,¹ issued an order on that date² separating his command in order to compass its fall. Jackson was to march to Martinsburg to capture the small Union force stationed at that point, or to drive it south to the Ferry; McLaws was to take possession of the Maryland Heights; and Walker was to seize the Loudon Heights. The various movements were to be executed by the 12th, then the reduction of the garrison was to follow, after which the commands were to rejoin the main body. Hill was to remain at the western side of South Mountain, and a cavalry force under Stuart at the eastern side, to observe and retard the Union advance.

The rate of advance of the Union army in the meantime had been noted, and Lee was confident that his army would have ample time to execute his orders before McClellan would be in a position to succor the endangered garrison.

McClellan, on his part, was unwilling to advance rapidly until he received more definite information as to his opponent's designs. The Bucktails, late on the 6th, had marched into Washington over the Long Bridge, some of the men there

¹ The retention of Harper's Ferry as a Union post has generally been considered as unsound. It was certainly opposed by McClellan.

² Special Orders No. 191. O. R. I. XIX, ii., p. 603-604.

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receiving much needed clothing.¹ On the 7th they arrived at Leesboro; on the 9th they moved forward to Brookville; on the 10th they advanced four miles further; and on the 11th they reached Lisbon on the Frederick pike. While at this place General Reynolds left the division. Governor Curtin, alive to the peril of the impending invasion of his State, issued a proclamation by authority of the President, calling into immediate service 50,000 of the militia of the State, and General Reynolds on the 12th, by order of the Secretary of War, proceeded to Harrisburg to organize and command these forces.

A reorganization of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves became necessary, and was accomplished as follows:

Third Division, First Army Corps.

Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade.

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour.

First Brigade

Bri.-Gen. Truman Seymour

Col. R. Biddle Roberts

1st Penna. Reserves

2nd Penna. Reserves

5th Penna. Reserves

6th Penna. Reserves

13th Penna. Reserves

(Bucktails)

Second Brigade

Col. Albert L. Magilton

3rd Penna. Reserves

4th Penna. Reserves

7th Penna. Reserves

8th Penna. Reserves

Third Brigade

Col. Thomas F. Gallagher

Lieut.-Col. Robert Anderson

9th Penna. Reserves

10th Penna. Reserves

11th Penna. Reserves

12th Penna. Reserves

¹The four companies that had been with Kane in the Shenandoah Valley received Sharps rifles, while in the vicinity of Washington. The other six companies had received them while at Harrison's Landing.

Artillery

1st Penna. Light Battery A.

1st Penna. Light Battery B.

1st Penna. Light Battery G.

5th United States Battery C.¹

The First army corps was commanded by General Hooker and with the Ninth army corps, commanded by General Reno, formed the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, General Burnside having command of the two corps.

On the 13th the Bucktails were again in motion. They crossed the Monocacy, three miles below Frederick, bivouacking for the night near that stream. On the same evening,² General McClellan was favored by fortune. A copy of General Lee's order of the 9th, making the dispositions above summarized for the reduction of Harper's Ferry, fell into his hands. The Union army was not more than twenty miles³ from the passes of the South Mountain, beyond which the enemy was separated, while Franklin's corps was not more than twelve miles from Crampton's Gap. McClellan, in an order dated 6.20 P. M., ordered Franklin to move next morning.⁴ Burnside's command was to move "this evening and early "to-morrow morning." Warned, however, by Stuart of McClellan's approach, Lee commenced early on the 14th to strengthen

¹ Organization September 14-17, 1862. O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 171-172. General Meade succeeded General Hooker who was wounded on the 17th, General Seymour then assumed command of the division; Colonel Roberts, of the 1st regiment, succeeding him in command of the 1st brigade. Colonel Gallagher was wounded on the 14th, and Colonel Anderson of the 9th regiment, succeeded him in command of the 3rd brigade.

² The exact time is not known. Apparently it must have been before 6.20.

³ "Twenty miles is a liberal estimate of the distance which each "column had to march," "Antietam and Fredericksburg," by Brigadier-General F. W. Palfrey, p. 22-23.

⁴ O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 45.

1862 September 14]

the defences of the mountain passes through which the Federals must force their way, their right headed for Crampton's Gap, and their left for Turner's Gap.

The Bucktails left camp on the morning of the 14th. Seven miles from Frederick the regiment passed Middletown, and in a nearby field made coffee and ate dinner. The South Mountain is plainly visible from this point, rising some one thousand feet in the air, its base protected by a series of ridges. Six miles north of Crampton's Gap, which Franklin carried in the afternoon after a rather small though spirited action, is Turner's Gap, the pass through which Burnside was to drive his force. The pike from Middletown to Hagerstown runs through the Gap, which is formed by a depression of about four hundred feet. The mountain on the north side of the pike is divided into two crests by a narrow valley, which runs at right angles to the road, the crest of the mountain thus being formed of two ridges. The Gap itself is unassailable; but by roads running parallel to and into the main road its evacuation can be forced.

General Burnside had under his command the Ninth corps under General Reno, and the First corps under General Hooker. At 6 A. M., the advance of the Ninth corps moved to assault the left, or south side, of the pass. By brisk fighting they reached the crest at 9 A. M., and succeeded in establishing their position despite the efforts of the Confederates. To open the Gap, it now became necessary to take the right, or north side, of the turnpike. Reno's men were to move north from the ground they had won in the morning, and Hooker's corps were to advance in a sort of semi-circular movement and close in on the pike at the summit. To do this the Pennsylvania Reserves, forming the extreme right of Hooker's corps, would have to be thrown forward till Seymour's brigade

[14 September 1862]

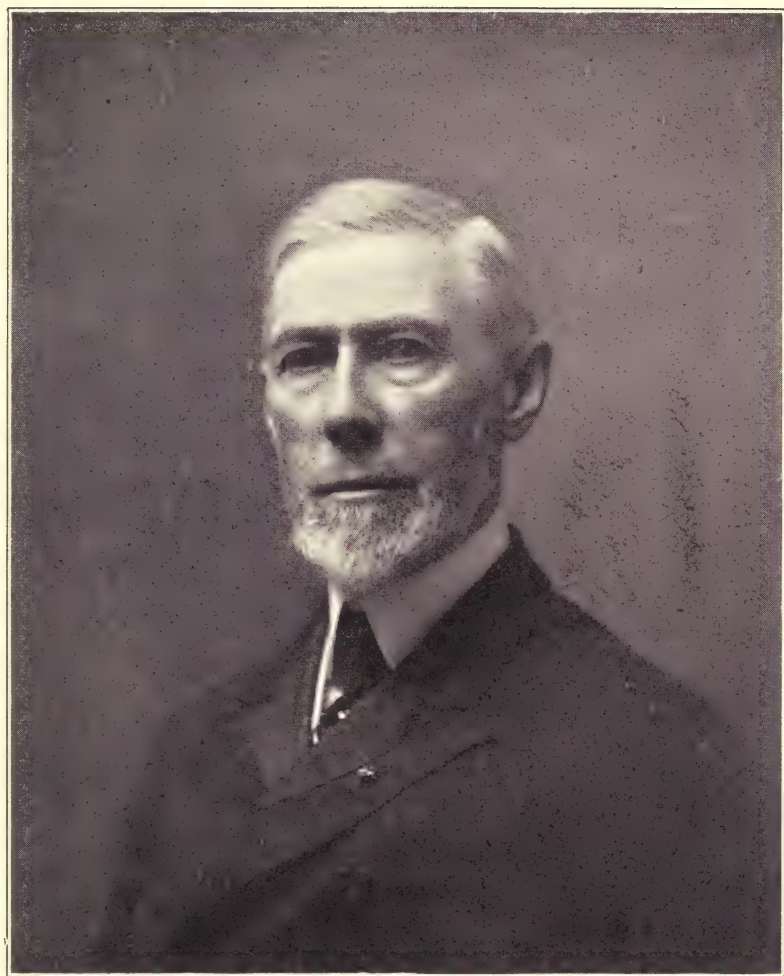
reached the second ridge. Then while Seymour swept down the second ridge, Magilton's and Gallagher's brigades would advance down the ravine.

The Bucktails in accordance with their usual practice moved forward, with about 275 men and 13 officers in line,¹ acting as skirmishers for the entire division. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the columns were well under way, and the Bucktails sighted by the Confederate batteries, placed high up on the mountain, received a storm of shell. Sharpshooters, protected by rocks and trees, also opened upon them and drove them to cover. All up the mountain side rocks and boulders abound, and here and there, stone walls. When to these features are added heavily wooded portions and frequent depressions in the ground itself, some idea may be gathered of the difficulty of the task laid upon the division. By both armies guns were planted wherever it was possible to bring them into play.

Quickly taking shelter behind trees and rocks, the Bucktails brought into play their accuracy of marksmanship. Having in their hands Sharps rifles, they were enabled to pick off many a Confederate, who, attempting to reload his inferior weapon, was compelled to partially expose his person. Then with a cheer, leaving cover for a moment, the regiment rushed forward, and charging drove the enemy from his first line of defense back to his second and stronger position, the rest of the division moving up at the same time. General Seymour, confident that his men could take the first crest, and then by advancing through the valley seize the second, gave the order to advance. Moving to the place where the fire was hottest he found Colonel McNeil, and together the two officers encouraged the men. The task was enough to cause the boldest

¹ McGee's report, O. R. I. LI. i., p. 155.





LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD A. IRVIN

1862 September 14]

to hesitate. The troops were expected to charge uphill, and drive from an eminently strong defensive position an equal number of opponents.¹ With the Bucktails deployed in single line at intervals of from two to twenty feet the ascent was commenced. At the rear of Company K, the Eleventh regiment fell into position. Not more than a hundred and fifty yards separated the combatants. A well-aimed bullet struck the color bearer of the Eleventh, and immediately a Color-Corporal dashed forward to raise it aloft. Realizing the peculiar conditions of the battle, and unwilling to see lives uselessly sacrificed, Lieutenant Welch, of Company K, of the Bucktails, ordered him to desist.

At this time, the condition of the men was perilous. The Confederates were sheltered more adequately than the Bucktails, and were doing terrible execution. Captain Irvin sprang to the front, crying, "Forward Bucktails, drive them from their position." With a cheer the men rushed forward, closely followed by the Eleventh, but before he could turn Irvin fell, wounded in the head. Infuriated by his loss the men charged boldly. The first ridge was gained and forcing the enemy back, step by step, before dark Seymour's brigade rested in

¹ Many greatly exaggerated statements have been made by both sides as to the relative strength of the contending forces. Brigadier-General Palfrey, after a careful study of the case, credits the Confederates with having 15 brigades, and the Federals with having 18 brigades, in action; though of the 18 Federal brigades, 3 were hardly engaged at all. Though he admits that the Federal forces probably outnumbered the Confederates, he says, "There is no reason for supposing that these Federal brigades went into action very much stronger than their opponents." (*Antietam and Fredericksburg*, p. 38, etc.) Lieutenant-Colonel Allan, however, maintains that the Confederates had only 13,000 to 14,000 men, while McClellan had 30,000. (*"Army of Northern Virginia in 1862,"* p. 360.) The truth is probably between the two, but had the odds been three to one instead of three to two, it would have been no mean achievement to have dislodged a force from such a strong position.

[14 September 1862]

possession of the second. Magilton's and Gallagher's¹ brigades had performed the work assigned to them, Reno² had moved north as ordered, while Gibbon had pushed his demonstration up the main road well towards the summit.

If the contest was resumed in the morning it could have but one result. The way for the army to interpose between the fragments of the Confederate forces was open, nor as yet had Harper's Ferry been surrendered. The price paid by the Union General for Turner's Gap was 1,813 men, of which the Pennsylvania Reserves lost 392. The Bucktail loss was as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	2	..	3
Men	10	37	..	47
	—	—	—	—
	11	39	..	50 ³

Lieutenant Bitterling, Company F, was killed and Captain Irvin, Company K, and Lieutenant Mack, Company E, were wounded.

General Meade in his official report, after extending praise to General Seymour and his brigade for the successful accomplishment of the great object of the movement, viz.: the out-flanking of the enemy, says: "To Colonel McNeil, of the First "Pennsylvania Rifles, who with his regiment has always been "in the advance, I am indebted for ascertaining the exact position of the enemy."⁴

¹ Colonel Gallagher was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field.

² General Reno paid for his victory with his life.

³ O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 185. The Confederate loss was for the most part lumped with other engagements. Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan in "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862" estimates it at from 1000 to 1500 (p. 359). McClellan claimed 1500 prisoners.

⁴ O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 268.

1862 September 14]

Captain McGee, who, owing to Colonel McNeil's death at Antietam, made the official report of this battle, says: "Among those who particularly distinguished themselves for gallantry on this occasion I have to mention the following: Captain Edward A. Irvin (severely wounded), Captain A. E. Niles, Adjt. William R. Hartshorne, Lieuts. James M. Welch, Lucius Truman, S. A. Mack, Jr. (wounded), N. B. Kinsey, David G. McNaughton, and Sergt.-Maj. Roger Sherman."

No attempt was made during the evening to descend the mountain on its western side, and the battle of South Mountain closed² with the oncoming of night. The day's heavy fighting, made still more hard by the difficult climb, had rendered the men thoroughly exhausted. The Bucktails, now reduced to but slightly over two hundred men, with the adaptability of seasoned campaigners, turned in promptly. If the pass was in their possession, the objective of the campaign was still to be secured, for Lee with his troops, scattered though they were, lay in the plains below them. McClellan was certain to order an advance by the next morning at the latest.

¹ O. R. I. LI. i., p. 156.

² To quote Brigadier-General Palfrey again: "So much of the battle of South Mountain as was fought at Turner's Gap hardly admits of precise description. It lasted a long time, from about seven in the morning till well into the evening, and a good many troops were used first and last, but the ground was so peculiar and so little known to our commanders, that much precious time and many gallant efforts were almost wasted, and it was not till the day was near its end that the Federal advance was conducted with *ensemble*. There was plenty of hard fighting, but much of it was sharp skirmishing, and the whole affair, till near the end, was rather many little battles than one connected battle." ("Antietam and Fredericksburg," p. 33.)

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

II.

ANTIETAM.

A dense fog obstructed the view on the morning of the 15th,¹ and Lee, who, during the night had recognized the futility of contesting further the passage of the Gap, took advantage of it to slip away unmolested.

Already he was establishing his army at Sharpsburg, seven miles northwest from the summit of the Gap, and making preparations to consolidate his forces at that place.

Harper's Ferry,² as has been seen, is on the south bank of the Potomac. Some ten miles above it on the north side, though advanced eastward a mile and a half, is the small town of Sharpsburg. The Potomac, at this point, winds so in its course that a straight line five miles in length drawn through the western end of the town would touch the river with both its ends. In front of Sharpsburg flows the Antietam, which enters the Potomac at the southern end of our imaginary line. Not running quite parallel with the general direction of the Potomac, the Antietam at the northern end of our imaginary line is about two and a half miles east of the river. Running northward from Sharpsburg, almost midway between the Potomac and the Antietam, is the Hagerstown road.

¹ Meade's report, O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 268.

² Harper's Ferry fell at 8 A. M. on the morning of the 15th, at which time Franklin, though re-enforced by Couch, was still two or three miles distant.



COL. HUGH W. McNEIL



1862 September 16]

The broad outlines of the situation can be easily stated. Lee, stretching his line in a segment of a circle, could rest both his flanks on the Potomac, a slight forward curvature being sufficient to inclose Sharpsburg. In his rear he would have the Potomac, easily fordable at that place, and in his front the Antietam, over which there were but four bridges. Moreover, the troops that were still in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry could join him easily, by simply proceeding up the south bank of the Potomac and fording the river in his rear.

Moving down the mountain side, on the morning of the 15th, the Bucktails marched to beyond Boonsboro, a few miles northeast of Sharpsburg. McClellan spent the day and the morning following reconnoitering the position and placing his troops. By the afternoon of the 16th he had completed his arrangements. The three lower bridges being covered by the enemy, he decided to throw his right across the Antietam, by a higher unguarded bridge, and thus envelop the Confederate left flank and drive it in upon the center. During the confusion incidental to this movement, if successful, the Union left and center were to carry the bridges in their front.

The turning movement was intrusted to Hooker's corps. By 2 P. M. the column was in motion and crossing the stream, some two and a half miles north of Sharpsburg. Confident in the fighting ability of the Pennsylvania Reserves, General Hooker placed them in the advance and General Meade gave to Seymour's brigade the post of honor. As the troops moved towards the northwest their left flank skirted some woods. Reaching the end of these woods, the column swung round and faced southward towards Sharpsburg. Four companies of the Bucktails, fulfilling their duty as skirmishers for the brigade, were deployed; the remaining six being held in reserve under Lieutenant Welch. The advance was made cau-

[16 September 1862]

tiously for about three-quarters of a mile, when the enemy's pickets were discovered, extending in a line across a ploughed field. At the far side of the field were some heavy woods in which the enemy was concealed in force.¹ As the Confederate infantry opened fire, the six companies held in reserve moved up, while the brigade prepared to give active support. Some Confederate artillery, although engaged by Cooper's battery, succeeded in getting into play. Colonel McNeil, after about fifteen minutes, ordered his men to charge and clear the enemy out of the woods. With no cover to protect them, in full view of both forces, across a field raked by artillery and covered by a heavy force of infantry, the men were ordered to dash. Fearless as ever, McNeil led his men in person into the open. Seventy-five yards from their goal, the fire became so murderous that the men dropped to the ground, lying flat on their faces but pouring in shot after shot from their breech-loaders. From time to time they would rise and run forward a few feet, only to drop again as they caught the first flash of a volley of musketry. Though the advance amidst the increasing hail of shot and shell was slow, yet it was steady. When but a few paces from the fence that marked the edge of the woods, Colonel McNeil sprang forward crying, "Forward, Bucktails, forward." Even as he spoke, he pitched lifeless to the ground.² A mad fury seized his men. Raging to revenge the death of the man to whom they were devoted, they cleared the fence in an instant. Outnumbered, they cared nothing. With their breech-loading rifles and ample cover they were prepared to make the enemy pay dearly. General Seymour, seeing that his skirmishers had gained the edge of the woods, was ordering forward

¹ McGee's report, O. R. I. LI. i., p. 156.

² Chaplain Hatton covered the body with a blanket and watched over it till the next morning. At the same time he kept careful watch over three rebel prisoners.

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the brigade. The enemy, though fighting desperately, was slowly being driven backward out of the woods, but darkness compelled the men, however reluctantly, to cease the action. The pickets of the combatants were so close together, that General Seymour reported that they slept foot to foot. The men who had had nothing to eat since noon realized that with the coming of daylight the combat would be resumed. The proximity of the foe rendered it impossible that they should receive food, and a few hours' rest was the sum of all for which they could hope. Yet even such rest as they could snatch was not to be undisturbed. Twice during the night the enemy attacked their pickets only to be repulsed with heavy loss.¹ After the fall of Colonel McNeil, the command fell upon Captain McGee, of Company F. Unsited to the work of leading the regiment, he permitted Adjutant Hartshorne to direct the men.

During the night the commanders of both armies made hasty preparation; Lee to protect his threatened flank,² McClellan to concentrate his attack. Hooker's corps had been formed with Meade's division in the center, Doubleday's division being on the right, and Rickett's on the left; and McClellan ordered Mansfield's corps to cross the Antietam and move up in the rear of Hooker. Jackson opposed Hooker with two divisions, Ewell's division being advanced to cover the open ground.

Seymour's brigade of Meade's division had pushed forward to the farther edge of the woods, which run nearly parallel with the Hagerstown road half a mile away. East of the road, and even with Hooker's left, was the now famous Dunker church. There were woods west of the Hagerstown road and

¹ Meade's report, O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 269.

² The attack on the afternoon of the 16th was delivered so late that darkness fell before the advantage gained could be followed up and Lee took advantage of the darkness to strengthen the threatened flank.

[17 September 1862]

a fringe of forest on its eastern side. Between this fringe and the woods occupied by Seymour, was the cornfield in which the bloodiest actions of the battle were to take place.¹ At five o'clock in the morning² fighting was recommenced. As far as can be ascertained it started without orders. A gun being discharged, accidentally or on purpose, the close proximity of the men and the lifting darkness made it inevitable. The Bucktails, skirmishers for Seymour's brigade, became immediately engaged with Trimble's brigade of Ewell's division.³ Slowly the Confederates were driven back towards the Hagerstown road. In the middle of the cornfield was a ridge, behind which a considerable force of the enemy was sheltered. As the Union forces approached they were met with a furious fire and forced to give ground. Thinned in numbers, having fasted since noon of the previous day, almost exhausted by their efforts, the position of the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves had been further weakened by the withdrawal of Magilton's brigade to the left. General Meade, seeing the threatening columns of the Confederates advancing, ordered Ransom's battery to open

¹ "It is impossible to tell what number of troops on each side was engaged in this opening battle. . . . As far as can be made out from the various reports, which are singularly wanting on both sides in clear topographical indications, the fighting began not far from the western edge of the East Woods, and resulted, after very severe losses on both sides, in the gradual withdrawal of the Confederates to the West Woods. The story might be told with far greater fullness and completeness, but for the defective character of the reports . . . many of them are not short, but they hardly ever tell to what point of the compass the faces of the troops were turned, and the indefinite article "is constantly used. A lane, a road, a fence," etc., etc. ("Antietam and Fredericksburg," by Brigadier-General F. W. Palfrey, p. 74-75.)

² "According to some reports, as early as 3 A. M." "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 383.

³ McClellan's report. "At daylight on the 17th the action was commenced by the skirmishers of the Pennsylvania Reserves." O. R. XIX. i., p. 55-56.

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on them. Magilton's brigade then fell into line, and in conjunction with Seymour's and Rickett's drove the enemy back, Anderson's brigade being eventually established upon the ridge.¹

As the morning advanced, the ammunition of the Bucktails became nearly exhausted, and details were sent to the rear to replenish it. But at 10 o'clock the division was relieved, Mansfield's and Sumner's corps moving up to continue the attack. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, having obtained food and been resupplied with ammunition, was formed on the right flank, in reserve, but was not again actively engaged.²

Mansfield's corps, which relieved Hooker's, fought valiantly, but was beaten back by Hood.³ Then Sumner's corps was thrown in and suffered terribly.⁴ Thus three corps in succession had been hurled against the Confederate left without accomplishing its destruction. Though each extracted a heavy return, their losses had been sufficient to destroy their own offensive effectiveness. Franklin's corps was then crossed and advanced against the enemy that had so stubbornly resisted three previous attacks.

On the Union left the attack had also been unsuccessful. McClellan had ordered Burnside to carry the bridge in front

¹ Meade's report, O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 270.

² The 1st corps, to which the Bucktails were attached, went into action with 13,093 men, but suffered so severely, that General Meade, on the 18th, reported that it had only 6,729 men present for duty (O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 66). He, however, attributes much of this reduction to straggling. General Hooker, during the course of the action was wounded, and compelled, much against his will, to leave the field. Then General Meade assumed command of the 1st corps; General Seymour command of the division; and Colonel Roberts command of the 1st brigade.

³ General Mansfield fell mortally wounded.

⁴ Sedgwick's division of this corps, which probably took less than 5000 men into the battle, lost over 2200.

[17 September 1862]

of him at 8 A. M., but the bridge was not carried until 1 P. M., after which Burnside's troops halted till 3 P. M. At that time, McClellan sending imperative orders to continue the advance, Burnside's force moved.¹ With a lodgment effected on the west side of the Antietam, facing the Confederate right, they pushed forward, some of the troops reaching the outskirts of Sharpsburg by night.²

With darkness the battle ended. Burnside's troops on the Union left were at the town; and Franklin's forces, on the Union right, though stationary, were holding firm. Hence through the advance by both the Union right and left, the Confederate line, though not disrupted, had been driven back and made shorter. Lee, however, in the rear of Sharpsburg was receiving reinforcements in the shape of troops, who had marched up the south bank of the Potomac and crossed, in his rear, to his assistance. The total loss by the Union side was 12,410 killed, wounded and missing;³ the Confederate loss has never been accurately ascertained. Though not less than 8,000, it was probably considerably greater.⁴ McClellan undoubtedly had

¹ Burnside normally commanded the 1st and 9th Corps. When the 1st Corps was sent to the Union right he refused to command the 9th Corps, which was retained at the left, stating that by so doing he would be acquiescing in the separation of his command which he did not desire. Hence, when orders were sent by McClellan to Burnside, the latter transmitted them to General Cox, who commanded the corps.

² McClellan's report, O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 64

³ O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 200.

⁴ The Confederates in many cases lumped their losses for the campaign. By deducting the losses in other battles, Swinton and others arrived at 8000 for Antietam. Swinton points out, however, that McClellan reports that he buried 2700 Confederate dead (O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 67) and that the usual ratio of dead to wounded is 5 to 1. ("Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" by William Swinton, p. 221-222.) This ratio would give a total of 16,200, even if we believe that Lee buried none of his own dead.

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a larger number of men in his army than Lee had, probably nearly two to one. But every man in the Confederate army took active part, while two out of McClellan's six corps were hardly engaged. Moreover, the Union troops were attacking a strong defensive position; and it is doubtful, when remembering that instead of a concerted attack being made the various commands were launched against the enemy one after the other, if at any time during any attack the Union forces outnumbered those resisting them.¹ This must be the criticism, if any criticism be made, upon the battle. On the other hand, Lee's army, terribly shattered, was compelled to abjectly abandon its proposed northern raid; the safety of Baltimore and Washington was assured, and for a time the fears of the people were allayed. In addition, Lee, who by his invasion had hoped to largely recruit his forces, was forced to contemplate his army, reduced by battle and straggling to half its former strength; and to realize that the people of Maryland, far from rushing to the banners of the Confederacy, believed in the righteousness of the Union, and prayed for the success of its armies.

In his official report of the battle, General Meade says: "I feel it also due to the memory of a gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman to express here my sense of the loss to the public service in the fall of Col. Hugh McNeil, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles, who fell mortally wounded, while in the front rank, bravely leading on and encouraging his men, on the afternoon of the 16th."²

Captain McGee in his official report, referring to Colonel McNeil's death, mentions his gallant advance at the head of his men till pierced to the heart by a rifle ball. He also reports

¹ For a discussion as to this point, see Palfrey, Swinton, Allan, the Official Records, etc., etc.

² O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 270.

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the loss of the regiment as follows: "6 killed, among whom was "Colonel McNeil and Lieut. William Allison; 23 wounded, "including 2 officers, Lieutenants Welch and Bell. We also lost "in missing 10 men."

The official casualty report¹ shows the loss as 5 killed, 20 wounded, none missing; but is plainly in error, as Captain McGee's report was not made out until September 22nd, up to which date he positively states that nothing had been heard of those reported missing.

The condition of the regiment was most deplorable. Reduced in numbers to a scant two hundred, the officers in whom they trusted were absent, wounded, or had been killed or assigned to other commands.

Their Colonel had just been killed, and though Captain Irvin had been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel on September 10th, he had not been mustered; moreover, he was absent on account of the wound received at South Mountain. Of the Captains of companies, Captain Holland, of Company A, had been killed on the Peninsula; Captain Wister, of Company B, had resigned to become Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth; Captain Gifford, of Company C, had been wounded; Captain Jewett, of Company D, was still in the General Hospital recovering from the Peninsular campaign; Captain Niles, of Company E, captured on the Peninsula, had not yet returned; Captain Taylor, of Company H, captured at Harrisonburg, had not yet been exchanged; and Captain Blanchard, of Company I, had been wounded at Harrisonburg. This left but Captain McDonald, of Company G, and Captain McGee, of Company F, the latter being the ranking officer, though Adjutant Hartshorne led the men.

¹ O. R. I. LI. i., p. 156.

² O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 191.

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The body of Colonel McNeil, under the care of Lieutenant McNaughton, was taken to Auburn, N. Y., and interred with military ceremonies.

Speaking of Colonel McNeil, Justin R. Sypher, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," says: "Colonel McNeil was not only an accomplished scholar and a gallant soldier, but he was what is more and greater, a devout Christian. The precepts of the Bible taught him by his father, he made the rule of his life. He entered the service of his country from a sense of duty; devoted to the cause of the constitution, he laid down his life a willing sacrifice on the altar of universal liberty, and died in the defense of republican government."

Lieutenant Allison had also been much beloved, and his name is perpetuated in the G. A. R. Post 196.²

When morning came on the 18th, McClellan did not resume the attack, preferring to wait for reinforcements then rapidly approaching.³ He had captured 13 guns, 39 colors, some 15,000 stand of small-arms, and over 6,000 prisoners during the campaign, and was able to state, "Not a single gun or color was lost by our army during these battles."⁴ The battle-field, small in extent, resembled a shambles, and the victor was content to spend the day burying his dead and giving his forces a chance to recuperate, at the same time issuing orders to renew the conflict on the morning of the 19th.

During the night of the 18th, however, Lee with his shattered army slipped across the Potomac; and with this crossing ended the Maryland invasion.

¹ P. 395.

² His body was taken away by William McGladden and S. H. Moses, on September 5, on which date they came to fetch it.

³ Couch and Humphreys arrived during the day.

⁴ O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 67.



BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN.

I.

FROM ANTIETAM TO FREDERICKSBURG.

With the withdrawal of the invading foe to the south side of the Potomac, General McClellan decided to take advantage of the opportunity offered to rest his army for a short time. His general supplies were scanty,¹ and he was terribly in want of horses. Therefore, when reporting the retreat of the Confederates to General Halleck, he simply announced his intention of occupying Harper's Ferry,² and in accordance with this plan General Sumner took possession of that place on the 22nd. The Bucktails went into camp near Sharpsburg, and the mournful occupation of burying the dead was continued during the 19th, while the wounded were established in hospitals. As the men recovered from their exertions, they exchanged visits with those of other regiments and discussed the probable future movements of the army.

The paucity of commissioned officers present with the Bucktails, and the injurious effect of this lack of efficient leaders, was fully recognized by General Meade. In an endeavor to, in a sense, circumvent the provisions of the law under which

¹ "When the enemy recrossed the Potomac into Virginia the means "of transportation at my disposal were inadequate to furnish a single "day's supply of subsistence in advance." McClellan's report, O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 69.

² O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 68.

[30 September 1862]

the Reserves had been called into existence,¹ he gave his approval to a petition to be circulated amongst the men. This petition requested that Captain Taylor, of Company H, be commissioned Colonel; that Captain Irvin, of Company K, be commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; and that Adjutant Harts-horne be commissioned Major.² Approved by Generals Seymour and Meade, the petition was forwarded to Governor Curtin, who, however, did not feel justified, even under the existing circumstances, in issuing commissions to men not entitled to them according to the law as it then stood. Nor were the commissions made out till the necessary acts of the Legislature were passed in 1863.

On September 30th, Governor Curtin wrote to President Lincoln, calling his attention to the fact that though in July, 1861, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps had entered the Government service numbering 15,760 men, subsequent to the battle of Antietam, the thirteen infantry regiments could not muster 4,000. He suggested that the Corps be returned to Harrisburg, where he had little doubt that but a short time would be necessary to recruit it up to its full strength. Not receiving a reply from the President, he then placed himself in communication with General McClellan, who, though he thought well of the proposition, was unable to assent to it, as he had immediate use for the troops.

¹ As previously stated, the Act of May 15, 1861, required that the regiments should elect their officers, and the Governor appoint the officers so elected: yet, the evils resulting from this procedure had been such that in July, 1862, an order was issued through Division Headquarters, directing that thereafter elections should not be held. An act of Congress, however, providing for the acceptance of volunteer forces, stipulated that vacancies should be filled by the Governors of the respective States in the same manner as the original appointments were made.

² Some of the men seem to have considered this an injustice to Captains Niles and McDonald.

1862 November 1]

While the regiment was occupied with its own concerns, the authorities at Washington were anxious that operations by the army should be immediately resumed; yet the Commanding General did not feel justified in moving till his supplies were in better condition and his horses more numerous.

On the 1st of October the President visited the camp in person. He went over the battle-fields of South Mountain and Antietam, and on the 3rd, the Bucktails passed in review before him.

On the 6th General McClellan received an order through General Halleck, from the President, directing him to advance at once.¹ He was given the choice of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley, or of making an advance that would cover Washington. On his choice, however, depended the strength of the reinforcements promised him. Nothing of moment had been done by the 10th, when the Confederate General, Stuart, made another of his spectacular raids. With 2,000 horse, he circled the entire Union rear, regaining Confederate territory unharmed. The Government, stung by this raid, continued to urge prompt movement, but McClellan held back, pleading for clothes and other supplies for his troops. Ultimately, upon the 26th of October, the army got under way, though even then its rate of advance apparently did not satisfy the Government authorities.

The Bucktails, strengthened slightly by those, who either at their homes or in the hospitals had recovered their health, marched on the 26th, some twelve miles to the vicinity of South Mountain, proceeding to Berlin, seven miles below Harper's Ferry, on the following day. After lying in camp two days, on the 30th they crossed the Potomac and bivouacked that night near Lovettsville. Resuming their march on November 1st,

¹O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 372.

[1 November 1862]

they moved forward to Hamilton. On the 3rd they moved near Union, passing through the town the next day. Resting on the 4th, they were again in motion on the 5th, reaching White Plains. On the morning of the 6th, their division was ordered to proceed to Warrenton, but when a mile away was halted, while the Bucktails were ordered forward. Information being received that the enemy was in possession of the town, which is situated on high ground, half the regiment was deployed as skirmishers. Charging forward they soon discovered that there was nothing to dispute their advance, excepting a small body of cavalry, which retired promptly upon being fired upon. The skirmishers were then called in, and at the head of the division, the Bucktails led the way through the town.

The route which the Bucktails, with the First corps to which they belonged, had followed, was southward on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, which forms the eastern boundary of the Shenandoah Valley. General McClellan, having decided to advance so as to keep Washington covered, had so moved the troops that with the First, Second and Fifth corps near Warrenton, the Ninth corps on the line of the Rappahannock, the Sixth corps at New Baltimore, Gainesville and Thoroughfare Gap, and the cavalry under General Pleasanton, facing Longstreet, six miles from Culpeper, he was able to state his army was massed near Warrenton, "ready to act in any required "direction" and "perfectly in hand." Though Longstreet was near Culpeper, east of the Shenandoah Valley, Jackson still remained in the Valley itself, and it was McClellan's intention to fall upon his opponent before he could unite his forces, either defeating him in detail, or by forcing him back, to open a route to Richmond.¹

¹ McClellan's report, O. R. I. XIX. i., p. 88-89.

1862 November 9]

The night of the 7th was cold, and in the midst of a snow storm, General Buckingham, riding post haste from Washington, reached General McClellan's tent, bearing an order, issued by order of the President, removing General McClellan and directing General Burnside to assume command.¹

To the men in the army the announcement came as a blow. "Little Mac" possessed the hearts of nine out of every ten.

General Burnside did not assume actual command until the 9th, preferring to permit General McClellan to finish the movements of the troops which he had undertaken. Then instead of taking advantage of the separated condition of the enemy, he decided to move to Fredericksburg, from which place he planned to advance against Richmond.² After some delay the army was put into motion towards Fredericksburg, and the Confederates were compelled to follow. General Burnside reorganized the army: the Right Grand division was made to consist of the Second and Ninth corps, under General Sumner; the Center Grand division of the Third and Fifth corps, under General Hooker; and the Left Grand division, of the First and Sixth corps, under General Franklin. Shortly after Antietam, General Reynolds had returned from Pennsylvania and was assigned to the command of the First corps, to which the division of Pennsylvania Reserves was attached. General Sey-

¹ General McClellan was certainly at this time the idol of the army: to this day, by the survivors of the Army of the Potomac, he is probably the most loved and respected of their various commanders. His partisans claimed that politics and intrigue caused his removal; his critics, that his lack of energy and initiative were responsible for his undoing.

² The reports and the literature of this campaign through their very voluminousness only accentuate the indefiniteness of Burnside's intentions. Swinton believed that he hoped to postpone definite operations till the following spring.

[November 1862]

mour, who had commanded the First brigade of the division at Antietam, had been transferred to a command in South Carolina; while the division itself was so reduced numerically that the One-hundred-and-Twenty-First Pennsylvania and the One-hundred-and-Forty-Second Pennsylvania, were attached to it. Its organization then became:

Third Division, First Army Corps.

Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade.

First Brigade.

Col. William Sinclair
Col. William McCandless
1st Penna. Reserves
2nd Penna. Reserves
6th Penna. Reserves
13th Penna. Reserves
(Bucktails)
121st Pennsylvania

Second Brigade

Col. Albert Magilton
3rd Penna. Reserves
4th Penna. Reserves
7th Penna. Reserves
8th Penna. Reserves
142nd Pennsylvania

Third Brigade

Brig.-Gen. C. F. Jackson
Col. Joseph Fisher
Lieut.-Col. Robert Anderson
5th Penna. Reserves
9th Penna. Reserves
10th Penna. Reserves
11th Penna. Reserves
12th Penna. Reserves

Artillery

1st Pennsylvania light, Battery A.
1st Pennsylvania light, Battery B.
1st Pennsylvania light, Battery G.
5th United States, Battery C¹

¹ O. R. I. XXI., p. 58-59. Colonel Sinclair was wounded December 13, and Brigadier-General Jackson was killed on the same date.

1862 November]

As the Bucktails moved¹ towards Fredericksburg, the orders regarding foraging that had been in force on the Peninsula were reissued. Private rights were to be respected, and even fence rails were to be held sacred. Campaigning, however, had taught the men that fence rails were unequalled for the purpose of coffee making. Apart from their easy procurement they were generally dry, and easily ignited. On one occasion, disregarding the orders of their Captain, the Bucktails broke loose before his very eyes, and so improvident were they in their use of this not too plentiful commodity, that there was not enough left for the next morning's breakfast. That this was done, not for the sake of insubordination, but merely in accordance with Napoleon's declaration that war should be made to support war, is perhaps best illustrated by the experience of Lieutenant Ernest Wright, of Company F. The Lieutenant seeing a pig, became so enamored of its charms that he was seized with a desire to possess it. As ill-luck would have it, General Meade, who happened to be passing, saw him, and ordered him to halt. Whether the idea of fresh meat made the Lieutenant reckless, or whether he did not hear, he still pursued his quarry. Upon this General Meade rode up to him and asked him if he did not know that he was disobeying orders; but must have been considerably astonished at the reply he received. In effect the Lieutenant stated that he knew he was transgressing, but that he had little respect for orders that commanded him to go hungry to guard the property of the enemy. Forthwith he was arrested; but that evening, General Meade, upon sending to Regimental Headquarters and finding

¹ The dates of march are hardly important: Nov. 11 to Fayetteville; Nov. 17 to White Ridge; Nov. 18 to Stafford Court House; Nov. 22 to Brooke's Station, a few miles above Falmouth, at which latter place the army was to be concentrated.

[November 1862]

that his prisoner was not only a brave and good soldier, but had also recently been promoted, ordered his release.

General Meade, indeed, seems to have had a faculty of appearing where he was not wanted. At a later date, a party of the "Irish Infantry," as Company F was frequently termed, under the general direction of their "Little Orderly," had succeeded in converting a live sheep into dead mutton. The operations on the carcass necessary to prepare it for the fire were being, for obvious reasons, performed in the seclusion of some woods, when General Meade and an orderly appeared. Carrying their "dead" with them, the party retreated through the woods, but the tall figure continued to follow them. Forced to keep moving the men rapidly reached the far side of the woods, beyond which were open fields. There was nothing to do but to drop their booty and run for it. Some of them heard the General calmly direct his Orderly to "Pick that up;" while it was said in camp that evening that "the General was dining "on roast lamb."

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN.

II.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Upon arriving at Brooke's Station, Captain Taylor, who had been exchanged, and Captain Irvin, who had recovered from the wound he had received at South Mountain, rejoined the regiment. Great was the rejoicing throughout the ranks, not only because of the affection felt for these officers, but also because, by directions received from Headquarters, Captain Taylor assumed command. Few inspections were so enjoyed as the one held by the latter on the 23rd; nor did anything relieve the monotony of camp life until December 4th, when orders were received directing the regiment to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The long expected advance upon Fredericksburg loomed close upon the horizon, and everything betrayed the interest felt. On the 7th, a march was made of some three miles, and on the 8th the regiment arrived at a place, then termed Mrs. Gray's Bottom. The weather became colder, and over icy roads the Bucktails on the 11th advanced to the immediate vicinity of Fredericksburg, in full hearing of the bombardment then in progress.

Fredericksburg lies in a broken plain on the southern bank of the Rappahannock; the town being oblong in shape, with its length parallel to the river. The plain, in which it is situated, is formed by a bold ridge, partly wooded, which touching the Rappahannock above Falmouth, pursues a course in the rear

[17 November 1862]

of the town generally parallel with the river. Six miles below Falmouth the Massaponax Creek, flowing north, crosses the plain and empties into the Rappahannock. Thus the plain is best described as lying between the Rappahannock and the ridge; its upper end formed by the angle of the ridge and the Rappahannock, and its lower end by the Massaponax. Midway between the upper end and the Massaponax, is Deep Run, which crossing the plain divides it into two. In the upper half is the town itself.

When Burnside commenced his movement towards Fredericksburg, the advance was given to Sumner's Grand division. Sumner, who arrived at Falmouth upon the 17th of November, believing that it would be comparatively easy to occupy the town, it being then but lightly defended, requested permission to seize it, but his request was denied by General Burnside,¹ who proceeded slowly to mass his troops preparatory to taking the town by assault. His pontoons did not arrive until later than he expected, and this delayed him still further. The Confederates, fully aware of the designs of the Union commander, made their preparations accordingly. During the weeks that Burnside permitted them, they concentrated their forces on the ridge back of the town. Earthwork epaulements for the protection of artillery, rifle pits for infantry, and every other form of defense that human ingenuity could devise, were constructed. With the guns placed in position and riflemen in the trenches, the position became one that might well be termed impregnable.

Burnside when he finally decided to attack, seems to have had no definite plan in mind. His orders were so vague in phraseology that his subordinates were at a loss to know what

¹ Sumner's testimony: "Report of the Joint Committee on the "Conduct of the War." Part I., p. 657.

1862 December 12]

to do. Still, at any rate, Burnside decided to cross his army over the Rappahannock, at two places,¹ and then make an attack. Sumner's Grand division was to be the Union right and Franklin's Grand division the left, while the majority of Hooker's Grand division was to be held in reserve upon the northern bank. On the 11th and 12th of December the troops crossed the river.

It is probable that the Union forces amounted to about 113,000, against the Confederates' 78,000, a disparity² in numbers that by no means counter-balanced the unequalness of position; for the Union troops were to move across an open plain, to attack a position naturally strong, and upon the defences of which the Confederates had spent weeks of labor. Sumner's Grand division, forming the Union right, occupied Fredericksburg and in fact the plain from its upper end to Deep Run. Franklin's Grand division,³ forming the Union left, extended from Deep Run two miles towards the Massaponax. The entire army was formed parallel to the river, with the exception of Franklin's extreme left. This was held by the Pennsylvania Reserves, the division being formed at practically a right angle to the general line; its left touching the river at Smithfield⁴ and its right almost connecting with the left of Gibbon's division. The division had been ordered to assume this position to guard

¹ It seems to be generally admitted that this crossing could not have been prevented by the Confederates on account of Union artillery placed on hills on the northern side of the river, dominating the plain. General Franklin, however, in his testimony before the Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, maintained the opposite. (Franklin's testimony: "Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War," Part I., p. 661.)

² "Antietam and Fredericksburg," by Brigadier-General F. W. Palfrey, p. 149.

³ The division was strengthened by one of Hooker's corps.

⁴ Not shown on maps; probably an old "Southern castle."

[12 December 1862]

against possible attacks that might be made from the direction of the Massaponax, a mile away.

At 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 12th, Burnside visited Franklin, who requested permission to make a strong attack the next morning. At 6 o'clock Burnside left "without consenting to make the attack or without saying he would not do it," but he did state that orders would be received in the course of two or three hours. After midnight Franklin sent an Aide-de-Camp to the telegraph office, only to learn that the orders were being prepared. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, General Franklin received a despatch from Burnside's Chief of Staff, a portion of which was as follows:

"General Hardie will carry this despatch to you and remain with you during the day. The general commanding directs that *you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the Richmond road*, and you will send out at once a division, at least, to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open."¹

It would appear that Franklin was justified in believing that his main duty was to be ready to move down the Richmond road; though he was at the same time ordered to make an effort to capture the heights in front of him. This effort was to be made by but one division, which, however, was to be well supported and to have its line of retreat assured. General Sumner, on the Union right, seems to have received orders which were

¹ Franklin's testimony: "Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War." Part I., p. 707-708. The injunction to keep his whole command in readiness to move is repeated later in the order.

1862 December 13]

no more definite than those sent to Franklin.¹ However, as a division was to be sent to do the work of two average corps, Franklin instructed Reynolds to order one forward, and the choice fell upon the Pennsylvania Reserves.

The distance from the Rappahannock to the ridge at this point is about a mile and a half. The old Richmond stage road² runs down the middle of the plain, being slightly nearer to the river than to the ridge. Between the road and the ridge, in a slight depression several hundred yards in width, runs the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. The slope to the railroad from the extreme left for the space of 300 or 400 yards was clear; beyond it was wooded, the woods extending across the hollow and in front of the railroad.

A heavy fog in the early morning had obstructed the view, but lifted gradually. General Meade, upon receiving his orders to attack, put his division in motion, advancing down the river some seven or eight hundred yards, before, turning sharply to the right, he moved towards the ridge. Crossing the road, considerable time was lost owing to the necessity of removing fences and bridging the side drains, so as to permit of the passage of the artillery.³ The First Army corps, commanded by General Reynolds, consisted of three divisions: Doubleday's, Gibbon's and Meade's, and General Reynolds, when ordering Meade to advance, notified him that he would be supported upon his right by Gibbon, and his left covered by Doubleday.⁴

¹ "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," by William Swinton, p. 245.

"He finally came to the conclusion that he would attempt to do 'something, he did not know quite what, with his left, and if he succeeded to do something with his right.'" ("Antietam and Fredericksburg," by Brigadier-General F. W. Palfrey, p. 151.)

² This road is frequently termed the Bowling Green Road.

³ Meade's report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 510.

⁴ Reynolds' report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 453.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, Meade formed his column of attack: the First brigade in line of battle on the crest of the hollow and facing the railroad; the Second brigade 300 yards in the rear of the First; and the Third brigade by the flank. The Third brigade assumed this position to guard against an attack on the division's left flank and rear being made from the old Richmond road near the Massaponax. An attack made almost immediately both by the artillery and infantry¹ from this direction confirmed the justness of the disposition. The brigade's batteries were brought into play, and sharpshooters deployed, with such effect that the demonstration soon ceased. It was then decided to resume the advance and make the attempt to penetrate the Confederate line, at the point where the woods projected beyond the railroad. Contrary to usual custom, the Sixth regiment had been deployed as skirmishers for the First brigade, while the Bucktails, divided into squads, were ordered to support the various batteries. Preparatory to the infantry advance the batteries were ordered to shell the woods and heights, and the Third brigade to change front, forming line of battle on the left of the First. This movement had hardly been executed when the enemy's battery, from the heights on the extreme left, poured in a hail of shot. Three batteries of the division replied, and after being in practice for half an hour silenced it by blowing up its caissons.

The Confederate right was defended by Jackson; and to A. P. Hill's division fell the task of resisting Meade's assault. Archer's brigade of seven regiments was on the Confederate right of the woods, and Lane's brigade on the left. There was a gap of several hundred yards between the left of Archer and the right of Lane, but both brigades had strong skirmish lines

¹ Stuart's Horse Artillery. See A. P. Hill's report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 645.

1862 December 13]

pushed forward beyond the railroad; while Gregg's brigade, 500 yards in the rear, covered the space between Archer and Lane. In addition a heavy force of artillery strengthened the position.¹ Moreover, while the woods entirely concealed both the disposition and strength of the Confederates from the Union troops, the latter, maneuvering upon an open plain, were in full view of their opponents.

About 1 o'clock General Meade gave the order to advance, and the columns immediately moved forward. By the time the line had advanced two or three hundred yards, General Meade rode up to Captain Taylor, who, with his men, was supporting the batteries, and asked him what he was doing there. Taylor explained that he had been ordered by Colonel Sinclair to remain with the guns, whereupon General Meade countermanded the order of the Brigade-Commander, and directed the Captain to form his regiment and take his proper place in the line. Eager to perform their duty the men were formed, and advanced at the double-quick towards the right of the brigade; but the Confederates, who by that time had fully recognized the meaning of the various movements, opened such a withering fire that a gap was opened in the left, and into the gap, Captain Taylor diverted his command.² Penetrating the woods, and

¹ "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 477-478.

² These conflicting orders were responsible for the scant mention of the regiment in the official reports. Colonel McCandless, who succeeded Colonel Sinclair in command of the 1st brigade, merely states that the Bucktails were detached to support Cooper's battery, and advanced with the 3rd brigade (O. R. I. XXI., p. 518); while Colonel Anderson, in his official report of the action of the 3rd brigade (O. R. I. XXI., p. 521) fails to make mention of them at all. The explanation is simple. The 3rd brigade was formed with its right almost touching the 1st brigade's left. The Commander of the 1st brigade having detached the regiment, thought that when it moved up on his left it was still acting with the 3rd brigade; and the Commander of the

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driving the rebels before them, the Bucktails reached the railroad. Captain Larrimer, of Company E, of the Fifth regiment, was at this point calling upon his men for a charge. Co-operating with this force, the Bucktails endeavored to force back their opponents, but without avail, though the attempt cost many lives. Upon the right of the Bucktails, the One-Hundred-and-Twenty-First was driving back the enemy, and thus relieved from the pressure on their right flank, the Bucktails were enabled to join in the advance. From ditches and rifle pits close to the railroad the First brigade drove the Confederates; then they forced them back into the woods till they came to the second parallel, capturing a large number of prisoners and stacks of muskets.¹ Still they advanced till they gained the farther side of the wood. Here a road ran in front of them and beyond it was an open plateau in turn dominated by another ridge. Captain Taylor, whose horse had been shot under him, had encouraged his men on foot till he fell wounded. Up at the front Corporal Looney, of Company G, bore aloft the silk flag of Company K, which since the Peninsular campaign had done service as the colors of the regiment; and as he dropped with his death wound, his blood spurted over the tattered flag.

Acting as a wedge of the army, the brigade had penetrated the Confederate line, and having done so, received a terrific fire from both infantry and artillery on both flanks, as well as

3rd brigade when it moved up on his right, thought that it had re-joined the 1st brigade. In fact, in the official casualty report (O. R. I. XXI., p. 139) it appears with the 1st brigade. Captain Bard, in his "History," is authority for the account of its co-operation at one moment with the 5th regiment, which belonged to the 3rd brigade, and at another moment with the 121st, which belonged to the 1st brigade. As Colonel McCandless remarks (O. R. I. XXI., p. 519), "Owing to 'the density of the woods and the unevenness of the ground over which 'we passed, the regiments became greatly confused.'"

¹ McCandless' report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 518-519.

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upon the front. With its ammunition practically exhausted it fell back. As it did so, the Second brigade advanced, and reached nearly the same point, only to fall back in like manner.¹ The Third brigade held its position in the woods for over an hour, but a portion of it gained the summit, as had the First and Second brigades.²

General Meade's division had done everything that had been asked of it. It had driven the enemy from his rifle pits and breastworks for over half a mile: had taken over 300 prisoners and several standards. Attacked upon three sides by the enemy, who was being reinforced as fast as Jackson could urge his troops to the front, the division being unsupported was compelled to fall back. So sure were the officers of their ability to have held the ground they had won, had they been supported, that two of the Brigade-Commanders considered it incumbent upon them to incorporate such a statement in their reports.³ Gibbon's division, which was to have supported their right, had been retarded, and diverted,⁴ and Birney's division, which had occupied the place vacated by the Reserves when they moved to the attack, remained too far to the rear. Compelled to relinquish what he had won, General Meade determined to withdraw his men with as small a loss as the situation would permit. Sending back he called for reinforcements, but none came. With every moment the situation became more critical,

¹ Meade's report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 512.

² Meade's report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 512.

³ McCandless, O. R. I. XXI., p. 519. Anderson, O. R. I. XXI., p. 522.

⁴ Meade testified, "General Gibbon's division—which I had understood was to have advanced simultaneously with my own, did not advance until I had been driven back. It advanced until it came within short range of the enemy, when it halted. The officers could not get the men forward. . . . That delay enabled the enemy to concentrate their forces and attack me on my front and both flanks." "Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War." Part I., p. 691.

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till remembering that though he was fighting in the uniform of a Brigadier-General, he had in his pocket his commission as Major-General, he rode back to General Birney, exclaiming: "General, I assume the authority of ordering you up to the relief of my men." A portion of Birney's division was immediately detached and assisted in the withdrawal operations. With empty cartridge boxes, the shattered division was again forced to cross the open plain, which, through the enemy's fire, resembled a ploughed field. General Reynolds and General Meade attempted to rally the men while under fire, but not succeeding the line was reformed on the other side of the old Richmond road. It cannot be too persistently borne in mind that the act of penetrating an enemy's line is a dangerous one for the troops constituting the wedge. Necessarily subjected to a heavy fire, they are certain to be more or less diverted from their course, by objects with which they may meet, and to become separated, more or less, after breaking through. When woods are encountered the disorganization increases. If support is immediately given, the captured position may be retained; but should delay occur in giving succor, the successful charge frequently ends in a disorganized rout. The withdrawal of the Reserves unannihilated constituted a remarkable military feat. General Meade stated that 4,500 men would be a liberal estimate of the strength of the division as it went into action:² the official casualty reports³ show that the loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,853. Well might Meade exclaim, "My God, General Reynolds, did they think my division could whip Lee's whole army. There is all that is left of my Reserves."

The rest of the battle is soon told. Meade's division retired

¹ "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," by J. R. Sypher, p. 415.

² Meade's report, O. R. I. XXI., p. 512.

³ O. R. I. XXI., p. 140.

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shortly after 2 o'clock. Sumner, on the right, had been ordered to assault the ridge in his front and selected Couch's Second army corps for the attack.¹ The divisions of Hancock and French were ordered forward and at about 1 o'clock, being thrown against an impregnable position,² were destroyed: Hancock losing 2,032 and French 1,160 men. Howard's division, which moved to their support, escaped with a loss of 914. Sturgis' division, of the Ninth corps, had been ordered forward on the left and made several attacks in support of the Second corps, losing 1,007 men. This whole attack costing over 5,000 men, had spent its force by half past two, and should have convinced even the most sceptical of the futility of frontal attacks. Yet Burnside obstinately ordered the Fifth army corps, which had been held on the north bank of the river, to cross and attack. So apparent was the madness of assaulting the defences the Confederates had erected at this point that General Hooker personally begged Burnside to desist, but without result.³ Humphreys' division was selected, with Sykes' division in support. When Hooker considered that he had lost as many men as his orders required him to lose,⁴ he suspended the attack. In fifteen minutes Humphreys lost 1,019 men and Sykes 228. Fortunately it was approaching evening and the battle ceased.

¹ His orders seem to have been practically the same as Franklin's—to attack with a division whose line of retreat should be kept open.

² Into how much detail shall we go in telling the story of this "attempt to carry wooded slopes and successive crests, this advance "against admirable troops, covered by breastworks and rifle-pits, with "guns protected by earthworks, disposed in lines which gave both front "and enfilading fires on their assailants as they moved up the gradual "slope." ("Antietam and Fredericksburg," by Brigadier-General F. W. Palfrey, p. 165.)

³ Hooker's testimony: "Report of the Committee on the Conduct "of the War," Part I., p. 668.

⁴ His own words. Hooker's testimony: "Report of the Joint Com- "mittee on the Conduct of the War," Part I., p. 668.

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The Union commander was confronted with a total loss of 12,653 men;¹ while the Confederates apparently lost only 5,309;² and it should be remembered that of this number more than two-thirds, or 3,415, fell before Franklin's attack, led by the Pennsylvania Reserves, leaving but 1,555 to offset the Union casualties on the right.

During the night General Burnside actually proposed to resume the attack the next day, by forming the Ninth corps in a column of attack by regiments, and leading it to assault in person: yet, urgently entreated by General Sumner, he abandoned the idea.

Military historians have universally condemned the attack made by the Union right. The attack made by the Union left, led by the Reserves, is a different matter. Franklin believed that could he secure firm lodgment on the ridge it would be desirable, and though others consider the importance of such position exaggerated, it is hard to see how the Confederates could have avoided a retreat had it been held.³ The remarkable valor of the troops, who for a short time did cling to the ridge is, however, not a matter of dispute. General Jackson reports the attack as being made by the "main body of Franklin's grand division, supported by a portion of Hooker's" and describes how they advanced to "within point blank range of 'our infantry' and became 'thus exposed to the murderous fire 'of musketry and artillery.'" General Archer, commanding a brigade in A. P. Hill's division, reported that the Nineteenth

¹ All these figures are taken from the official casualty records.

² "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," by William Swinton, p. 253.

³ See also comment of General Meade, quoted in the chapter "Centreville and the Mine Run Campaign," stating that the Union army would have won had the Reserves been supported.

⁴ O. R. I. XXI., p. 632.

1862 December 13]

Georgia and Fourteenth Tennessee were compelled to retire, leaving about 160 prisoners. Also that the greater part of the Seventeenth Tennessee "left the trenches in disorder."

In fact so rapid was their advance that General Gregg, who, in the rear, guarded the gap between Archer and Lane, did not believe that they could be Union troops and ordered his men to hold their fire, paying for his mistake with his life a moment later.²

Owing to their conflicting orders the Bucktails are practically unmentioned in the official reports, though they stand out prominently in the casualty report:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	4	1	6
Men	18	109	28	155
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	19	113	29	161 ³

thus showing a greater loss than any other regiment in their brigade.

Lieutenant W. B. Jenkins, of Company C, was killed, while Captains Taylor and Irvin, who had only just rejoined the regiment, were wounded. Lieutenants O. D. Jenkins, of Company C; D. G. McNaughton, of Company D; T. B. Winslow, of Company G; and R. F. Ward, of Company I, were the other officers to suffer.⁴ Among the men injured was Francis Gruay,

¹ O. R. I. XXI., p. 657. In a letter to the Orderly-Sergeant of Company F, dated October 13, 1890, Governor Curtin said, "I will not forget in this letter to you that Gen. Meade told me when you went 'through the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg with the Reserve corps, 'that he was confident he was through because the 'Bucktails' were engaged in collecting what was left in the Rebel camp: that battle was a slaughter, and if supported might have ended the war."

² "The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862," by Lieutenant-Colonel William Allan, p. 487.

³ O. R. I. XXI., p. 139.

⁴ Another instance of the official casualty report being in error—6 not 4 officers were wounded.

of Company D, better known as "French Frank," who besides being Drill Master, was one of the characters of the regiment. He was struck in the hip with a ball and as his leg remained stiff received his discharge.¹

The horror that permeated the whole battle is illustrated in the death of Henry Jackson. A shell tore off one leg at the knee, mangling the other. While the surgeons were preparing in the field hospital to amputate, Jackson remained calm and sitting upright, till a shell dropped by the table and exploding killed him. Lew Jordan, who was acting as nurse, was killed instantly, and Dr. Crouch wounded in the head. Others suffered also, but their names have not been recorded.

When the troops had been driven back they had been unable to carry all their dead and wounded with them. Under a flag of truce, on the 14th, some of the Surgeons directed the work of recovery and continued their labor on the 15th. Then in the night, in the midst of a storm, the Reserves were ordered to recross the river, and went into camp with the other troops. On the morning of the 16th, therefore, Burnside had once more concentrated his forces on the north bank of the

¹ His soldierly bearing in the hospital at Washington made him friends who secured for him a position as sutler at the end of the long bridge over the Potomac. Captain Bard is authority for the statement, that at South Mountain, Gruay seeing three rebels behind a hay stack, took refuge behind a tree. Then after drawing their fire by exhibiting his cap upon a stick, he rushed forward, bagged his prey, and marched them up to General Meade, with the remark, "General, see ze d——d "rebels, caught them behind straw stack." When the General told him to turn them over to the Provost Marshal, he asked: "Where is "ze Provost Marshal?" Rather surprised, the General replied that the Marshal could be found at the foot of the hill. "Ah," said Francis, "General! I so tired, I cannot go down ze big hill, I so nearly done "for." Laughing, the General told him to turn his prisoners over to some stragglers who were passing, and asked if there were any more rebels in front. "General, I capture lot more," was the reply of the Frenchman as he moved forward.

1862 December 19]

Rappahannock, facing the enemy on the south bank, and the book of the battle of Fredericksburg had been closed.

The Bucktails marched on the 18th to near Belle Plain, which is six miles north of Falmouth and on the Potomac River. On the 19th, they were ordered to make their tents as comfortable as possible, and on the same date General Meade reported their strength to be as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Present	16	273	289
Absent	8	282	290
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	24	555	579

showing that 15 officers and 425 men were required to fill the regiment.¹ Shortly after, General Meade, in accordance with his promotion to Major-General, severed his connection with the division to assume command of the Fifth army corps. Upon leaving he caused a highly commendatory address to be read in the presence of all the companies. The division was then again reorganized as follows:

Third Division, First Army Corps.

Col. Horatio G. Sickel.

First Brigade.	Second Brigade
Col. William McCandless	Col. Robert P. Cummings
1st Penna. Reserves	3rd Penna. Reserves
2nd Penna. Reserves	4th Penna. Reserves
6th Penna. Reserves	7th Penna. Reserves
13th Penna. Reserves	8th Penna. Reserves
(Bucktails)	142nd Pennsylvania
121st Pennsylvania	

¹ O. R. I. XXI., p. 879. The number required was obtained by assuming that all those reported "absent" would return, and deducting the present and absent from the total desired.

[20 January 1863]

Third Brigade

Col. Martin D. Hardin

5th Penna. Reserves

9th Penna. Reserves

10th Penna. Reserves

11th Penna. Reserves

12th Penna. Reserves

Artillery.

1st Penna., Battery B.

5th United States, Battery C.¹

1st Penna., Battery G.

1st Penna., Battery A.

The weather became very cold and the troops, believing that active operations were over for the winter, set about building winter quarters. Christmas passed uneventfully, one of the men's diaries containing the laconic entry, "At camp, on guard. "Our Christmas dinner bean-soup. Fine day." On the 30th orders were received to be ready to march at a moment's notice, yet the movement hung fire. General Burnside, the target for the most scathing criticism for uselessly throwing away the lives of his men at Fredericksburg, had decided, however, that he could not close operations for the winter without making another attempt. Hence he made preparations to cross his army at the south bank at Bank's Ford, masking his intention by feints above and below Fredericksburg. Roads were cut, batteries planted, rifle trenches prepared and everything put into readiness. On the night of January 20th, while the movement was in progress, a terrific storm came on, and prevented anything being accomplished successfully. The clay roads became impassable and the teams were unable to drag the pon-

¹ O. R. I. XXI., p. 933.² Diary of William A. Holland.

1863 February 6]

toons to their assigned positions. The enemy became aware of the Union Commander's intentions and watched grimly. During the day efforts worthy of giants were made to get the pontoons into position, but unavailingly. On the southern bank the Confederates taunted their laboring opponents. The condition of the roads almost passes belief. The army was half buried in mud and liquid muck, in which the horses and mules sank. The wagons were scattered about embedded up to the hubs of the wheels, or overturned and half buried in the mud: the ammunition trains and artillery hopelessly stalled. Efforts were made to corduroy the road and the army staggered back.

The Bucktails took part in this "Mud March," as it has come to be known, returning with the other troops and busying themselves with fixing up their old quarters. Four months' pay was distributed on January 29th, and the men, who needed it badly, as in fact they always did, received it thankfully. During the cold and wet they did much tailoring and made an effort to repair the damage sustained during the recent campaign.

General Burnside, at his own request, was removed from command of the army and General Hooker appointed in his stead¹ on January 26th, 1863.

Although efforts made to have the Reserves sent to Harrisburg to recuperate and recruit proved unavailing, they were ordered to the defenses of Washington, where it was thought much could be accomplished. On February 6th, the Bucktails marched to Belle Plain and were put on board an old canal boat. While endeavoring to get out of the creek, a piece of ice

¹O. R. I. XXI., p. 1005. The removal of General Burnside was inevitable, yet it is only fair to state that upon his appointment he had stated that he felt he was incompetent, and did not wish to have the responsibility.

[7 February 1863]

stove a hole in this leaky craft and a scramble was made to board the steamer that had it in tow. Hardly had the last man climbed aboard the steamer when the canal boat sank. Though saved from being below water, the men were through the mishap compelled to make a deck passage, and, needless to say, were very cold before arriving at Alexandria on the following morning.





COL. CHARLES F. TAYLOR

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

I.

IN CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON.

When the Bucktails, with the other regiments constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were ordered to the defences of Washington, it was supposed that their duties would be lighter and their life easier than it would be, should they remain in camp near Fredericksburg. This was hardly the case, excepting insofar as they, owing to their absence, failed to participate in the battle of Chancellorsville; for in addition to shifting their camp on several occasions, the enemy's skirmishers and guerrilla forces were almost daily and nightly in contact with the guard, thus making picket duty unusually frequent and severe. In fact, upon the 14th, there was almost a mutiny in the brigade on account of some of the men having been assigned to picket duty for seven successive days. The winter, too, was remarkably severe, snow alternating with heavy rain making things generally uncomfortable. Even as late as March 31st, eighteen inches of snow were recorded; nor was this the last fall, as on April 5th, another heavy snow storm obstructed the camp.

Yet at the same time, owing to the proximity of the camp to the capital, and to the comparative ease with which passes could be obtained, the change was beneficial to the men. Even when most dangerously threatened, Washington showed but little signs of war. That is, the theatres continued to be well

[7 February 1863]

patronized, the drives to be crowded with handsome equipages, and social functions to be well attended. Indeed it is doubtful whether the war did not actually increase the gaiety of the city, by adding to its population.¹

The Bucktails were not behind other troops in endeavoring to avail themselves of the good things offered. Arriving at Alexandria on the morning of the 7th, that evening found some of them at the circus. Their camp was pitched about one mile from Alexandria, and here, on the 9th, the regiment was inspected. Marching to the railroad on the 12th, they boarded the cars and were carried to Fairfax Station, where they immediately proceeded to fit up their quarters. The enemy being active, men from each company in the regiment were sent out scouting on the 15th. From then, to the 23rd, it rained or snowed every day, and considerable uneasiness was occasioned by the outbreak of small-pox. Fortunately the cases were few and the disease did not spread, though on March 6th, it caused the death of Austin Irvin, of Company K. The citizens of the village of Fairfax were, almost to a man, secessionists, but being within the Union lines, they were fairly hospitable and civil. Still on a few occasions, when the questions of the day were inadvertently broached, the men discovered that familiarity with the vocabulary of swearing, was not a possession peculiar to the army.

On the night of the 8th of March, the camp was thrown into a turmoil. About 2.30 A. M., Mosby, with twenty-nine of his men, rode into the town, roughly awakened Brigadier-General Edwin H. Stoughton, and carried him off. With him, the raiders took two Captains, thirty other prisoners with their

¹ Colonel Thomas Chamberlain in his "History of the 150th Penn-sylvania" mentions several of the attractions that were most patronized by soldiers. (Revised edition, chapter VII., p. 54-59.)

1863 March 10]

arms and equipments, and fifty-eight horses.¹ In a measure, to guard against a repetition of such a humiliating experience, the Bucktails were ordered to move their camp closer to the village, a precaution which resulted favorably, for during the time of their presence, Mosby's Rangers did not again penetrate the Union line in that vicinity. Efforts had been made frequently to capture this audacious raider, though without avail. Therefore it was time that ordinary measures should be abandoned and strategy brought into play. Early on the 9th, four men from each of the companies were told off, divided into four squads, and placed in four army wagons. So well kept was the secret of the service required of the detail, that the other regiments, believing that the Bucktails were being sent to Harrisburg to rest and recruit, while they were still retained on duty, jeered at them. The scheme concocted was a simple one. The expedition, far from having warlike designs, was a simple foraging one. The Bucktails were to conceal themselves in the covered wagons, escorted by a plainly insufficient detachment of cavalry.² Surely Mosby's men would snap at the bait; the escort was very small, and four wagons would make a nice addition to the loot already collected.

Proceeding down the pike, under the guidance of a Unionist, called "Yankee" Davidson, everything went peacefully, the party putting up for the night in a barn. Hardly, however, was the expedition under way the next morning, when the cavalry in the advance ran into some of Mosby's men and immediately retreated upon the wagons. The Bucktails, lying in their place

¹ Probably the best account of this raid is that written by Colonel Mosby himself, published in the "Bedford Magazine" in 1892, and reprinted in "Mosby's Rangers" by Jas. J. Williamson, p. 34-36. The capture ruined General Stoughton, who had only been nominated Brigadier-General and who on account of the resultant ridicule was forced to abandon military life.

² From the First Rhode Island.

[10 March 1863]

of concealment, heard the cavalry come racing back, and naturally inferred that the guerrillas were in full pursuit. Leaping to their feet, they threw back the curtains of the wagons and blazed away. Instantly the Confederates realized the trap set for them, and not being too near to prevent such action, wheeled and made good their escape. The hook having been seen, it was not to be expected that the prey would bite a second time; so the wagons were reluctantly headed for Fairfax and the return commenced. Though the men were deprived of the company of Mosby or his men, they were accompanied by numerous chickens, ducks and various other delicacies that had been confiscated; nor should it be believed that all such booty was turned over to the Commissary Department, unless by the Commissary Department is understood, hollows scooped in the earth beneath sundry mattresses in various tents.¹

The Union troops being engaged in digging and throwing up rifle pits, the Bucktails had to do their share of this work. Regimental inspections became more frequent, squads were frequently detailed for scouting, and a hundred and one other duties fell to their lot.² Some of them also got into trouble over an unauthorized flag raising and suffered through the ire of General St. Clair.

Their pay was distributed pretty regularly, and accounts

¹ Colonel Mosby in his "Mosby's War Reminiscences," p. 46, refers sarcastically to this expedition, and compares it to the Wooden Horse of Ulysses. He is, however, in error when he states that while the wagons were away he had gone by another route to Fairfax and never saw them; for he did not appear at Fairfax again on the 9th, or on the 10th, and the expedition was in contact with his men on the latter date. The Orderly-Sergeant of Company F was one of the detail; hence he is in position to speak from personal knowledge.

² "Digging graves for dead horses"; "cutting wood"; "drawing rations," and "target shooting" for a prize of 50 cents, offered by Colonel Taylor, are the most prominent of the entries in the diaries about this time.

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were generally settled at such times. Many of the men were careful and sent home the bulk of their money; in fact some of them seem to have bought not only teams, but farms, while in the army, though such purchases cannot have been made entirely through their pay; others were perpetually in debt. There were many in the regiment who made no charge for loans, but others increased their earnings through such means. Curiously enough, instead of a percentage being charged, as far as can be seen by existing records, fifty cents was the charge made, irrespective of whether the advance was two or five dollars. It is plain at any rate that subsequent to pay-day, fresh meat was plentiful in the camp and that "shy" players at poker were rare.

Occasionally the men received papers and novels; but the conduct and progress of the war proved to be the chief theme of interest. The reports of the battle of Chancellorsville, fought during the early days of May, were a great disappointment to the camp,¹ and shook the belief not only of the army but of the country in the ability of General Hooker.

On the 15th of May the One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania presented the regiment with a magnificent flag to replace the one lost in the Chickahominy swamp. This was an exceedingly graceful action and much appreciated. It will be remembered that Major Stone and Captain Wister had left the regiment to recruit others, while at Harrison's Landing; Major Stone had been elected Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania, and Captain Wister Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth Pennsylvania; and both

¹ Fought May 3-4, 1863, under the direction of General Hooker. Commencing brilliantly, the tactical advantages gained were not followed up, and the battle ended in a virtual defeat for the Union forces. The losses were announced as: Union, 17,197; Confederate, 13,019, but the Confederate figures are probably not accurate.

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these regiments had received authority to wear bucktails. Hence there was a fitness in the new Bucktails giving a flag to the old; nor had the unfortunate feeling in regard to the insignia crystallized at that time.

While at Fairfax the regiment was reorganized. The State Legislature passed a bill, approved February 27, 1863, authorizing the Governor to issue commissions to fill the vacancies in the several regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, in the same manner as similar vacancies were filled in other Pennsylvania volunteer regiments: providing that such appointments were made from members of the Corps. Governor Curtin acted promptly, and the chief commissions issued were as follows:¹

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS: Charles Frederick Taylor, Captain of Company H, was promoted to Colonel; Edward A. Irvin, Captain of Company K, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Alanson E. Niles, Captain of Company E, was promoted to Major. Captain Irvin's wounds made it impossible for him to be mustered and he was forced to ask for his discharge, an act the necessity for which was deplored, not only by his brother officers, but by the men also.² Major Niles was then promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant Harts-horne was promoted to Major and Sergeant-Major Roger Sher-

¹ The actual dates are shown in the muster rolls. A few, as there shown, were made prior to the passage of the act. It has not been deemed necessary to insert in this place the minor promotions, nor intermediate appointments, i. e., appointments such as one to a Second-Lieutenancy, followed immediately by promotion to a First-Lieutenancy.

² He did not permit his withdrawal to affect his interest in the regiment. Both during the continuation of its militant existence, and since its muster out, Colonel Irvin has been active and prominent in all its affairs.

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man promoted to Adjutant.¹ Dr. Freeman had resigned in October, 1862, and Dr. Jonathan A. Comfort was appointed Surgeon in his place.

Of the Assistant-Surgeons, Dr. W. T. Humphreys had been promoted to Surgeon of the One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania.² Dr. W. B. Jones had resigned November 1st, 1862, and Dr. Daniel O. Crouch resigned June 10th, 1863,³ so that the medical staff now consisted of Dr. Comfort only.

¹ Roger Sherman was a son of Conger Sherman, the head of the well-known printing house, and was born in 1840. After finishing his education he entered his father's house, serving both as compositor and printer.

After enlisting in the Bucktail regiment he was elected Sergeant-Major, and on May 23, 1863, promoted to Adjutant. He resigned on March 16, 1864, and Major Hartshorne in command of the regiment in accepting his resignation (Reg't orders 19) bore witness to his faithful and zealous service, and to his regret at parting with such an officer.

During the war he kept a diary and wrote a history of the regiment which he presented to Justin R. Sypher, for use in connection with the preparation of the "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Vol-"
"unteer Corps." Mr. Sypher, on page 442 of that book, acknowledges his indebtedness to the information contained in the manuscript. Unfortunately, a search made for the manuscript has proved unavailing.

Subsequently to the war Adjutant Sherman returned to his father's printery, and in 1867 or 1869 succeeded him as the head of the establishment. He became the owner and publisher of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, American reprint, Ninth Edition, from May 1, 1883, and carried its publication and sale with his business, until his death, which occurred August 25, 1886.

² Dr. Humphreys was one of the first of the Bucktails. While with the 149th Pennsylvania at Chancellorsville, he was promoted to brigade-surgeon. At Gettysburg his hospital was captured by the Confederates, but the Doctor was released the day following the battle. In 1865-1866 and 1874-1876 he served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. His death occurred in 1897.

³ It will be remembered that Dr. Crouch was wounded while preparing to operate upon Private Jackson at Fredericksburg. Besides his professional skill, his sympathy with and kindness to his patients had made him universally beloved. The announcement of his resignation was received with deep regret.

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Chaplain W. H. D. Hatton, who in addition to his spiritual duties had always been willing to carry ammunition, tend the sick, or to do anything else within his abilities, had resigned on account of impaired health, and this position remained vacant. Quartermaster Henry D. Patton was promoted to Captain and Acting Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and Lucius Truman, First-Lieutenant Company E, was appointed Quartermaster.¹

COMPANY OFFICERS.

COMPANY A.—John A. Harrower,² First-Lieutenant, was

¹ Lucius Truman was born April 18, 1818, at Oswego, N. Y. His father, Asa Truman, was engaged in the lumber and general merchandise business, and after graduating from the Oswego Academy, Lucius Truman was associated with him. In 1840 he married Miss Mary P. Leach, and entered into a business partnership with William A. Stone. Shortly after he removed to the Pennsylvania lumber regions, where he engaged in business with John R. Bowen till 1857, when, owing to a financial panic, the firm was dissolved. Moving to Philadelphia, he remained there till the outbreak of the war, assisted in raising volunteers and was elected 1st-Lieutenant of Company E, of the Bucktails. On March 1, 1863, he was promoted to Quartermaster, and when his term of service expired re-enlisted in the 190th, continuing as Quartermaster till mustered out, June 28, 1865.

Subsequently to the war he again went into business with Mr. Bowen, but in 1883 was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1887 he was elected County Auditor, and for some years was Crier of the Courts. His death occurred at Wellsboro, May 23, 1890.

² John G. Harrower was born on December 10, 1838, at Lindley, Steuben County, N. Y. He attended the public schools there, and at Lawrenceville, Pa., also taking a commercial course at Buffalo, N. Y.

Upon the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the company recruited by Philip Holland, which became Company A, of the Bucktails, and was elected 1st-Lieutenant. After the death of Captain Holland at New Market Cross Roads, he commanded the company at Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was commissioned Captain, March 1, 1863, but resigned on June 22, 1863, to become Adjutant of the 161st New York, of which regiment his uncle, Gabriel T. Harrower, was Colonel. He remained with this regiment till September, 1865.

Subsequently to the war he married, engaged in the lumber business

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promoted to Captain, vice Philip Holland, who was killed at New Market Cross Roads. First-Lieutenant Neri B. Kinsey, being appointed Captain of Company C, First-Sergeant Edward B. Leonard was appointed First-Lieutenant in his place, and Private Daniel Orcutt was promoted to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY B.—Thomas B. Lewis,¹ was promoted to Captain, vice Captain Wister, who had been promoted to Colonel of the One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Sergeant Philip E. Keiser was promoted to First-Lieutenant and Sergeant Joel R. Sparr to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY C.—Neri B. Kinsey,² formerly First-Lieutenant, with Cameron and Hamilton, at Flint, Michigan, and later in Wisconsin. While on a visit east in July, 1899, he was taken ill and died at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath, N. Y., on July 24, 1889.

¹ Thomas B. Lewis was born in Duncannon, Pa., July 25, 1837. Educated in the public schools, he also learned the trades of blacksmith and nailer, acquiring great efficiency in each. He was one of the first to enroll himself as a member of the "Morgan Rifles," which, under the Captaincy of Langhorne Wister, became Company B, of the regiment. Appointed 1st-Sergeant, it was not long before he was advanced in rank, for, on December 12, 1861, he was commissioned 2nd-Lieutenant. Taken prisoner at Gaines' Mill, he was paroled and subsequently exchanged. He remained with the regiment till its term of service expired, when in civil life he became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. True to his early training, his love of hunting and fishing obtained for him a wide reputation.

Bates gives the date of his commission as Captain as September 16, 1862. With the condition resulting from conflicting laws and orders, it is probable that he did not receive his official commission until after the passage of the act of February 27, 1863.

² Neri B. Kinsey was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., January 29, 1836, but his father moving to Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa., he was educated in the district schools, and later at the Academy, at that place. Previous to the outbreak of the war he read law under the late Kasson Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville. Enlisting under Captain Holland, as a private in the "Anderson Life Guards," he was promoted to 2nd-Sergeant. When this organization became Company A, he was elected and commissioned 2nd-Lieutenant. He was promoted to 1st-Lieutenant June 30, 1862, assigned to Quartermaster's Depart-

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Company A, was promoted to Captain, vice Captain Gifford, who resigned on account of wounds received during the Valley campaign. First-Sergeant J. Wood Craven was promoted to First-Lieutenant, and Moses W. Lucore to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY D.—First-Lieutenant D. G. McNaughton was promoted to Captain, vice John T. A. Jewett, resigned; Second-Lieutenant Ribero D. Hall to First-Lieutenant and Sergeant Robert Hall to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY E.—Second-Lieutenant Samuel A. Mack was promoted to Captain, vice Captain Alanson E. Niles, promoted to Major. Sergeant George A. Ludlow was promoted to First-Lieutenant and Sergeant William Taylor to Second-Lieutenant.¹

COMPANY F.—Second-Lieutenant John A. Wolfe,² Com-

ment December 1, 1862, to act as Regimental Quartermaster, and then promoted to Captain, Company C, March 1, 1863. Re-enlisting in the 190th, he retained his rank, being commissioned Captain of Company C of that regiment, was brevetted Major October 1, 1864, for "gallant services at Chapel House, Va.," commissioned Major by brevet of U. S. Volunteers to rank from March 13, 1865, for "gallant conduct at Gettysburg," and discharged March 11, 1865. Wounded slightly at Gettysburg, he suffered more severely at Spottsylvania, a Minnie ball passing through both thighs, hitting the bone in each case. At Chapel House, Va., both feet were injured by a shell, partially crippling him. Subsequently to the war, Major Kinsey engaged in mercantile business, and in 1891 was appointed Post-Master of Saginaw, Mich. In 1890 the Major went to the State of Washington and secured 160 acres of land from the Government, partially by occupation and partly through credit obtained by war record. His pension reads, "Totally incapacitated for any manual labor whatever."

¹ Bates gives dates of commission as September 10, 1862. The dispute between State and military authorities again is the cause of the probable inaccuracy.

² John A. Wolfe was born March, 1840, and was educated at Boalsburg, Pa. He enlisted as a private under General Kane, when the latter was recruiting his companies in the lumber districts of Pennsylvania. He was made Sergeant of Company G, and promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant on April 23, 1862. Upon the discharge of Captain Mc-

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pany G, was promoted to Captain, vice Captain Dennis McGee, discharged. Second-Lieutenant Ernest Wright¹ was promoted to First-Lieutenant and Sergeant Daniel Blett, of Company K, to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY G.—Sergeant John L. Luther was promoted to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY H.—First-Lieutenant John D. Yerkes² was promoted to Captain, vice Captain Taylor, promoted to Colonel. Sergeant Thomas J. Roney was promoted to First-Lieutenant, and Sergeant Robert Maxwell to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY I.—First-Lieutenant Frank J. Bell³ was promoted to Captain of that company May 2, 1863—Captain May 4, 1863. When the regiment was mustered out he re-enlisted in the 190th, being promoted to Major. He was wounded at Petersburg June 17, 1864, and mustered out with his regiment June 28, 1865.

Subsequently to the war he engaged in mercantile business at Snow Shoe, Pa., Philipsburg, Pa., and Patton, Pa. After he had resided at the latter place for four years, being troubled with his heart he removed to Mt. Lake Park, Md., where he died on May 2, 1899. He was a Free Mason, and in 1897 was president of the Regimental Association of the Bucktails.

¹ Bates gives date of commission as 2nd-Lieutenant as September 14, 1862.

² John Dull Yerkes was born October 28, 1833, at New Garden, Chester County, Pa. Educated at Marietta, Pa., after attaining manhood he engaged in farming, but upon the outbreak of the war speedily enrolled himself in the company recruited by Captain Taylor. Originally Orderly-Sergeant, he was elected 1st-Lieutenant in 1861. During the absence of Captain Taylor, he commanded Company H, and upon the latter's return and subsequent elevation to the Colonelcy, succeeded him as Captain, being wounded in the first battle after his promotion—Gettysburg. Discharged July 11, 1864, he was brevetted Major, March 13, 1865. Subsequently to the war for seventeen years he was superintendent of Franklin Square, Philadelphia, dying in that city March 16, 1895.

³ Frank J. Bell was born in Ceres, Allegheny County, N. Y., April 14, 1836. He was a member of the "McKean Rifles," and when that organization became Company I of the regiment, he was elected 1st-

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moted to Captain, vice Captain Blanchard, who resigned on account of wounds. Second-Lieutenant R. Fenton Ward was promoted to First-Lieutenant and Sergeant Richard A. Rice to Second-Lieutenant.

COMPANY K.—Second-Lieutenant James M. Welch¹ was promoted to Captain, vice Captain Irvin, discharged on account of wounds. Sergeant John P. Bard was promoted to First-Lieutenant, and Sergeant John E. Kratzer to Second-Lieutenant.

The effort made to recruit the numerical strength of the regiment had little effect. Lieutenant Winslow, of Company B, and Quartermaster Truman, who were sent home with that object in view, accomplished practically nothing. A certain number returned from the hospitals, but to offset them, others were discharged. Still, if the ranks were depleted, the men

Lieutenant. At Antietam he was wounded in the right breast, and became Captain, March 1, 1863. Losing a leg at Gettysburg, he was discharged on October 19, 1863. He was brevetted Major, and served in the Veteran Reserve Corps, being mustered out June 30, 1866. Subsequently he studied law, being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, October 26, 1869. His death occurred at Washington on April 1, 1894.

¹ James Miles Welch was born February 14th, 1836, near Curwensville, Pa. Like many of the officers of the regiment, his boyhood was spent in the farming and lumber districts of the State. A true son of the soil he attended the common schools of Pike and Lawrence townships, Clearfield County. He assisted Captain Irvin and Adjutant Hartshorne to recruit Company K. As 2nd-Lieutenant, though in reality filling the position of 1st-Lieutenant, he was captured at Mechanicsville. After Captain Irvin was wounded at South Mountain he commanded his company till he was wounded at Antietam, a ball passing through his breast and left lung, totally destroying the latter. Though promoted to Captain on March 21, 1863, he was compelled through physical disability to accept a transfer to the 20th regiment, Veteran Reserve corps on June 28, 1863. Since his return to civil life, Captain Welch has returned to his previous occupation of farming, residing at the present time in Republic City, Kansas.

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were happy in being again intelligently and completely officered. and when the time came to take the field once more, in the latter part of June, they moved forward full of enthusiasm, confident of their ability to do that which should be required of them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

II.

GETTYSBURG.

After the Confederates under Lee had forced the Union army to assume position on the north side of the Rappahannock, their best plan apparently was to assume a tactical offensive. A purely defensive attitude cannot be maintained indefinitely with any prospect of ultimate success; and while the actual invasion of Pennsylvania was probably ill-advised, a campaign that would force the Union army to withdraw behind the Potomac was justified by the soundest military judgment.

Hence, Lee commenced to dispose his troops in accordance with his plans. The route north lay either up the Shenandoah Valley or east of the Blue Ridge. He had reorganized his army into three corps, commanded respectively by Longstreet, Hill and Ewell; and on the 31st of May these corps contained 88,754 men, of whom 68,352 were ready for duty.¹

To oppose him Hooker had but some 80,000 men; the diminution being largely caused by the mustering out of soldiers enlisted for short terms.

During the Gettysburg campaign the Union forces were organized in seven corps, and as there was not very much difference in the total numerical strength of the contending

¹ "The Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," by William Swinton, p. 310.



BUCKTAIL MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG, PA.



1863 June 24]

armies, it should be borne in mind that a Confederate corps had slightly over double the strength of a Union corps; a Confederate division slightly over double the strength of a Union division, etc.

Lee sent Ewell's corps up the Shenandoah Valley while Longstreet's corps moved up east of the Blue Ridge, Hill's division being retained, at first, near Fredericksburg. Ewell ousted the Union troops under General Milroy from Winchester, June 15th; crossed the Potomac June 19th, two of his divisions reaching Chambersburg on the 23rd. Longstreet, who had fallen back behind the Shenandoah, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on June 24th, and Hill crossed at Shepherdstown on the same date. The invasion was a reality.

Hooker appears to have been satisfied at the beginning of the campaign to move parallel with the line of Lee's advance, with the idea of striking at his communications with Richmond when a favorable opportunity should present itself. His various corps he therefore ordered to converge upon Frederick.

In Pennsylvania the situation created a condition bordering upon panic. Carlisle was occupied¹ and Harrisburg menaced.² The Governor called for militia and preparations were made to resist an attack on the State capital.

The Bucktails lying at Washington, with the other regiments of their division, heard with mingled astonishment and indignation, the reports that left no doubt that it was the intention of the enemy to invade their native State. They importuned their officers to lead them to defend their homes, and one of the regiments³ presented a formal petition to that effect to their Brigade Commander. If the men were anxious to be led,

¹ By Ewell on the 27th.

² Jenkins was only 13 miles away on the 27th.

³ The 2nd.

[25 June 1863]

Corps Commanders were anxious to make use of their services; General Reynolds, commanding the First corps, and General Meade, commanding the Fifth corps, having both made efforts to obtain the division. Ultimately orders were issued, directing the First and Third brigades¹ to report to General Meade. Leaving camp on the afternoon of June 25th, they marched towards Leesburg,² and on the 27th crossed the Potomac, joining the Fifth corps at Frederick on the 28th; but, before they reached that city they received information that General Meade had succeeded General Hooker in command, and that General George Sykes had succeeded General Meade in command of the Fifth corps. The division organization was as follows:

Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel W. Crawford.

First Brigade.	Third Brigade.
Col. William McCandless	Colonel Joseph W. Fisher.
1st Penna. Reserves	5th Penna. Reserves
2nd Penna. Reserves	9th Penna. Reserves
6th Penna. Reserves	10th Penna. Reserves
13th Penna. Reserves	11th Penna. Reserves
(Bucktails)	12th Penna. Reserves

Artillery.

- 1st New York Light Battery C.
- 1st Ohio Light Battery L.
- 5th United States, Battery D.
- 5th United States, Battery I.³

At this time the regiment assumed, for the first time, the Blue Maltese Cross, the badge of the Third division of the Fifth

¹ The 2nd brigade was retained near Washington.

² June 25 to Vienna; June 26 to near Edward's Ferry.

³ O. R. I. XXVII. i., p. 162.

1863 July 1]

corps of the Army of the Potomac, nor did it relinquish it until, its term of service expired, it was mustered out.¹

General Meade, on assuming command of the army, lost no time in attempting reorganization, but put the army in motion. The Bucktails marched on the 29th some distance beyond Frederick; crossed the Monocacy; and on the 30th advanced to Uniontown. On July 1st the march was resumed to the Pennsylvania line, where a halt was made. At dark ammunition was distributed and the regiment ordered to move at the double quick. Stopping at Cherry Hill, early on the morning of the 2nd, they were ordered to Gettysburg, reaching the rear of the battle-field about noon.² While on this march Captain Welch, of Company K, was so severely troubled with the wound that he had received while Lieutenant at Antietam, that he was forced to leave the regiment, being shortly after transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Exceedingly popular with the men in his company, they saw him depart with regret. Lieutenant Bard then became the ranking officer of the company, and continued so until it was mustered out.

The battle of Gettysburg commenced on July 1st; and as the division of Pennsylvania Reserves was ordered into action at a critical moment on the second day, it is necessary to survey

¹ 1st division, Red Maltese cross on white ground; 2nd division, White Maltese cross on blue ground; 3rd division, Blue Maltese cross on white ground.

² Continuous marching saps the vitality of troops, possibly even more rapidly than fighting. The country through which the regiment was marching renders exact computations of distance exceedingly difficult. Air line distances are obviously ridiculous; nor are railroad routes much more accurate. Estimates taken from diaries show that the regiment covered 30 miles on June 26; 15 miles June 28; 20 miles June 29, 18 miles June 20; and 15 miles July 1. The bulk of the 27th of June was occupied crossing the Potomac.

[1 July 1863]

roughly the condition of the field at the time they moved forward.

In the majority of great battles the bulk of the troops on each side are concentrated both for the attack and the defense before the action commences; but Gettysburg may be described as a battle which commenced at the moment that the van-guard of the Union forces came into contact with two of the enemy's brigades.¹

Neither can the ground be said to have been selected, in the true sense of the word, by either side. Meade knew that the Confederates were converging on Gettysburg and therefore he sent Reynolds forward. Lee had ordered his columns to advance towards that point. The temper of both forces precluded retreat, hence collision was inevitable. The moment that the two advances met fighting commenced. General Reynolds, strong in the confidence placed in him by his commander, did not hesitate; with wonderful intuition he recognized the line that should be held by the Union army against the invaders and gave instructions for the placing of General Howard's corps on Cemetery Ridge. Thus to a former commander of the brigade to which the Bucktails were attached is due the seizure of the position which made possible the repulse of the Confederates.² With the first day's fight this narrative has nothing to do. It was fought to the northwest and west of the town; the troops as they arrived being hastily thrown

¹ Archer's and Davis's, at 9 A. M. July 1st.

² Captain Rosengarten, a member of General Reynolds' staff, is quoted by General Doubleday ("Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," p. 127) as authority for the statement that General Reynolds did actually order that Howard's corps should be formed on the ridge. To the writer, Captain Rosengarten has stated that General Doubleday has not misquoted him.

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into action. By the ensuing morning the major portion of both armies had reached the field and been assigned to their positions.¹ The woods to the west and northwest of the town had been seized by the Confederates, who had also occupied the town itself; but the Union army placed along Cemetery Ridge stood at bay across the path of the enemy.

This ridge of hills or heights runs southward from Gettysburg, terminating in two hills called respectively Little Round Top and Round Top: a valley intervening between the southern side of Cemetery Ridge and northern side of Little Round Top, and another between the southern side of Little Round Top and northern side of Round Top. The northern end of the ridge is close to the town of Gettysburg, but bends back, in the form of a horseshoe, terminating in a hill known as Culp's Hill. A mile to the west is a ridge, known as Seminary Ridge, running generally parallel to Cemetery Ridge and the Round Tops, and along this ridge the Confederate army was posted, a portion of their force, however, being so disposed as to cover that portion of Cemetery Ridge which curves back and terminates in Culp's Hill. Hence it will be seen that the opposing armies, for the most part, faced each other on parallel ridges,

¹ The positions of the contending troops on the first day render the battlefield very confusing to the casual visitor. The positions of the troops on the second and third days, however, were to a large extent, unchanged, and eliminating the first day's fight, can be readily grasped. It was at one time the fashion to belittle the first day's contest; but, it is doubtful whether any more severe fighting took place during the three days, than that in the woods, near where Reynolds fell. Nor should it ever be forgotten that it was this hard fighting that made possible the posting of the Union forces upon Cemetery Ridge, and that the possession of this ridge was secured by the foresight of General Reynolds, who had been both brigade and division commander of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

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the Confederate line being extended sufficiently to cover the flank of the Union right and also to threaten the left. In fact, it was a flanking movement on the left that gave to the two brigades of Pennsylvania Reserves the opportunity to render such important service to their country.

In forming the Union line of battle, Sickles' corps, the Third, had been instructed to take position on the left of Hancock, and on the same general line, which would draw it along the prolongation of Cemetery Ridge towards Round Top. At this point, however, the ridge is not very defined. The Emmetsburg road runs down the valley between Cemetery and Seminary Ridges, being elevated on an intermediate crest. Sickles, keeping his right in touch with Hancock's, threw his line along this crest, while to prevent leaving his left in the air, he refused it; throwing it back through low ground towards Round Top, thus exposing to the enemy a salient which if carried would place the entire army in jeopardy. To make matters worse neither Round Top nor Little Round Top had been occupied, their importance not having been recognized at that time.

Looking west, from the summit of Little Round Top, is the precipitous side of the hill itself, rocky and wooded. At the base the ground resembles a marsh, through which, from north to south, runs Plum Run. A little way beyond Plum Run the ground slopes up to a wheat field, the front of which is partially protected by a stone wall; beyond this wheat field is a wooded ridge, and beyond this ridge is a peach orchard. On each side of the wheat field are woods, the woods on the left reaching nearly to the base of Round Top, and in the gap thus formed, between the woods and Round Top, is a rocky formation known as "Devil's Den."

The Confederate right was held by Hood, who was in-

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structed to assail Sickles' left. Establishing his flank in Devil's Den, Hood at about 4 o'clock pressed forward, his left extending to the Peach Orchard. The fighting was terrific, but Sickles' position was untenable and he was driven back. By this time, however, the First division of the Fifth corps, under General Barnes, had reached the field and was advancing to reinforce Sickles. General Warren, who happened to be at that moment upon Little Round Top, immediately realized the importance of securing the possession of the hill, and upon his own authority detached Vincent's brigade to hold it. By incredible exertion Hazlett's battery was also drawn to the summit. The Confederates¹ had by this time, however, broken through the flank and were running up the front slope eager to seize the advantage point, and a savage combat ensued. Though failing to secure the height, Hood hung on to a position in the Devil's Den. The Confederates then attacked the peach orchard desperately, and the Union line, faultily placed, gave way near the apex of the salient. In an attempt to stem the Confederate tide, Barnes' division was sent to the assistance of the disrupted Fifth corps. Following that Caldwell's division of Hancock's corps moved forward only to suffer heavy loss. Then Ayres' division of two brigades of United States regulars went in, meeting with momentary success till completely flanked they lost 50 per cent., killed and wounded, as they fought their way back. At this moment General Crawford was ordered to charge with his division of Pennsylvania Reserves. The division consisted of but two brigades, the First and the Third; and of these two the Third had been ordered to the left of Barnes' division,² though the Eleventh regiment united itself to and

¹ Hood's Texans.

² Towards Round Top. The 5th and 12th belonging to the 3rd brigade, together with the 20th Maine, ascended Round Top during the night and secured its possession to the Union army.

[2 July 1863]

fought with, the First brigade. The men had marched the greater portion of the night and had been forced to resume the march during the morning. Passing up the road, frequently referred to as the "Wheat-field road," they moved to the front. The column was formed with the first line composed of the Sixth, First and Eleventh, and the second line of the Bucktails and Second, the second line being massed on the first.

The moment was a critical one. The enemy swarmed in front of the Union line, between the wheat field and Little Round Top. Confused masses of troops came tearing up the rocky incline seeking safety, and the men at the battery on the crest made preparations to spike their guns. If the rebels should effect lodgment on Little Round Top, the Union position was lost. And rebel uniforms were everywhere mounting the heights.¹ A change in the line to repel a threatened attack on the left, caused the brigade to straighten out into a line of five regiments,² and threw the Bucktails to the extreme left, so that their path lay through the battery, whose men, encouraged both by their presence and promises of assistance, stuck to their guns.

Seizing the flag of the First regiment, whose color bearer had been shot down, General Crawford rushed to the front, shouting, "Forward Reserves!" Two volleys, well directed, were poured into the enemy, before, with a cheer, the line charged forward at a run. In the front line of the Bucktails, Colonel Taylor, on foot,³ urged his men forward, while Lieuten-

¹ "The plain . . . was covered with fugitives from all divisions . . . "Fragments of regiments came back in disorder, and without their arms, "and for a moment all seemed lost." (Crawford's report, O. R. I. XXVII. i., p. 653.)

² McCandless' report, O. R. I. XXVII. i., p. 657.

³ Colonel Taylor declined to use his horse, and had left it in charge of Ross Hardy of his old company.

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ant-Colonel Niles and Adjutant Hartshorne seemed to be everywhere. Backward, down the slope, the men pushed their opponents. At the foot of the hill Lieutenant-Colonel Niles fell wounded in the hip, but the line kept advancing. Over Plum Run and its marshy borders they forced the Confederates. Then up the slope towards the wheat field. At the stone wall, the enemy made a short stand, but the impetuosity of the Bucktails was not to be denied, and in a few moments the Confederates were flying through the wheat field towards the woods at its farther side.

A few of the men leaped the wall in pursuit, but Colonel Taylor, waving his sword, kept in front of all till he disappeared in the woods in front and to the left.¹

The stone wall marked the limit of their intended advance, and, taking advantage of the protection it afforded, the men prepared to hold the ground they had wrested from the enemy. Numerous prisoners had been captured, but they had been sent to the rear. The wall, which runs along the front of the wheat field, crosses the road which runs west from Little Round Top,² and though the other regiments of the Reserves were on the right of the road, the Bucktails were upon its left.

The advance had been made with such rapidity that before reaching the wall many men had become separated from their own companies and now fought in whatever command they found themselves.³ Captain Kinsey, of Company C, upon

¹ A published letter written by Richard Beeby, of Company H, a participant in this charge, states that though the writer had a certain reputation as a sprinter, he was unable to keep up with his Colonel.

² The road before referred to as the "Wheat-field road."

³ This confusion has resulted in men from various companies claiming for their own companies achievements performed by others, with which they happened to be fighting.

[2 July 1863]

reaching the stone wall, had ordered his men to take advantage of its cover. Then he devoted his attention to keeping in check the fire upon his left, proceeding from Devil's Den.¹ The strength and rapidity of his fire was such that but few of the enemy advanced into the open. Lieutenant Kratzer, who was everywhere on the field, shortly after approached Kinsey, and told him that Colonel Taylor had sent him to see where he was and what he was doing.² Kinsey replied that what he was doing was obvious; that he thought he could prevent the enemy advancing; but, that without assistance he could do nothing more, though if Kratzer could obtain the Colonel's permission to bring up his Company K, to his assistance, he thought he could rout the Confederates out of the rocks. As Lieutenant Kratzer left, a shell from the rear passed over the heads of Company C. One of the men said, "Captain, that means us." The Captain replied, "No, that is one of our own shells, and is "meant for those fellows in the rocks." A moment later another shell came, taking off the arm of a Company B boy. The boy sprang up, crying, "I won't die, I won't die." Then for a moment, he ran in a circle, the blood spurting from the stump, before he dropped dead. The same shell also killed a man from Company I, hit the wall throwing part of it up in the air, and wounded seven or eight men. Captain Kinsey's right arm

¹ In "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" it is stated that Major Harts-horne ordered Lieutenant Kratzer to order in Company C, after the death of Colonel Taylor, and that in accordance with these instructions Captain Kinsey deployed his men. Captain Kinsey, however, over his signature, states that the account is erroneous: that he was not ordered in; that he did not deploy his company; and that what he did, he did upon his own initiative. His account, which bears every possible evidence of accuracy has been followed.

² This statement of Captain Kinsey's is of exceeding value as evidence in fixing with certainty the time of Colonel Taylor's death.

1863 July 21

and left wrist were cut, and the fingers of his left hand torn and lacerated, forcing him a few moments later to retire to the hospital in the rear.¹

When Company K reached the wall, it was augmented by perhaps a dozen stragglers from various companies, among whom was Captain Mack, of Company E. Hardly had cover been taken when the vigorous fire from the enemy, posted both in Devil's Den and the woods, upon their left flank, attracted the attention of the officers. Captain Mack, noticing Corporal Brookins, of Company G, near him, ordered him to look into the woods to see what was there. It was a dangerous proceeding, but Mack, Brookins and Private Davis, of Company G, started forward. Moving both beyond the left end of the wall, and a short distance to the front of it, they ran into a line of the enemy of such strength as to make them seek instant cover, Mack and Brookins behind a tree, Davis behind a rock. At this moment Lieutenant Kratzer, accompanied by Private Hall, of Company K, came up. With but two or three guns amongst them, to attack would have been madness. The little party, sheltering themselves as best they could, were debating what to do, when Colonel Taylor, with Lieutenant Ward, came tearing forward.² "Why don't you fire?" he asked, eager as ever

¹ The fact that the report shows that one shell wounded an officer of Company C, and men from Companies I and B, brings into relief the extent of the disorder resulting from the charge. An article in the "National Tribune" later established the fact that these two shells were fired by a Confederate gun from an exposed knoll. This gun was then silenced by a Union battery.

² Whether Colonel Taylor after clearing the stone wall at the head of the charge and entering the woods, had returned to its protection, and later moved towards the Devil's Den to ascertain what could be done to stop the flanking fire from that direction; or whether he reached the position occupied by the little party by moving towards it directly through the woods after the cessation of the forward movement by his men, can probably never be decided with any certainty.

[2 July 1863]

to lead an assault. Upon being informed that the party was too weak to warrant an attack, he said he would order up more men immediately. His men, fearful for his safety, called to him to take cover. But the warning came too late, for as he spoke a rebel took aim at him. Brookins threw his gun to his shoulder, but the weapon missed fire. Without a word, the Colonel dropped into Kratzer's arms, a bullet hole in his breast. To save his body from the rebels, the men carried it back towards the wall, Lieutenant Ludlow, of Company E, who had come up, helping.¹ Davis remained behind his rock and Captain Mack covered the retreating party with savage shots at the enemy. The men with the body had not proceeded far before the man who had shot the Colonel dropped Davis, who called to them to come back for him. First, however, they must finish their present task. At the wall members of Company H relieved the little party of the body and carried it back to the Field Hospital. Remembering Davis, lying wounded behind the rock, Captain Mack, Brookins and the rest determined to make an effort to bring him within the lines. Whether it was a tribute to their daring, or not, the men were not fired upon while on this errand of mercy, but the man they rescued died the next day.

¹ Apparently, Kratzer, Hall, Ward and Ludlow, started to carry the body, but its limpness impelled Brookins to support the head. A few others not mentioned seem to have been near. In the official reports, the death of the Colonel is reported to have occurred, while, at the head of his men, he led the charge, and this story has been quoted time and again both in print and in orations. Letters from those who were with him when he was shot, and which dove-tail into each other with remarkable accuracy, considering the excitement of the moment, have enabled the authors to record with greater accuracy the circumstances connected with his death.

1863 July 31

With Colonel Taylor dead and Lieutenant-Colonel Niles wounded, Major Hartshorne was called upon once again to command the regiment. The orders were not to advance beyond the stone wall,¹ but the firing on the left was so annoying that he was tempted to order an attempt made to capture the Den. It was, however, rapidly growing dark, and the companies were ordered to shelter themselves behind the wall as best they might, and obtain what rest was possible before morning should bring with it a renewal of the conflict.

Early the next day Major Hartshorne, alive to the fact that the rebels posted in Devil's Den were in position to throw an enfilading fire into his men, ordered a small body forward to reconnoiter. "Are you going to let those fellows pick us off?" "Some of you get in there," was his comment. Those who caught the glitter of his eye did not hesitate but moved forward. After the skirmishers had advanced Hartshorne ordered Captains Frank Bell and John Wolfe to take their companies to their support, their instructions being to attack and develop the strength of the enemy.

The vicinity of Devil's Den was admirably suited to the tactics employed by the Bucktails, as cover both of rocks and trees abounded. Possessing Sharps rifles, they were able to reload, when necessary, without exposing any portions of their bodies, an advantage not possessed by their opponents. Utilizing this advantage to the utmost, they poured in a hot fire. The fire in return immediately became severe, and as they crept nearer, of an intensity that plainly showed that the enemy was far too strong numerically to be routed by the small force sent against them. The Bucktails, therefore, stayed behind cover, devoting themselves to picking off their antagonists whenever chances offered. At this game they entirely outclassed the

¹ McCandless' report, O. R. I. XXVII. i., p. 657.

[3 July 1863]

Confederates, who, quickly realizing that their numbers were being steadily depleted without their opponents suffering a compensating loss, left their protection and charged. To stand against such numbers would have been farcical, so the two companies beat a hasty retreat and succeeded in rejoining the other companies of the regiment behind the stone wall. In this retreat Captain Bell was so severely wounded in the leg that the injured limb was afterwards amputated.

About noon, Lieutenant Kratzer, with Company K, made another attempt to clear the Den of the Confederates. Deploying his men as skirmishers, he charged forward at a run. When but a few feet separated them from their antagonists, the Confederates springing from their cover, greeted them with a murderous fire, while an officer called on Kratzer to surrender. The answer was a revolver shot. The Confederate returned the shot, and Kratzer, firing again, though wounded in the elbow, killed him. Both parties now took cover; but shortly after as the Confederates were preparing to make a general assault on the Union position, Major Hartshorne recalled the company.

With the attack on the Union left that had been finally repulsed on the afternoon of the 2nd, by the charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves, the Confederate attack upon that end of the line ceased. An attack was then inaugurated against the Union right both during the afternoon of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd; but by 11 o'clock on the latter day the effort was proven to be futile. Lee then decided to assault the center. Preparatory to launching his columns, he shelled the position he intended to assail. From 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock his one hundred and fifteen guns engaged in a contest with the eighty guns that opposed them. General Hunt, who had charge of the Union artillery, realizing that a charge was to follow,

1863 July 31

then ordered his guns to cease firing, gradually, in order to make the enemy believe that he had succeeded in silencing them. As soon as the artillery became quiet Lee ordered the charge. Pickett's division, supported on the left by Pettigrew's brigade, numbering probably 15,000 men, moved forward as regularly as though on dress parade, to attack the left centre. As the column reached the plain the Union artillery re-opened, but any gaps made were instantly refilled. Two hundred yards away from the Union line, Pettigrew's brigade,¹ upon being heavily assailed, broke, leaving 2,000 prisoners and 15 flags with Hay's division. Still Pickett's division advanced steadily and with such power that it penetrated the Union line, General Armistead, his hand upon a Union gun inside his opponent's lines, cheering on his men. The victory was short lived. General Hancock threw into the gap reinforcements and shortly after the remnant of the attacking columns retreated across the plain. It is believed that Pickett's division lost 75 per cent. in killed, wounded and captured.

This repulse is generally looked upon as closing the three days' battle; but, at about 5 o'clock the First brigade of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves was put in motion. General Meade, who was standing upon Little Round Top, was annoyed, not only by sharpshooters, but by a battery posted beyond the wheat-field.² Hence General Sykes ordered General Crawford to advance and clear out the woods. The First brigade, with which the Eleventh regiment was still acting, was accordingly formed by Colonel McCandless, the Sixth regiment advancing through the woods on the left to drive out the enemy's skirmishers. Then right through the open field the

¹ Composed partly of green North Carolina troops.

² See "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg" by General Abner Doubleday, p. 205.

[3 July 1863]

regiments charged. The rebel battery opened fire, but as the brigade approached, turned and fled. Wheeling his men, so as to face to the left, McCandless then ordered his regiments to advance once more. Again the line swept forward, and though attacking a much superior force, drove the enemy before them. One brigade of the Confederates, General George T. Anderson's Georgians, had taken position behind a stone wall, made stronger by rails and logs. The brigade dashed around their flank, taking over 200 prisoners, while Sergeant James B. Thompson, of Company G, of the Bucktails, captured the flag of the Fifteenth Georgia.

The enemy retreated a mile, and thus the brigade, probably firing the last shots of the battle, had re-won all the ground lost on the left by other troops on the previous day. Their position flanked Devil's Den so completely that it was abandoned by the enemy, and during the evening some of the men entered it and examined it with curiosity. In the charge the brigade captured one 12-pounder Napoleon gun, three caissons, seven thousand stand of arms and over two hundred prisoners.¹ The brigade occupied the position won till noon of the 4th, when, relieved by fresh troops, it moved back to the stone wall.

¹ Where all men are heroes comparisons are useless. So much has been written about the battle of Gettysburg, that its chief features are known to nearly half of the people, and its details to thousands. Yet it is permissible to point out that Little Round Top was recognized as an extremely important position—one whose possession by the enemy would render the Union line untenable; that when the brigade, to which the Bucktails were attached, came upon the field the Union troops were retreating in confused masses up the slope while the Confederates at the same time were pushing forward; that the brigade charging drove the enemy to the stone wall, on the far side of Plum Run; that the brigade held that position throughout the night, and till evening the next day, when charging forward they regained the ground lost by Sickles, and by their flank movement compelled the evacuation of Devil's Den.

1863 July 3]

Excepting for this movement resulting in the evacuation of Devil's Den, the defeat of Pickett's charge marked the close of the battle. Lee, with his shattered forces, prepared to retreat towards Virginia, commencing the retrograde movement on the 4th.

The official report of the Bucktail loss was as follows :

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers.....	2	8	—	10
Men.....	5	31	2	38
	—	—	—	—
Total.....	7	39	2	48 ¹

The officers killed were Colonel Charles Frederick Taylor, and Second-Lieutenant Robert Hall, of Company D; and the officers wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Alanson E. Niles; Captains Neri B. Kinsey, Company C; Hugh McDonald, Company G; John D. Yerkes, Company H; and Frank J. Bell, Company I; and Lieutenants Joel R. Sparr, Company B; Thomas J. Roney, Company H; and John E. Kratzer, Company K.

Probably no officer of the Bucktails was ever better or more generally loved than Colonel Taylor. Cultured and refined he was a favorite of the army officers who held higher rank than he; sympathetic and just, he was regarded with the greatest of affection by those under him. He was the youngest man in the Army of the Potomac holding a colonel's commission,² being but slightly over twenty-three on the day that he met his death.³ General Crawford in reporting his death refers to him as the "gallant and brave leader of the Bucktail regi-

¹ O. R. I. XXVII. i., p. 180. In this case, as also in others, the official report does not agree with the loss as shown by the muster roll.

² "History of Pennsylvania Reserve corps," by Justin R. Sypher, p. 475.

³ Born Feb. 6, 1840; died July 2, 1863, aged 23 years 4 months and 26 days.

[13 July 1863]

"ment," adding, "No braver soldier and patriot has given his "life to the cause."

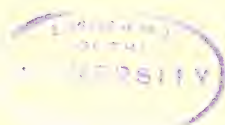
His body was taken to the family home, and interred in Longwood cemetery, a monument principally subscribed for by officers and men of the regiment, being erected over the grave. A marker was placed on the battle-field, to indicate the place he fell by the Charles Frederick Taylor Post, G. A. R.; but as recent investigations have proven that this marker was not placed exactly over the spot where he fell, arrangements were made by the Regimental Association of Bucktail or First Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and assented to by the Taylor Post, to place a new marker in the correct position.²

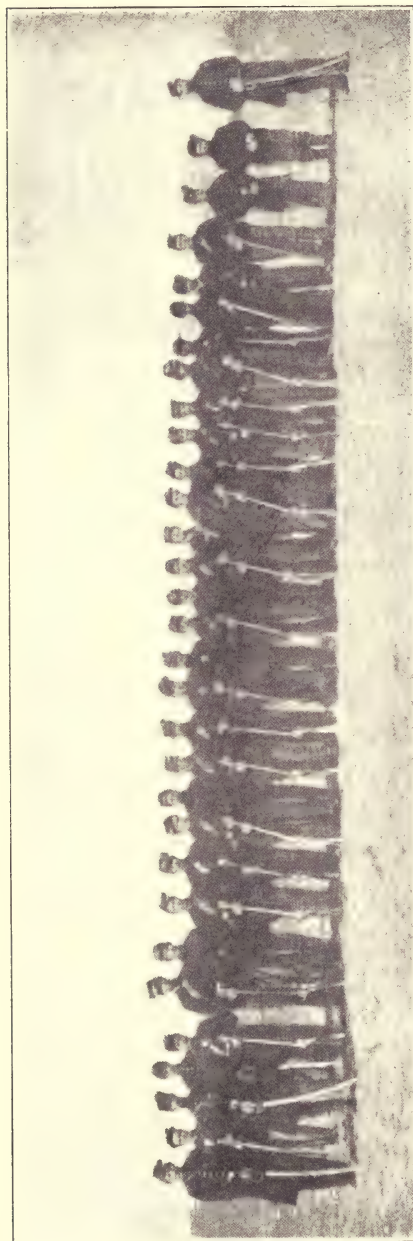
To Sergeant James B. Thompson, Company G, was awarded a medal of honor for his gallantry in capturing the flag of the Fifteenth Georgia.³

¹ O. R. I. XXVII. i., p. 655.

² As previously stated this marker was dedicated upon October 6th, 1905.

³ O. R. I. XXVII. ii., p. 282.





COMPANY F AT BRISTOE STATION, VA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

III.

CENTREVILLE AND THE MINE RUN CAMPAIGN.

When he possessed definite knowledge of the Confederates' retreat, Meade put his army in pursuit of Lee, who by the 7th had reached the Potomac, and who, had not the river been swollen by rain, would have crossed unmolested.¹ By the 12th, however, Meade confronted Lee, who with his back to the river, designed to cross at Williamsport. Undecided what to do, Meade then called a council, the majority of whom voted against giving battle. General Meade, notwithstanding, ordered an attack for the morning of the 14th, but Lee, during the night put his army across the river and moved away.

The Bucktails on this march to the Potomac neared the State line on the 6th, trudging along in mud knee deep. On the 7th they covered twenty-four miles, on the 8th fifteen miles, and on the 9th, crossing South Mountain in the rain, seven miles. Reaching the Antietam on the 10th, the regiment was on picket duty and had skirmishes with the enemy. Still on picket duty on the 11th, they moved forward about a mile, lay practically unmolested during the day, but at night, advancing two miles, participated in another skirmish, after which they were relieved, but only to lie in the battle line upon the 13th.

From this time on, until they went into winter quarters, the regiment did but little fighting, outside of skirmishing. Yet

¹ General French had destroyed the pontoon bridge.

[15 July 1863]

the hardships entailed by the long marches which culminated in the Mine Run fiasco, were such, that many of the men look back to this period as the most trying one in all their army experience.

As Lee had withdrawn his army south of the Potomac, it was necessary that Meade should follow, and he decided to do so, keeping to the east of the mountains, while his opponent kept upon the other side. The two armies, therefore, moved southward, practically parallel to each other. Emerging to the east of the mountains, by the early part of August, Lee with his army, rested at Culpepper, a few miles south of the Rappahannock river; while Meade went into camp on the north bank near Rappahannock Station.¹ During this march the men suffered for want of food. The regiment drew no rations on July 24th, 25th and 26th. On the 27th the commissariat being again in working order they had a "grand feast—hard tack and pork." A few days later twenty-five of the Bucktails were detailed as guard for one hundred wagons on a foraging trip, but as they were relieved before the wagons returned it is doubtful if the men personally profited much. Wild berries were plentiful and upon every opportunity they went out to gather them.²

With the establishment of the camp at Rappahannock came

¹ The action at Manassas Gap during the march is not important to this narrative, though the Bucktails were in skirmishing on August 24. The dates of march were about as follows: July 15, to Middletown—25 miles; July 16, to Berlin—10 miles; July 17, crossed the Potomac—to Lovettsville; July 18, to Wheatland—8 miles; July 19, 6 miles; July 20, to Goose Creek—20 miles; July 22, to Manassas Gap Railroad; July 25, to Orleans—15 miles; July 26—7 miles; July 27, to Fayetteville; August 4, to Beverly Ford; August 8, to near Rappahannock Station.

² The brigade organization remained the same, as far as infantry regiments were concerned, but by July 21st, 1863, the Massachusetts Light 5th battery, had replaced the 5th United States Battery I. (O. R. I. XXVII. iii., p. 800.)

1863 August 23]

a cessation of marching orders. The forces of General Meade were being reduced, troops being taken from him to help Rosecrans in the west, and also to assist in enforcing the draft laws in New York. Hence until Lee, in the early part of September was similarly weakened, Meade was compelled to act strictly on the defensive.

If armies even approximated the ideal in constitution and administration, such a rest as ensued would have been an unmitigated pleasure. But in addition to daily drills—division reviews, batallion drills, brigade drills, dress parades, general inspections, regimental inspections, etc.—many troubles arose. Camp followers distributed cheap whiskey and court martials and periods in the guard house followed. Deserters were rounded up and brigades ordered out to see them shot. Upon some, necessarily, fell the duty of being in the firing squad or of digging their graves.¹ Still many pleasant things occurred. Members of one regiment exchanged visits with those of another. The One-Hundred-and-Forty-Ninth was not far away and frequently the Bucktails would go over and see the “new “Bucktails;” in some cases staying over the night.

After camp had been established, Major Hartshorne held inspection, but on September 3rd, Lieutenant-Colonel Niles, rejoined his regiment.

On August 28th, the men and officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, presented to General Meade, as a token of the esteem in which they held him, a sword, sash, belt and pair of golden spurs. Governor Curtin was present, but the actual presentation was made by General Crawford. In his speech of

¹On the 26th of August the regiment was ordered to witness the execution of six deserters, and on the 29th of five more. Is it any wonder that a diary reports general drunkenness in the evening, even though some of the men shot had been “bounty jumpers?”

[23 August 1863]

acceptance, General Meade, who can never be accused of hyperbole, paid a glowing tribute to the valor of his old division; mentioning "Dranesville, where the first success that crowned "the arms of the Army of the Potomac was gained, unaided and "alone, by a single brigade." . . . "Mechanicsville, . . . "where the whole of Longstreet's corps was held in check and "victory really won, by only two brigades." Then he referred to New Market Cross Roads and South Mountain; to Antietam where the Reserves "boldly attacked that portion of the Confederate army in its front without knowing its strength, and continued to drive it until dark, and then held the position it had "gained until morning when the battle was renewed;" to Fredericksburg, where the Reserves "crossed and led the advance, "unaided and alone, up the heights," and where "had they been "followed and supported by other troops, their courage that day "would have won a victory." He expressed his sense of loss through the death of General Reynolds, members of his staff, and regimental officers; of the three latter mentioned by name, two were Bucktails—McNeil and Taylor.¹

When General Meade became aware that Longstreet's corps had been taken away from Lee for duty in the west, he crossed his army over the Rappahannock and drove the Confederates south of the Rapidan.² While lying in their new camp, the division was reviewed by General Meade, who had the Mexican General Cortez as his guest. At this time, too, the regiments were informed that members of the infantry could, should they so desire, be transferred to the artillery, a privi-

¹ The full text of the speech is given in "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps," by J. R. Sypher, p. 491-494.

² The Bucktails crossed the Rappahannock on September 16th, moved to Cedar Mountain and went into camp on the 18th.

1863 October 9]

lege that was to be restricted to regiments attached to the Army of the Potomac.

Strong efforts were also made to induce the men to re-enlist for three years more, unless previously discharged. The commanding officers appreciated the value of the training that the men had received, and the ability they had acquired through such training to fight effectively and campaign intelligently, nor did they desire to see their places filled by raw troops. Hence as an inducement, bounties were offered to those who would re-enlist, supplemented by a promise of thirty days' furlough. Not only did the officers expect that the privilege of spending thirty days at their homes would act as a strong inducement upon the men, but they calculated that the soldiers at home on furlough would act as recruiting agents.

The various companies and regiments were frequently formed in line to hear their officers read orders in regard to re-enlistment. Some promptly signed, but others demurred. Gradually the bounties increased, till, in the early part of the year, New Jersey paid \$350.00 in greenbacks per man, with an added \$2.00 per month during active service.¹

At this camp, too, the medical staff was reinforced by the appointment of Dr. Lafayette Butler.

When General Meade received reinforcements, he decided to assume the offensive; but Lee, who had also been strengthened, came to the same decision, at the same time. The Confederate General intended to move his force, with extreme rapidity, northward around the right of the Union army, fall upon its rear and destroy its communications. Hence before

¹Those who did not re-enlist seem at first to have poked fun at the "Vetrans." An entry in a diary chronicles how the writer was "took bad with the Vetrans fever", but he adds "ate some hard tack "and that cured it." The cure was only transient, however, for he shortly after fell victim to a big roll of greenbacks.

[10 October 1863]

Meade became aware of his adversary's intentions, he was actually moving south while Lee was marching north. When the plans of the opposing armies became clear, the campaign degenerated into a simple race for Centreville, a contest which the Union army, aided by having the interior route, won. Having been defeated in his main designs, Lee did not relish retreating without accomplishing something, so he moved over to Bull Run and occupied himself with destroying the railroad before he commenced his retrograde movement on October 18th. Repairing the railroad as he advanced, Meade followed the Confederates, going into camp, once more, south of the Rappahannock. Thus by November 8th or 9th, the contesting armies had resumed their former positions.¹

While in their new position the Bucktails moved into the old rebel camp, and joyfully availed themselves of its comforts. The season being far advanced, and the soil of Virginia rendering impossible active operations during winter time, the various troops looked forward to a period of rest, bending all their energies to making their quarters as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Yet General Meade had no intention of abandoning active operations for the winter without

¹ This campaign affords a good example of the toils exacted of soldiers. October 10th found the Bucktails in motion. They marched to Raccoon Ford and then back. On the 11th, they were up at 3 A. M. and as they advanced were subjected to a fire on their rear. Then crossing to the north side of the Rappahannock they went into camp. On the 12th, as Meade feared his movement was premature, they were ordered back to the south bank and headed for Brandy Station—then, recalled, they marched back and crossed again to the north bank. No doubt being left as to Lee's movements the next morning, they were ordered north, reaching Catlett's Station—15 miles; on the 14th they reached Centreville, 21 miles. Then: Oct. 18, to Fairfax Court House; Oct. 19, to Bull Run; Oct. 20, to near New Baltimore; Oct. 26, to Auburn; Oct. 30, to near Warrenton Junction; Nov. 7, to near Rappahannock Station; Nov. 8, crossed river—camp near Mountain Ford.

1863 November 27]

making another attempt to inflict damage on the Southern army. His victory at Gettysburg had resulted in the expulsion of an invading force; he now desired to inflict a blow that should cripple his antagonist.

Lee's army was south of the Rapidan, but scattered considerably. His right was at Mine Run, a small tributary of the Rapidan, which flowing north at right angles to that river, empties into it at Morton's Ford, and upon this stream Lee seems to have placed considerable reliance, as the fords across the Rapidan below the mouth of the Run were left unprotected. Meade with his army, north of the Rapidan, planned to cross by these unprotected fords, carrying ten days' rations with him, and by rapid movements turn the Mine Run defenses before Lee could concentrate his forces to oppose him. The movement was to commence on the 26th of November,¹ and on that date the army crossed the Rapidan. The success of the movement was entirely dependent upon each corps moving in exact accordance with the schedule compiled. But the Third corps was three hours late in reaching the point assigned to it, and the engineers bungled—making the pontoon bridges too short to span the Rapidan—thus delaying the army still further while they concocted temporary extensions. Instead of being across early on the 26th ready to advance, the columns were hardly in position to advance till the morning of the 27th. By one o'clock, however, the Second corps reached the position to which it had been ordered and opened fire. Here it should have been joined by the Third corps, but that corps had moved by the wrong road, got into action, and by the time it had extricated itself and got into touch it was night.²

¹ The Bucktails were ordered nearer to the river on the 24th. After literally wading in mud they returned to their camp.

² The Bucktails leading the division, crossed on pontoons on the

[27 November 1863]

Necessarily the Second corps could not advance till joined by the Third corps and hence remained near Robertson's Tavern. The Fifth corps, to which the Bucktails were attached,¹ commanded by General Sykes, moved down the Orange Plank Road. Near White Chapel the cavalry was attacked. The Sixth regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves was ordered up, but failed to drive the enemy back. The Bucktails then moved to the right, and lay under a heavy artillery fire the entire afternoon, two men being wounded.

Lee, who now fully understood his opponent's intentions, had not been idle: he had moved his troops to the best possible positions and improved his defenses. Meade, though aware that his original plan of attack had been made impossible through the delay in the movement of his troops, was reluctant to abandon the attack, and spent the 28th in making an examination of the position.² Ultimately it was decided that Warren's corps should attack the Confederate right, and Sedgwick's corps, supported by Sykes' corps, the Confederate left.

On the 29th, the troops were placed in position, but the operation consumed so much time that it was too late to attack that day. The charge was then ordered for the next morning.³

When the morning came, General Warren perceived that the works he was intended to carry, had been greatly strengthened in the night, and upon his own authority suspended the charge, till General Meade could make a personal observation. His judgment was confirmed by his Commanding General,

26th, then moved down the road three or four miles and bivouacked for the night.

¹ Bucktails moved by daylight.

² The Bucktails were withdrawn from their position to the rear. The cold was aggravated by a chilling rain, but this ceased towards evening.

³ The attack by Warren was to be the main one.

1863 December 5]

who then realized that it had become necessary for him to forego all expectations of successful attack, and to prepare to withdraw his troops and permit them to go into winter quarters.

The operation of withdrawal was a delicate one. The weather was intensely cold, and the positions of the advanced troops precluded fires. Some of the men were frozen to death.¹

On the 1st of December, everything was frozen solidly. The Bucktails were forced to remain in the rifle pits till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were withdrawn, a company at a time, rifles at the trail, eighty rods to the rear to relieve some troops belonging to the First corps. Here at least they were able to build a fire, but as it grew dark were ordered to fall back towards the Rapidan. Throughout the bitterly cold night the men were moving—about two rods at a time. Crossing the river at 4 A. M. on the 2nd, they procured three hours' sleep one mile north of its bank. By 7 A. M. they were marching again, headed northeast.²

Going into camp near the old battle-field, the regiment was divided, the right wing being two or three miles farther up the railroad than the left. On December 5th General Meade reported its strength to be:

¹ The Bucktails late in the afternoon were able to get near a fire, for a short time, before being ordered back.

² Dates of march: Dec. 3 to Bealton Station; Dec. 4, to Bristoe Station; Dec. 5, to Bull Run. The official casualty report (O. R. I. XXIX, i., p. 683) shows the Bucktail loss during the Mine Run campaign as one man wounded. Between Gettysburg and the spring of 1864 there were a few slight changes in the batteries attached to the division; and by December 31, 1863, the Organization reports (O. R. I. XXIX, ii., p. 604) show that the 11th regiment was attached to the First Brigade.

[5 December 1863]

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers	25	7	32
Men	355	169	524
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	380	176	556 ¹

Lieutenant-Colonel Niles, although he returned to the regiment, continued to suffer from the wound he had received at Gettysburg to such an extent as to prevent his taking part in an active campaign. He was therefore compelled to resign,² when the command of the regiment fell upon Major Hartshorne. Second-Lieutenant William Taylor, of Company E, was on October 10th promoted to First-Lieutenant. The usual camp interests resumed sway. Some of the officers went to the capital, some received furloughs. Troubles having arisen, Major Hartshorne issued orders forbidding the men to visit the sutlers, and a few days later forbade citizens or pie-peddlers to enter the camp. Recruiting agents became extremely active, and scouting parties became necessary owing to the never ceasing activity of Mosby.³

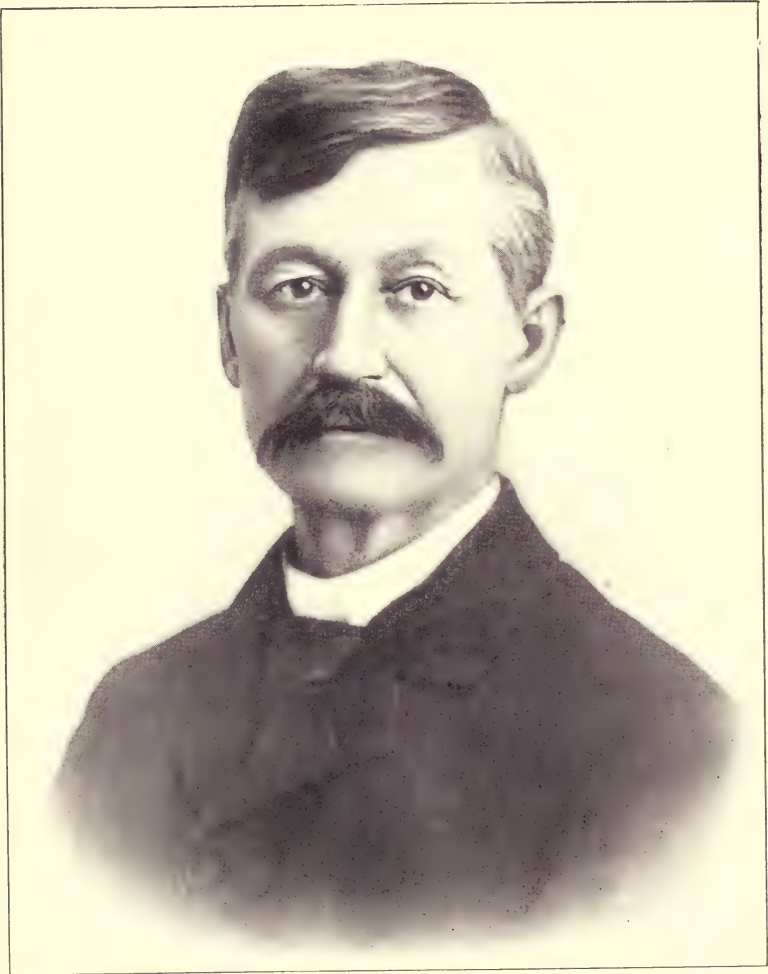
On December 27th, the regiment moved down the railroad, establishing its camp at Bristoe Station, where it remained till the spring, when the army under General Grant moved against Richmond.

¹O. R. I. XXIX, ii., p. 559.

²Date of resignation March 28, 1864. For subsequent career see biographical note in chapter, "Genesis and Organization."

³The reputation of the Bucktails still clung to them, an order being read to the men relative to the stealing of hay and grain from cars. It is but fair to state, that General Crawford denounced it as an unfair charge against his division.





GEN. W. ROSS HARTSHORNE

WITH GRANT TOWARDS RICHMOND.

I.

THE WILDERNESS.¹

The spring of 1864 was to inaugurate another campaign against the armies of the South, but a campaign different from those that had preceded it.

When on July 3rd, 1863, at Gettysburg, the Army of the Potomac under General Meade had defeated the invading force, great thankfulness had been felt throughout the loyal States. When, in addition, on July 4th, General Grant had received the surrender of Vicksburg, thus giving back to the nation the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, the jubilation had become tumultuous. Yet General Meade had obtained no decided advantage over his opponent since Gettysburg, and the two propositions in the east that had confronted the Government at the beginning of the war, confronted it when nearly three years had elapsed: the reduction of the Confederate capital, and the protection of Washington from an active, present and dangerous foe.

¹The official casualty report for May 5-7, 1864, is given under the heading "Battle of the Wilderness," with the following note: "Embracing all combats under the various names of the Wilderness, Parker's Store, Craig's Meeting House, Brock Road, Todd's Tavern, and the 'Furnaces.'" The fighting during May was so continuous, and the nature of the ground of such a character, that separate names were given to what were really parts of the same battle or movement. Throughout this campaign the grouping adopted in compiling the casualty reports has been followed.

[February 1864]

In the west, General Grant had followed up the early successes of Forts Donelson and Henry with Vicksburg; a little later winning another brilliant victory through the operations in the vicinity of Chattanooga. The possessor of a record of great personal bravery during the Mexican War; known to be desirous of securing the best material, but willing to work with what he could obtain; firm and inflexible in disposition; calm in battle; resourceful and undefeated; the eyes of the country at large turned towards him. On February 29th, 1864, Congress revived the grade of Lieutenant-General, and on March 9th General Grant received his new commission and assumed command of all the armies of the United States.

Possessed of an extraordinary ability to select his subordinates, General Grant decided to make his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, leaving to General Sherman, aided by General Thomas, the projected movement to Atlanta. No longer were the various armies to operate disconnectedly. The movements projected were to enclose the Confederates in an ever-closing net. On the north the Cumberland and Tennessee had already been regained, on the west the Mississippi; now, Sherman, sweeping southeastwardly to Atlanta and from thence to the sea, was to decrease the area in rebellion; while at the same time the Army of the Potomac, moving overland, would push back Lee's forces, till they reached Richmond, and turned at bay to make a last stand.¹

When General Grant assumed command of the Army of the Potomac he realized the desire of the nation that the war should be brought to a conclusion. Personally he did not care for taking Richmond, excepting insofar as the operation involved fighting Lee's army. To fight to-day, to-morrow, the next day, and so on, indefinitely, till his antagonist was entirely

¹The Army of the James was also to move in co-operation.

1864 April]

destroyed was his wish. He was no longer in the position he had been in when, with an inferior force, he placed himself between Johnston at Jackson and Pemberton at Vicksburg, taking both towns and over 30,000 prisoners; nor when with 15,000 men he had taken Fort Donelson defended by 20,000 men. He knew that he had more men than Lee; that he could fill any depletion in his ranks that might occur, while Lee could not; and above all he knew that more men in an army are killed through disease and hardships than fall in battle. Humanity demanded that the war be conducted with the minimum of death and illness. Better a short hard struggle than one protracted through years. The heavier "killed in battle" roll would be more than offset by the diminution in the number of those who succumbed to disease, or returned to their homes disabled for life.

By the end of April, General Grant had decided upon his plan of campaign. At General Meade's request, the Army of the Potomac had been reorganized from five into three corps: the Second under General Hancock, the Fifth under General Warren, and the Sixth under General Sedgwick. The division of Pennsylvania Reserves, reduced to ten regiments, remained in the Fifth corps, the brigade organization being:

Third Division.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel W. Crawford.

First Brigade	Col. Joseph W. Fisher
Col. William McCandless	Third Brigade
1st Penna. Reserves	5th Penna. Reserves
2nd Penna. Reserves	8th Penna. Reserves
6th Penna. Reserves	10th Penna. Reserves
7th Penna. Reserves	12th Penna. Reserves ¹
11th Penna. Reserves	
13th Penna. Reserves	
(Bucktails)	

¹O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 110.

[30 April 1864]

The reduction in the number of regiments was occasioned by the Third and Fourth having been ordered to western Virginia. Attached to General Crook's forces they maintained the reputation of the division in skirmishes and battles, including Cloyd's Mountain. The Ninth regiment's term expired upon May 4th, and they were ordered home.

In planning his campaign, General Grant had two options. The Confederates, under General Lee, lay some distance below the Rapidan, behind the defenses at Mine Run which had stopped Meade when he had attempted to turn them. If the Union army, crossing the river, turned the Confederate left flank, Lee must retreat directly upon Richmond. But such an advance would render difficult, if not doubtful, the Union supplies.¹ By attacking the Confederate right flank supplies could be forwarded partially by water.² Therefore the advance by the latter way was decided upon.

On April 30th, under command of Major Hartshorne, the Bucktails, with their division, marched to Culpeper.

Before leaving Washington they had turned in the Sharps breech-loading rifles and received Spencer repeaters. These latter were magnificent weapons for skirmish work, the magazine having a capacity of seven cartridges. After firing, a single

¹ Grant's experiences in the Commissary Department always stood him in good stead. His forces never ran out of ammunition, nor did they go hungry.

² It is impossible to refrain from a digression. Grant has been repeatedly blamed for choosing the overland route, and his critics have thought to enforce their point, by insisting that he was ultimately forced to do what McClellan did originally from choice—operate from the James River. But Badeau quotes a letter written by General Grant to General Halleck on April 29, 1864, that is illuminating: "When we get once established on the James river." ("Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," Vol. II., p. 48.)

1864 May 4]

movement of a lever both ejected the used shell and brought the next one into position.

On May 4th, the regiment crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford. Below, lay the Wilderness.

To understand what took place, it is necessary to obtain some idea of the ground designated as the Wilderness. In extent it covers several miles, and in every place is thickly wooded, the thicket being broken occasionally by narrow roads. Mineral mining having been carried on there, in the times of Governor Spottswood, the timber had been cut down to make fuel for the furnaces. Thus a dense undergrowth arose, mingled with scraggy pines, scrub oaks and hazels. Cavalry in such territory was useless, artillery excepting at occasional roads futile, the maneuvering of infantry forces impossible. There are three principal roads in the Wilderness: the Stevensburg plank road running southerly from the Germanna Ford, which connects with the Brock road which in turn emerges on the southern side of the Wilderness; and two roads that cross the Stevensburg plank road at right angles, the more northern of the two being the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike, and the more southern the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road. The distance between these two roads where they cross the Stevensburg plank road is about two miles.

The line of march decided upon by General Grant involved the traversing of the Wilderness by his army. He apparently did not wish to give battle there, but such an event was not entirely unexpected: at the same time he must have recognized that such a jungle would prevent the bringing into play of his preponderance of force. Almost certainly he hoped to pass the Wilderness before Lee attacked. But Lee, recognizing the immense importance of stopping the campaign in its incipency, also saw that the nature of the Wilderness would

[5 May 1864]

render the numerical inferiority of his forces of less moment; instead of waiting, he moved forward to meet his antagonist. Before the real battle of the 6th, Grant was strengthened by Burnside's Ninth corps, and Lee by Longstreet, with 14,000 men.¹ Warren's corps moved south from the Germanna Ford in the direction of Parker's Store, which is on the Orange plank road between two and three miles west of the point where that road meets the Stevensburg plank road. As the Union line of march may be described as through the Wilderness from north to south, Lee decided to attack the flank, by advancing troops over both the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike and the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, both of which, as previously stated, bisect the line formed by the Stevensburg plank road and its continuation, the Brock road.

The Reserves, early on the 5th, had moved forward till they struck the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, a little west of the Stevensburg plank road. Now ordered to advance towards Parker's Store, the command was formed with the Bucktails on the left of the line, holding the road, and the First regiment, at their left, at right angles to their line and facing the road. Some time in the afternoon the enemy was encountered. A regiment of dismounted cavalry, engaged in the woods in the front, were being by sheer weight driven back. Major Hartshorne ordered his regiment forward and gave instructions to the men to conceal themselves, as far as possible, behind the trees and logs. Then notice was sent to the cavalry of the position assumed, and a suggestion made that it fall back slowly behind the line formed, so as to draw the enemy forward and into position to receive the fire of the Bucktails. The cavalymen, who seem to have been fighting

¹ Then General Grant had 116,886 men, and Lee 75,391, according to Badeau. ("Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," Vol. II., p. 94-95.)

1864 May 5]

since morning, were nothing loath, and the ground itself was extremely favorable to the execution of the plan. In the front of the Bucktails the woods were clear of underbrush for a hundred and fifty yards, sloping down to a small stream, and beyond the stream the corresponding rise was also clear. While waiting their chance, the words of the Confederate officers, encouraging their troops, were plainly audible to the Bucktails. The opposing infantry was urged to charge and capture the Yankees, who "were only a handful of dismounted cavalry anyhow." Both the Bucktails and cavalrymen smiled.

When the cavalrymen falling back reached the farther side of the clearing, the paucity of their number became apparent to the Confederates, who charged boldly. The object being achieved, the cavalrymen then quickly retreated behind the line of the Bucktails, who immediately poured in volley after volley from their new Spencer repeaters. The severity and unexpectedness of the attack demoralized the charging party and, completely routed, it retreated precipitately; though not till one man, whom an officer was trying to persuade to make a stand by assuring him that there was nothing in front but some dismounted cavalry, was heard to exclaim: "Cavalry h—l: cavalry don't carry knapsacks and wear bucktails."

Major Hartshorne had reported to General Crawford, that the enemy appeared to be in force upon his front, and that his (the enemy's) line extended beyond his own right flank. General Crawford ordered the brigade forward, and directed Major Hartshorne to hold his position.

Wadsworth's division of the Fifth corps, to the right of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was strengthened by the Second, Seventh and Eleventh Reserves, and as Wadsworth then succeeded in driving back the enemy in his front, he opened a gap between his division and the Reserves, so that the latter

[5 May 1864]

became isolated. A signal officer was despatched to General Crawford, notifying him that if he did not withdraw his men promptly, they would be surrounded and cut off. Great efforts were made to save the imperilled regiments, and ultimately all but the Seventh, which was captured, with the exception of a few men, were extricated.¹

When Major Hartshorne had found that the enemy was massing upon his left, he had ordered Companies E and K, under command of Lieutenant Bard, to move deployed as skirmishers in that direction, the right of the two companies to rest on the regiment. The right flank also being threatened, he had then formed two other companies at right angles on the right, so as to complete the formation of three sides of a square.

The regiment was in a dangerous position. Though the enemy in front withheld his fire, he did so evidently only while waiting for his flanking parties to reach the positions assigned to them. Fortunately an Aide rode up to Major Hartshorne at this moment with orders to withdraw. A few minutes sufficed to rally the six companies in the center and the two upon the right, but the message failed to reach the two companies on the left and it soon became apparent that they had been left behind. Major Hartshorne sent a special messenger after them, though apparently they had but a slim chance of escaping. Lieutenant Bard, when he did receive the message, had the order passed along for the rear to close up double-quick. Then when the companies had closed up the order to run was given. The men started like a flash across a field, which the Confederates entered at the same moment from the opposite side,

¹ Sypher in his "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps" usually so clear, is slightly contradictory in his report of this operation; so that in default of information, the movement cannot be accurately explained excepting insofar as the Bucktails are concerned.

1864 May 6]

then down into a small ravine, exposed on both sides to a flanking fire, and then up again to join the rest of the regiment, which gave three cheers in their honor as they appeared.

Rifle pits were thrown up in the new position, and shortly after the battle ceased.

The Confederates had also attacked north of Warren's corps on the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike, and though it must be admitted Warren's corps had been driven, yet the net result of the day's operations was the formation of the lines upon which the battle would be fought the next day. The lines thus drawn were practically parallel, the Union army facing west, having its right flank near the northern boundary of the Wilderness and its left flank near the southern boundary. Moreover, Lee by moving to attack had abandoned the entrenchments he had constructed during the winter at Mine Run.

During the night both commanders decided to assume the offensive as soon as it became light. Grant's corps were placed from north to south as follows: Sedgwick, Warren, Burnside and Hancock, but as two divisions were detached from Warren's to strengthen Hancock's corps, the two divisions left, Griffin's and the Reserves, were reduced to the defensive. The battle defies description. Both armies had thrown up intrenchments and the day was spent in charges and counter-charges. So dense was the wood and underbrush that the officers were compelled to judge of the progress of the battle by the sound of the musketry. In the midst of gloom and darkness the two armies grappled, each endeavoring to inflict a mortal wound on the other. No regiment knew what its neighbor did, nor one brigade what its companion achieved.

During the greater part of the day the Bucktails were actively engaged; at one time, with the division, being ordered

[6 May 1864]

to the support of General Hancock. Their support not being required, they were ordered back to their former position. With darkness the battle died down, but late in the evening a night attack on Sedgwick's corps caused the Reserves to be ordered to its support. Again their assistance was not required and again they marched back.

With this action ended the battle of the Wilderness. The mortality was tremendous on both sides, and the horror that attends all battles had been increased, during the afternoon of the 6th, by a portion of the woods catching fire and burning some hundreds of the wounded to death. The official casualty reports for the period of May 5-7, 1864, for the Army of the Potomac and Burnside's corps, show a total of 17,666 killed, wounded and missing;¹ the Confederate loss is unknown, yet when it is remembered that they assumed the offensive as frequently as their opponents, it cannot have been much less.

The loss in the Bucktail regiment was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers .....	..	..	..	..
Men	3	31	3	37
	—	—	—	—
Total	3	31	3	37 ²

Reconnaissances, made on the morning of the 7th, showed General Grant that Lee was deserting his position. Neither army was anxious to resume battle under such fearful conditions and already Lee was moving southward.

One of these reconnaissances was made about noon on the

¹O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 133.

²O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 124. It is a matter of regret, that the official reports, both of this battle, and of the others during this campaign, deal but slightly with individual regiments. The largeness of the operations, and the rapidity with which battle followed battle is the natural explanation. The other sources previously mentioned have therefore been laid under special contribution.

1864 May 7]

7th, when the Bucktails were ordered to advance along a country road, deployed as skirmishers. Major Hartshorne deployed Companies G and D on the right side of the road, two other companies on the left, and held the remaining six in reserve. Companies G and D soon met the enemy in force when Major Hartshorne ordered up Companies F and K to their support. These two latter companies were to deploy in the intervals of the other two companies then engaged, making a double line of skirmishers. Attaining the ordered formation, a charge was made, the Confederates retreating to the protection of some rocks. It was then decided that the line in front of the rocks should hold its position, and that the other portions of the regiment should outflank the foe. Before this could be done, an order from General Crawford was received ordering the regiment to withdraw. Great was the chagrin felt. Twenty minutes would have sufficed to effect the capture of the Confederates, who numbered two or three hundred. Though the skirmish did not last many minutes it was very severe, the loss entailed by the Bucktails constituting the greater part of that included in the casualty report for the three days. Carrying its dead and wounded with it, the regiment returned to its place in the division.¹

General Grant in moving through the Wilderness had designed to turn Lee's flank; this he had done. With the heavy loss he had suffered, a retreat for a time while he rehabilitated his army, or a period of rest for the same purpose, would have been justified by precedent. The men in the regiment expected it. The aftermaths of the Peninsular, Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns were fresh in their memories. But

¹ In his reports of the skirmishes on this day, General Crawford gave the loss of the Bucktails as 25 men wounded, 2 mortally. (O. R. I. XXXVI. ii., p. 504-505.)

[7 May 1864]

they did not at that time know their commander. Grant never gave ground, never went back. The Army of the Potomac had been fashioned in the first place by General McClellan and tempered by General Meade; now the weapon was in the hands of one who, recognizing its workmanship and its temper, would drive it home.

On the afternoon of the 7th, the army received orders to move—not rearward but forward—towards Spottsylvania Court House, on parallel roads to that pursued by its antagonist.

WITH GRANT TOWARDS RICHMOND.

II.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE.¹

General Grant, in drawing his line of advance through the Wilderness, contemplated not only the turning of Lee's right flank, but also a continuance of his march towards Richmond viâ Spottsylvania. Spottsylvania is from ten to fifteen miles below the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern being between the two. With the cessation of the battle, and the growing certainty that Lee was withdrawing, Grant decided to move forward to Spottsylvania, and to Warren's Fifth corps was given the advance, it being ordered not to march till 10 P. M., when it was hoped that darkness would screen the movement. But Lee's army was directed to the same goal, and by accident arrived first.²

The Union cavalry first came into contact with the Confederates on the morning of the 8th, at Todd's Tavern, driving

¹ The official casualty report for the period May 8-21, 1864, is headed "Spottsylvania Court House," but a note states that the report includes the casualties at Todd's Tavern, Corbin's Bridge, Alsop's Farm, Laurel Hill, Ny River, Po River, The Angle or the Salient, Piney Branch Church, Harris' Farm, Guiney's Station, etc. The contests in which the Bucktails participated between May 8th and May 21st have therefore been grouped together in this chapter.

² The Confederate General Anderson had been ordered by Lee to withdraw his troops from the breastworks, camp them, and hold them in readiness to march the next morning. Not finding a suitable place to camp, Anderson commenced his march about the same time that Warren did, but he had a shorter route.

[8 May 1864]

them back. Robinson's and Griffin's divisions, of Warren's Fifth corps, were sent forward, one after the other, when infantry was encountered in force. These two divisions also pushed their opponents back, till the latter reached their intrenchments some three miles north of Spottsylvania Court House. Then the fighting became severe and Crawford's division of the Reserves, with Cutler's division, moved up to the assistance of the two divisions of their corps that were already engaged.

The Confederates were posted upon a ridge and were protected by woods, thus rendering an attack a difficult and dangerous matter. Their position was also made stronger by a small creek. As the Bucktails came into fire they moved into the protection of a piece of woods upon the left flank of Griffin's division. Hardly had they done so when Major Harts-horne perceived that the Confederates had moved forward a column to attack Griffin's flank. As in so doing their own flank was presented to the Bucktails, without an instant's hesitation the Major ordered Captain Mack to deploy with the first platoon of his company as skirmishers. The order was executed as promptly as it was given. Placing himself at the head of the little squad, Captain Mack charged the enemy. The suddenness and vehemence of the assault had the desired effect. The attempted flank movement was abandoned, but the price paid by the assailants was heavy. Every man in the party was killed or wounded, Captain Mack himself sustaining two wounds.

The remainder of the regiment participated in a charge on the general Confederate position, wading knee deep through mud and water, and being raked by shrapnel. The enemy was driven back to his second line of entrenchments; but Colonel McCandless, who led the charge with conspicuous gallantry, fell

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wounded. Deprived of their leader, and more or less disorganized through the distance they had advanced, the Reserves shortly after fell back.¹

Before nightfall the Sixth corps under General Sedgwick arrived and another attack was decided upon. The Reserves were formed in two lines, the First brigade, now commanded by Colonel Talley, in front, followed by the Third brigade, now commanded by Colonel Baily, while a third line under command of Colonel Herring was ordered to support them. Three times the line was led forward to the charge only to be each time repulsed. Then darkness put an end to the conflict, and during the night the Reserves fell back to the line of the army. During the day's fighting Daniel Orcutt, Second-Lieutenant of Company A, was killed; Daniel Blett, Second-Lieutenant of Company F, was severely wounded, and Captain Samuel A. Mack, of Company E, twice wounded.²

The greater part of the 9th of May was occupied by both sides in placing troops in position. The Union line, which was formed from right to left by Hancock's, Warren's, Sedgwick's and Burnside's corps, was parallel with the Confederate line; but both lines might be described as semicircles,³ the Confed-

¹ General Crawford who had been injured by being struck by the top of a tree, which, cut from the main tree by a shell, fell upon him, was unable to accompany the charge in person. When Colonel McCandless fell, Colonel Talley assumed command of the brigade, but was shortly after captured. Then Colonel Robert A. McCoy, Assistant-Adjutant on General Crawford's staff, ordered Colonel Ent to take command, which the latter did, till finding Colonel Jackson the ranking officer on the firing line, he was enabled to turn the command over to him.

² The casualties amongst the men day by day are unknown. They are included in the statement for May 8th to 21st.

³ Naturally, this term is not accurate, the lines being for the most part made up of straight lines, angles, etc.

[9 May 1864]

erate line being enclosed by the Union one. Near the center of the Confederate line was a salient destined to be the point of fiercest combat. The entire position of the Confederates was one of great strength, and for the most part was established on a ridge. Earthworks and abatis were constructed, and the attack awaited with equanimity.

Early in the morning the Reserves were ordered to relieve some troops in the Sixth corps, and took position in the entrenchments; but the First brigade was soon directed to make a reconnaissance toward the Po River. The Bucktails under Major Hartshorne, accompanied by Colonel McCoy, were sent forward as skirmishers, supported by the First regiment. The skirmishers advanced to the river and a battery, which accompanied them, shelled the enemy's trains which were passing on the other side. Some good rifle practice was shown. A squad of Berdan sharpshooters armed with heavy rifles with globe sights were sent to attempt to pick off some sharpshooters on the other side of the river. The time they required to load and fire amused the Bucktails, the more especially as subsequently to each discharge the opposing sharpshooters apparently remained unharmed. Permission was obtained by one of the Bucktails' officers to let his men try their skill. Measuring the distance with his eye, he called to his first platoon, "Elevate your sights 'for 1,000 yards and fire high." The men fired almost instantly, dropping two men and sending the others scurrying to cover. Returning to their position the Bucktails with the division participated in a charge about 6 P. M. It had been decided by General Grant to assault heavily on the following morning, and certain changes in position were considered desirable—in fact the entire line was to draw nearer to their opponents. At the proper moment Warren's Fifth corps moved forward on the center, driving the enemy back half a mile. The Reserves

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repulsed on their first charge, carried the enemy's first defenses on the second effort. Unable to capture the second line, they then entrenched for the night on the ground they had won.

The next morning, the 10th, the artillery played freely upon the enemy's position, and skirmishing proceeded without intermission, preparatory to putting in execution the Union Commander's design to carry the works in front of him by assault. Practically, Grant's plan was to have an assault made upon the salient by a portion of the Sixth corps, while the other columns were to take advantage of the efforts made by the enemy to repulse the attack, and advance themselves. When towards evening the attack was made, Colonel Upton commanding the Second brigade, First division, Sixth corps, penetrated the second line of intrenchments, captured over a thousand prisoners and several stands of colors, until being himself unsupported while the enemy was reinforced, he was compelled to fall back. The Pennsylvania Reserves charged, with a column led by General Warren in person.¹ The point of their attack was a densely wooded crest, crowned by earthworks, and additionally protected by a dense thicket of low cedars. The first charge was repulsed. Moving once again to the task, the men fought forward and upward desperately. Before being driven back it is claimed that men from both Gibbon's division and Crawford's division of the Pennsylvania Reserves reached the breastworks.² At various points charge after charge was made without any better result, till darkness put an end to battle. The loss on the Union side was terrible and the Confederates, though suffering less, by no means es-

¹ The column included portions of both Gibbon's and Birney's divisions of the Second corps.

² "The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65," by Major-General A. A. Humphreys, p. 82.

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caped punishment. Though attacks had been made from end to end of the line without apparent advantage Grant was satisfied. He knew now the weakest spot in his opponent's defense, and had, by the vigor of his attack, so cowed him that he never again undertook an offensive movement.¹ Grant therefore on the following day sent his famous despatch to the Government: "I . . . propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."²

At the same time, he resolved to attack the salient with a powerful force. The whole of the 11th was occupied in moving various troops; Hancock's corps, the Second, having been selected to make the assault. The Bucktails spent the day in the rifle pits.

Realizing the advantage to be gained by surprise, General Hancock charged forward in a fog at 4.30 A. M. Before his movement was noticed he was half way to the goal. Then his men burst into a cheer and with a rush leaped inside the salient. So sudden was the attack that Major-General Edward Johnson and his entire division of 4,000 men were captured, as was also Brigadier-General George Stuart. Lee recognized the danger of permitting such a position to menace his center and strove to retake it. Across the base of the salient he had established other works, and now he poured men into the salient itself. If his men on the 10th had labored under the disadvantage of defending a salient, which of necessity is always subjected to flanking fires, their case was worse now when they must assault a reëntrant angle. Five times, during the course of the day, distinct charges were made, each of which was repulsed. The flags of both armies waved at the

¹The attempt on the 12th to recapture the salient cannot justly be termed an offensive operation.

²Grant to Halleck: O. R. I. XXXVI. ii., p. 627.

1864 May 13]

same moment over the same breastworks, while beneath them Federal and Confederate endeavored to drive home the bayonet through the interstices of the logs. The fire was so intense, that in one instance an oak tree, nearly two feet in diameter, was cut through by bullets, and falling injured several men of a South Carolina regiment.¹ The combat ceased at midnight. In the early part of the day Warren's Fifth corps had charged without breaking through, then the Second and Sixth corps requiring assistance, two divisions were detached, leaving Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Kitching and a Maryland brigade to hold Warren's entire line.²

With some lesser attacks made by Lee before 4 A. M. of the 13th, the real fighting at Spottsylvania Court House ceased. For a week following, the troops were marched and counter-marched, while an attempt was made to place them in a position to make a successful assault. But Lee, watching hawk-eyed, continued to move his troops so as to circumvent his antagonist and to protect the threatened point, while his engineers, with remarkable rapidity, threw up works whose strength plainly rendered frontal attacks futile. Gradually the positions of the armies altered. At the beginning, Grant's line had been northwest of Spottsylvania Court House, but the perpetual reaching-outs to envelop the Confederate right flank resulted by the 18th of May in the line being due east of that point.

Each day during this period skirmishes took place, and attacks were made, but none were important in a military sense. General Warren's corps was ordered on the 13th to move to the left of Burnside's corps. The previous night had been rainy and the men had had but little sleep. The greater part of the

¹ "A short History of the War of Secession," by Rossiter Johnson, p. 385.

² Warren's report, O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 541.

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day itself was spent in constructing a shorter defense line, and at 9.30 P. M. the march was started. Marching all night through rain and mud, over roads that none of them had travelled before, and fording the Ny River, many of the men from weariness and exhaustion gave out.¹ The position assigned to Warren was a slight eminence. Some skirmishing took place during the day, but by the night of the 14th it appears the position was safely occupied.²

The eminence now occupied by the Reserves was on the road that runs between Spottsylvania Court House and Fredericksburg. From the crest of the hill the Court House itself was in plain view. On the 18th an assault by the line was ordered by General Grant. The Second and Sixth corps were to charge forward while at the same time Warren's Fifth corps was to open with artillery. The Second and Sixth charged as directed, carrying both the first and second lines of defense. Then they were recalled, as it was not General Grant's intention to sacrifice life needlessly; and his plans for his next movement were practically completed. General Warren had ordered his artillery into action according to his orders. Captain Wolfe with Company F, and Lieutenant Bard with Company K, of the Bucktails were ordered to advance beyond the skirmish line, both companies being under the command of Captain Wolfe. The two companies, F being upon the right of K, took cover behind a slight crest. From their position, a battery close to the Court House was plainly visible, and their instructions were to silence it. Between the Bucktails and the battery was a line of rifle pits occupied by Confederates. As the battery was not in play when the regiments took cover some of the men

¹ Warren's report, O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 541.

² Sypher in his "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," p. 534, states that the hill was secured by a charge of the Reserves.

1864 May 18]

anxious to obtain a better view, foolishly rose to their feet and peered over the crest. "Git down thar, Yanks," was the comment of their opponents in the rifle pits, as they poured in a volley that caused every man to drop flat on his face. Fortunately no one was hit, but a rapid fire was kept up for some time. After that, if any one exposed himself, the sharp command, "Git down thar, Yank," which was repeated, was promptly obeyed. General Crawford's object in thus advancing the Bucktails had been to prevent the battery they now dominated being brought into play; hence an Aide from Colonel Hardin, who despite the fact that he had not fully recovered from the effects of an amputation necessitated by a wound received at Catlett's Station, had returned and succeeded to the command of the First brigade, soon notified them not to fire unless the enemy either opened upon them or advanced against their position. The lull which resulted was deceptive. The day was fine and the view beautiful. Within speaking distance of each other, both sides were apparently under orders not to bring on an engagement; yet when some officers of the Union army, anxious to obtain view of the Court House, approached from the rear, Captain Wolfe cautioned them to be exceedingly careful. Thinking him joking they walked boldly forward in a group. No word of warning preceded the volley this time, but by good fortune the officers escaped uninjured. As the day wore on Pusey Chambers, of Company H, came up, and having obtained permission from Lieutenant Bard, advanced between the lines and swapped coffee for tobacco with a rebel. On an exchange of newspapers he was victimized. The one he received had everything of note clipped out.

The lull was not to last long. In the afternoon an officer of Cooper's battery came forward to take bearings. Notifying the Bucktails to count the hits, he returned to his

[18 May 1864]

battery in the rear and fired seven times, five shells hitting the Court House itself. Towards evening the Confederates sent out a party on the left of Company K to fell timber and dig rifle pits. Instantly the Bucktails opened, driving off the entrenchers. Colonel Hardin hearing the firing sent forward to inquire as to its cause, and upon being advised ordered the two companies to hold their positions as long as possible. Some of the men dug pits with their bayonets, and every other preparation possible was made to withstand the now plainly intended assault. The attack was made about 9 p. m.,¹ and the Bucktails were forced back. The Eighty-Third New York had relieved the picket in the rear, and word had been previously sent back notifying their Colonel of the location of the Bucktails. When the enemy attacked, the Bucktails advanced a little distance and then fell back rapidly, taking cover in the trees. The night was very dark and the movement deceived the rebels, who, upon reaching the position where the line had been formed, fired. Guided by the flash of the muskets, the Bucktails were able then to fire so as to inflict considerable loss. Falling back, it was then found that part of the Eighty-Third New York had also retreated. The two Bucktail companies became separated in the darkness, but in the morning rejoined the regiment. The enemy having gained the crest held and fortified it, while the Union picket line was reinforced and re-established.²

General Grant had decided to make no further assaults on the Confederate position. His left flank now extended as far south as did the Confederates' right, and if he moved straight towards Richmond his opponent must also move or have his flank turned. Grant did not doubt which course Lee would adopt. On the 19th preparations were made, but Lee, hoping

¹ Crawford's despatch, O. R. I. XXXVI. ii., p. 877.

² Crawford's despatch, O. R. I. XXXVI. ii., p. 877.

1864 May 21]

to retard the movement, ordered Ewell to attack the Union right. Immediately the Second and Fifth corps were moved to the threatened point. The Reserves were ordered to oppose the right flank of Ewell, but before they could reach position, General Ferrero with his colored troops had repulsed the attack at that point.¹ The First brigade of the Reserves, however, advanced to the river; the Bucktails being thrown forward as skirmishers, but with orders to advance without firing. Moving quietly along the bank they surprised and captured a Confederate captain and several of his men.

The next day, May 20th, it being evident that the attack would not be resumed, the Reserves returned to the line of the Fifth corps, and on May 21st, shortly after 10 A. M., they again resumed the march towards Richmond.

The casualties sustained by the Union army during the engagements around Spottsylvania Court House, May 8-21, are given in the official reports as 18,399.² Thus, as the casualties sustained in the Wilderness were reported as 17,666, the total loss May 5th to 21st was 36,065.³

The Bucktail loss during the Spottsylvania operations was :

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	5	..	6
Men	14	59	2	75
	—	—	—	—
Total	15	64	2	81 ⁴

Robert Maxwell, Second-Lieutenant of Company H, was wounded on May 8th, dying the same evening in the hospital.

¹This was the first time that colored troops took part in an important engagement in the east. Their conduct was above criticism.

²O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 149.

³These figures are probably inaccurate, Meade's reports (O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 195) showing a heavy increase.

⁴O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 142.

[21 May 1864]

As he had been the only remaining commissioned officer in his company, Major Hartshorne ordered Lieutenant John E. Kratzer, of Company K, to take command of it.

The division of Reserves was made still smaller on the 17th, when the Eighth regiment, whose time had expired, left for home. The nine regiments¹ remaining fought together till and including the 30th of May. The time of some of them expired before then, but some agreement seems to have been made whereby they remained together and were discharged as a unit.

Moving forward on the afternoon of the 21st, they therefore entered upon the last ten days of their term of service.

¹First brigade; 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 11th and Bucktails; Second brigade: 5th, 10th and 12th.

WITH GRANT TOWARDS RICHMOND.

III.

NORTH ANNA AND BETHESDA CHURCH.

A flank march in the presence of an enemy is always difficult, but, under the generalship of Grant, the Army of the Potomac performed the feat successfully. The Sixth corps moved on the 20th and the Reserves, holding the advance of the Fifth corps, about noon on the 21st. The army was headed for Richmond, thus compelling Lee to abandon the works at Spottsylvania and once more hasten to seize a position in which he could oppose the Union advance. Twenty miles away the North Anna River afforded an opportunity for defense, and as soon as he was certain that General Grant was actually moving Lee put his own forces into motion.

The Army of the Potomac, owing to its exposed flank, being compelled to take a slightly longer route than its opponents, found upon its arrival at the north bank of the river that the vanguard of the Confederates faced it from the south bank.

The Bucktails reached Guiney's Station on the evening of the 21st. The last part of the day's march was covered at the double-quick, and owing to the continued heavy service that had been exacted of the men, proved exceedingly exhausting. The regiment had become terribly reduced by the casualties it had suffered, and now many of the survivors, who had never before dropped out of the ranks, weakened by the sever-

[21 May 1864]

ity of the campaign, fell by the wayside. When they reached the Station, the Bucktails had in line but six officers and fifteen men. A regiment which had been deployed by General Meade on the high ground in front of the station, and which had exchanged a few shots with some Confederate cavalry in the woods, greeted the little band with, "Go in Bucktails, and 'give 'em fits.'" They must have numbered about 500 themselves.

The Bucktails soon took the place assigned to them behind a fence, fronting an orchard. Beyond the orchard were some open woods in which cavalry was visible. One by one the men, obtaining permission from their officers, slipped into the orchard and from behind the protection of the trees commenced to pick off the enemy. Some attempt was made by the Confederate officer in charge to bring his men to a charge, but the effort resulted in nothing. The skirmish became brisk, but with every minute the Bucktails became stronger, those who had fallen behind on the march arriving one by one, and immediately advancing to the support of their companions. Colonel Hardin, as soon as the skirmish was opened, had ridden to General Crawford, requesting that one or two regiments be ordered forward to support "the Bucktails who are in the woods 'driving in cavalry and chickens.'" The regiments detailed for support, however, did not arrive till dark, when the skirmish was almost ended. Then, with the Sixth regiment, the Bucktails drove the enemy down the road towards the Gatewood house before going into camp.

The Bucktails suffered no loss. As to the chickens referred to by Colonel Hardin, they were given to the regiment, or at least some of them. One of the officers had a colored servant—a contraband—who informed him that the house, near which the regiment was lying, belonged to his old mis-

1864 May 23]

tress. Though he feared he would be killed, he was sent to ask for milk, eggs and chickens; nor was his demand, backed up by the presence of Union troops, refused. It is also probable that some chickens, not secured in this pacific manner, found their way into Bucktail pots. At all events, the savory smell emanating from the camp attracted Colonel Hardin's attention and he came to investigate. He was promptly invited to participate, and as promptly accepted the invitation.

The men turned in, thinking that at length they would obtain a good night's rest; but at 2 A. M., on the morning of the 22nd, in conjunction with a detachment of the Tenth regiment, they made a reconnaissance further towards the Gate-wood house. Surprising the enemy, they drove him to his entrenchments a half mile beyond the house, taking possession of the house itself, and holding it till daylight.

By 11 A. M. the march was resumed, the Fifth corps, with the Reserves in the advance, reaching Bowling Green before night.

On the morning of the 23rd the corps continued its march, reaching the north bank of the North Anna River by 1 P. M. The North Anna, which intervened between the Union army and Richmond, flows at the point where Grant intended to cross it, in a general direction of from west to east. Its course is not straight, however; it makes a bend to the south and then flows back north, so that if the river be taken to represent military works, the southern point of this bend, looking from the south, would be described as the apex of an opposing salient. Lee's center was opposite this point. General Warren with his corps struck the river some distance above the apex of the bend, at Jericho's Ford. Lee, not expecting a crossing at this point, had left it unprotected, so that the head of Warren's column wading breast high in the misnamed ford reached

[23 May 1864]

the southern bank with but little opposition. A pontoon bridge was constructed, and shortly after the entire corps crossed.

General Grant's plan involved the crossing of the river by the Fifth corps on the right, the Ninth corps in the center and the Second and Sixth corps on the left. General Hancock with the Second corps struck the river about the same time that the Fifth was crossing, but striking it below the apex of the bend, he met with much opposition, and only succeeded in getting two brigades across before dark. General Burnside did not arrive with the Ninth corps till evening.

When Warren had crossed his force, he formed line of battle with the Reserves on the left, Griffin's division in the center and Cutler's division on the right. Then the corps advanced to a line of woods where they were ordered to intrench. The Confederates, now aware of the crossing, attacked suddenly and impetuously on the center and right of the line. The Reserves became engaged but chiefly with artillery. Ultimately the attack was beaten back and the line established.

During the attack the Bucktail line was moved to the Fountain House. In front was a deep ravine running obliquely to the line, and on the far side of the ravine two or three batteries. A farm house, also on the far side of the ravine, was occupied by sharpshooters. As the fire from both these sources proved destructive, two or three attempts were made to take the positions but without avail. Then Colonel Hardin suggested to Major Hartshorne that he advance a force under cover of a strip of woods, which would afford protection for half the distance.

Major Hartshorne ordered four companies to charge on the right of the woods under Captain McDonald, four on the left of the woods under Captain Wolfe, and two through the center, directly at the battery, under Lieutenant Bard; two of

1864 May 24]

the four companies under Captain Wolfe were to attack the farm-house.¹ The charge, though made with extreme gallantry, was unsuccessful, while the two companies under Lieutenant Bard became separated and remained in the ravine the entire night. Sergeant James Ross, of Company K, was ordered by Lieutenant Bard to go back and report to Major Hartshorne the plight of the two companies. Any attempt to return was dangerous, but pulling his hat over his eyes, the Sergeant made a run for it. As soon as he mounted the hill he became visible to the rebels; they opened fire, but by playing 'possum he was enabled to rejoin the Union lines. Major Hartshorne upon receiving the report of Sergeant Ross, failed to see how the imperiled companies could be extricated, for the rebel pickets were within 30 yards of them, but they, taking advantage of the darkness, crept back one man at a time till they reached the extremity of the woods. Just before daylight, the last man reached cover, and thus when their regiment advanced the two companies, falling back, were enabled to resume their places in the line.

Shortly after it became light, General Hancock found that he could cross the river a little below where he had encountered resistance the day before. He therefore crossed with the Second corps, while the Sixth corps crossed to the right of Warren. Thus the Second corps was across below the apex of the bend, and the Fifth and Sixth corps across above, the Ninth corps still remaining on the northern bank. Yet General Lee, while he had permitted both his flanks to fall back from the river, had hung on to the apex of the bend with his center, and the Confederate army presented the lines of a triangle with a blunt apex, that apex being the bank of the river. By

¹The Tenth regiment also took part in the attack, but data are unavailable to indicate its exact movements.

[24 May 1864]

this formation the Union army was divided into three parts: the Second corps was on the south bank facing the eastern side of the triangle; the Fifth and Sixth corps were on the south bank facing the western side of the triangle, and the Ninth corps was on the north bank facing the blunt end of the triangle, to carry which it must also force the passage of the river. If it was desired to reinforce the corps on the western face of the triangle with that on the eastern face, or *vice versa*, the troops must cross the river twice to reach their positions. Some attempts were made to extend Warren's extreme left till it joined the right of Hancock's; but Lee had protected the sides and apex of his triangle with strong entrenchments and could not be ousted.

Rarely has such a check-mate been given. After two or three days spent in minor actions and surveying the situation, General Grant becoming convinced that the position was impregnable to assault, decided to accomplish his end by out-flanking the enemy. This he did by withdrawing his forces to the north bank, moving them to the left and marching once again towards Richmond.

The Bucktails were not idle during the time preceding the order. On Tuesday, the 24th, while the Reserves were making a diversion in favor of Hancock's corps, Colonel McCoy with the Bucktails and the Twelfth Massachusetts made an excursion to the right of General Warren's corps. On this excursion a number of stragglers were picked up.¹ On the 25th the regi-

¹ Captain Bard justly remarks that while orders required that prisoners should be surrendered only to the Provost Marshal upon his signing a receipt for them, he knew of but one or two instances, during the entire three years that the Bucktails fought, when they observed this rule. Being skirmishers, when they made a capture they were always anxious to get rid of their prisoners as quickly as possible, so that they could resume their place. Hence, they generally

1864 May 28]

ment laid in line of battle, and on the 26th, in the evening, crossed back to the north bank of the North Anna and took its place in the line of march.

The North Anna and the South Anna unite six or seven miles below where the unsuccessful attempt to cross had been made, the stream then being known as the Pamunkey River, which in its turn flows into the York River, thirty or forty miles farther on. General Grant when deciding upon a flank movement made arrangements to put his army in motion secretly at night; to move down the north bank of the North Anna; and continuing along the north bank of the Pamunkey to cross that river near Hanover, almost due north of Richmond, which is but fifteen or twenty miles south of that point. He succeeded in getting his army in motion without being molested; but Lee necessarily became shortly after aware of his adversary's designs, and abandoning his defenses once again hurried south to interpose between the Union army and the Confederate capital. Having the shorter route he reached the Pamunkey before the Union cavalry advance under General Sheridan. A successful engagement on the part of the latter secured the passes of the river to the Federals, and the army moved up.

The Bucktails had bivouacked at Mrs. Orman's plantation on the night of the 27th after a march of some miles; on the 28th they crossed the Pamunkey, and advanced two miles on the road towards Mechanicsville. Before night the entire army had fallen into position, and facing west, stretched from the Pamunkey on the north almost to Cold Harbor on the south.

turned prisoners over to the first men they met; and as a consequence the regiment was deprived of being credited with the prisoners it captured.

[29 May 1864]

The exact position at which Lee had elected to make his stand was unknown; hence the entire army was ordered to make reconnoissances in force on the following day. Wright, with his Sixth corps, was to move around the left of the Confederate line towards Hanover Court House; Hancock, with the Second corps, was ordered to the same point; the Ninth corps was to be held in reserve; and Warren's Fifth corps was ordered on the right towards Shady Grove Church.

In accordance with these instructions Griffin's division of the Fifth corps crossed the Totopotomy, a small creek that flows into the Pamunkey, and advanced down the road that runs from Hanover Court House to Richmond. The Reserves moved down the Mechanicsville road, which was held by a strong force of rebel cavalry, supported by Ewell's corps, but General Crawford had decided to seize it and the First brigade of the Reserves, under Colonel Hardin, with the Bucktails deployed as skirmishers, was ordered forward. Considerable skirmishing was indulged in as the enemy retreated. Towards night the advance was stopped, the Bucktails bivouacking on the top of a hill. The regiment's term of service expired with the 29th; but it was apparent that the next day it must hold its position and do battle, despite the fact it was entitled to leave for home. Though it was impossible that the men should not think of their homes, and wish ardently to start for them, yet there was no disposition to shirk the extra duty laid upon them.

With the morning of the 30th, the advance was continued, Crawford's division crossing the Totopotomy, while Colonel Hardin again ordered the Bucktails to deploy as skirmishers. After proceeding a short distance the enemy's skirmishers were met, and sharp firing resulted. Protected by some woods the Bucktails held their opponents in check for

1864 May 30]

some forty-five minutes, repulsing several charges. The Confederates then prepared to advance in line of battle and Major Hartshorne, sending back word to Colonel Hardin that he was being surrounded, fell back slowly to some half-finished rifle pits. Colonel Hardin at once ordered up the First brigade, but, discovering that he was to be attacked by an entire division, sent word to General Crawford. Before any dispositions to support the brigade could be made, the enemy attacked it so vigorously that it fell back till it obtained support from Kitching's brigade of independent artillery.¹ The two brigades then advanced, driving back the Confederates' right wing and center. The right flank of the First brigade still being in danger of being enveloped, Colonel Fisher moved up with the Third brigade.

With this movement the formation of the battle line of Bethesda Church, the last battle in which the Pennsylvania Reserves took part, was completed. The First brigade was upon an open piece of ground, and the Third brigade upon its right across a ravine, while the left was held by Kitching's brigade. Two pieces of artillery were placed on a ridge on the left of the First brigade and two on its right. The infantry threw up, with rapidity acquired by long practice, defenses constructed of logs and rails, over which they threw earth.

By six o'clock the battle commenced along the line of the entire corps. Cutler's and Griffin's divisions were both to the left of the Reserves, but upon the latter fell the greatest force of Ewell's attack.

The Reserves, conscious that the battle was the last in which they would participate, were anxious to make it a memorable one. The Confederates advanced, pouring in volley

¹"Armed as infantry." ("Our Campaigns," by Adjutant E. M. Woodward, p. 317.)

[30 May 1864]

after volley, only to be raked by the artillery. Then a mass charged forward. Waiting till it had approached to within a hundred and fifty yards, the Reserves fired with fearful effect.

In all the Confederates made three charges, and three times was their flag shot down, after which no attempt was made to again raise it.

As one of their columns came forward, moving like soldiers on parade, the Union artillery ceased. The Bucktails, under orders, reserved their fire until the Confederates had advanced so close that their faces could be distinguished. Then they discharged their rifles, while at the same moment the artillery reopened. The slaughter was so sickening that Major Harts-horne leaped to his feet and called upon his assailants to surrender. Some hundreds did so. Rebels or no rebels, their behavior and bearing during the charge had won the admiration of their captors, who did not hesitate to express it.

The line of the Fifth corps held firm from end to end; and repulsed and defeated, Ewell's corps fell back, carrying amongst its dead one brigade and two regimental commanders. Thus the Reserves completed their record, that extended from Dranesville to Bethesda Church; but as the Bucktails had fought with the Fifth a campaign before Dranesville, so now on the morning succeeding the battle of Bethesda Church their offer to do extra work in the form of skirmish duty was accepted. For the last time bringing into play the skill that had come with long service, they cleared some woods from Confederate sharpshooters, accomplishing the self-imposed task in an hour or two.

Then they, with the other regiments, were ordered to the rear and their active service closed.

1864 May 31]

Their loss during the North Anna operations and at Bethesda Church was :

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers .....	..	..	..	..
Men	1	2	2	5
	—	—	—	
Total	1	2	2	5 ¹

¹O. R. I. XXXVI. i., p. 158.

MUSTER OUT.

As soon as the Reserves were relieved from the firing line the separation of those who had re-enlisted from those who were about to leave for home took place. Of the body of over thirteen thousand men who had originally constituted the infantry regiments, but one hundred and twenty-four officers and two thousand and thirty-eight men remained in the Army of the Potomac.¹ The Third and Fourth regiments were in western Virginia, and the Eighth and Ninth had previously been mustered out.

The seventeen hundred and fifty-nine of the survivors of the Reserve corps who re-enlisted were organized into two regiments, the One-Hundred-and-Ninetieth and the One-Hundred-and-Ninety-First Pennsylvania.

According to Fox the total enrollment from first to last in the Bucktail regiment was 1,165 men.² On May 31st, 1864, as far as can be ascertained, but 471 remained on the rolls; of these 154 re-enlisted in the One-Hundred-and-Ninetieth, 69 were transferred to the same regiment to serve unexpired terms, 204 were mustered out at Harrisburg, while the remaining 44 were absent, sick in hospitals, on detached duty, etc., etc.

If we add to the losses shown in the official casualty reports, previously quoted in the present volume, the losses at

¹ These figures are taken from Sypher's "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps" (p. 547).

² "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," p. 261.

Harrisonburg, (7 killed, 39 wounded, 7 captured or missing), Chantilly, (1 wounded), the loss of the regiment throughout its term of service is shown to be 80 killed, 438 wounded (including those mortally wounded) and 238 captured or missing (including those wounded in addition to being captured), a total of 756, to which must be further added the 92 killed, wounded and missing at New Market Cross Roads, reported by Major Stone, bringing the total killed, wounded, and captured or missing up to 848. And this total must be below the truth, as there is no record of losses suffered in many of the skirmishes in which the regiment participated. Fox places the total of the killed and mortally wounded at 162¹ and his figures, for the most part, vary but little from those to be obtained by tabulating the information given in the muster rolls in the appendix to the present volume.

Upon the completion of the organization of the One-Hundred-and-Ninetieth, Major Hartshorne was promoted to Colonel, Captain Wolfe to Major, Lieutenant Wright to Adjutant, while Lieutenant Truman, Dr. Comfort, Dr. Butler and Quartermaster-Sergeant Hunter retained their respective offices of Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon and Quartermaster-Sergeant. Captain Kinsey became Captain of Company C, and Lieutenant Lucore was promoted to First-Lieutenant of the same company; Sergeant Christnot was promoted to First-Lieutenant of Company E; Lieutenant Blett became Second-Lieutenant of Company F, and Sergeant Thompson, who was captured on May 30th, upon his return was promoted to Captain of the same company; Lieutenant Kratzer was promoted to Captain of Company H, and Sergeant West to First-Lieutenant of the same company.²

¹ "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," p. 261.

² Most of these officers, as well as many other Bucktails, won



MAJ. JOHN A. WOLFE
CAPT. ERNEST WRIGHT LIEUT. DANIEL BLETT



The parting between the men was an exceedingly painful one. It was inevitable that true and sincere friendships should have been born of hardships mutually endured by them, and cemented by the esteem in which they held each other. Parting for an indefinite period, even in the ordinary course of events, it was certain that some would never meet again. And to the ordinary uncertainty of human life was added the rapacious element of war. Nearly one-half were to return and resume battle.

While the men were talking Major Hartshorne seized the regimental flag, saying, "We'll use this," and till captured the

subsequent promotions, which are shown in italics in the muster rolls. The promotions here given are those made at the time the regiment was organized, bearing witness to the esteem with which the officers of the Bucktails were regarded. The men that re-enlisted from the 1st, 7th, 9th, two companies of the 10th, 11th, 12th and Bucktails were assigned to the 190th; those from the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th to the 191st. The two regiments, after being organized, constituted the 3rd brigade, 3rd division, 5th corps, and Colonel Hartshorne, by reason of seniority, assumed command. His regiment was actively engaged till August the 19th, when, being ordered forward on skirmish work, it was completely surrounded and captured. The captives were hurried to the rebel prisons at Richmond, Salisbury and Danville, experiencing treatment and hardships of an almost unbelievable nature, nearly one hundred dying before the others were released, just prior to Lee's surrender. The small remnant that escaped capture, was organized under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pattee, was transferred to the 2nd division commanded by General Ayers, and took part in the final campaigns of the war. On April 1, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel Pattee, with his own battalion and one from the 157th, advanced to the support of Sheridan at Five Forks. Having previously crossed the Lynchburg Railroad, at about noon on the 9th of April, he was ordered to deploy to cover the front of his division. The order "Bucktails, to the front," was given. Having passed beyond the front of their own division, the battalion was about to charge a battery, when a horseman with a white flag appeared. Lee had surrendered and the end of the war had come.

¹General Hartshorne a few weeks before his death, made this statement to the writer of how he secured the flag. The flag was captured with the regiment. Since the passage of the recent bill by

flag of the Bucktails continued to lead the new regiment.

The troops had moved to the rear with bands playing and colors flying. On June 1st General Crawford issued the following farewell order :

"SOLDIERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES:—To-day the connection which has so long existed between us is to be severed forever.

"I have no power to express to you the feelings of gratitude and affection that I bear to you, nor the deep regret with which I now part from you.

"As a Division you have ever been faithful and devoted soldiers, and you have nobly sustained me in the many trying scenes through which we have passed, with an unwavering fidelity. The record of your service terminates gloriously, and 'the Wilderness,' 'Spottsylvania Court house,' and 'Bethesda Church,' have added to the long list of battles and of triumphs that have marked your career.

"Go home to the great State that sent you forth three years ago to battle for her honor and to strike for her in the great cause of the country, take back your soiled and worn banners, your thinned and shattered ranks, and let them tell how you have performed your trust. Take back those banners sacred from the glorious associations that surround them, sacred with the memories of our fallen comrades who gave their lives to defend them, and give them again into the keeping of the State forever.

"The duties of the hour prevent me from accompanying you, but my heart will follow you long after you return, and it shall ever be my pride that I was once your commander,

Congress authorizing the return of the Confederate flags to the Southern States, this flag has been returned by them, and is now in Harrisburg.

"and that side by side we fought and suffered through campaigns which will stand unexampled in history. Farewell.

"S. W. CRAWFORD."

Guarding some six hundred prisoners, and accompanying about one thousand wagons, the line of march was directed towards White House Landing, which was reached on the 2nd. There, on the 3rd, the Bucktails boarded the "John Brookes" and landed near Washington, at 8 A. M. on the 4th.

Stopping over night at the "Soldier's Rest," the troops were placed on railroad cars on the morning of the 5th, a stop being made at Baltimore. On the morning of the 6th, they reached Harrisburg.

Returning to the city from which they had set out, the Reserves were received with the enthusiasm which, because of their record, was their due.

"Market Street, from the river bank to the depot, on both sides, was one dense mass of men, women and children. We never before witnessed so large a gathering of our people. All who could get out were on the sidewalks. The old man of three score and ten jostled the youth of scarce one score—the maiden in her blushing beauty and with beaming eyes, ready to welcome the heroes with her sweetest smiles, stood by the anxious and wondering matron, solicitous, as mothers only can be, as to whether 'the dear boys' were not glad with their return home, and with eyes overflowing with tears when the thought called forth the inquiry as to how many mothers all over the State, would weep in vain for the return of their sons who marched forth to battle with the Reserves. This thronging crowd waited patiently until the court-house bell rang the signal, and at half-past eleven the train which carried the Reserves approached the city; while it was on the bridge that spans the Susquehannah another great crowd as-

“sembled at the foot of Mulberry street, and as the train left the bridge at that locality the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in the wildest and most tumultuous cheering. Such a scene we never before witnessed. For a moment it was feared that hundreds would be mangled beneath the wheels of the cars. The rush all along Mulberry street was tremendous, and as the train passed over that portion of the road and reached the depot, the crowd increased until the avenue was filled with an excited, enthusiastic, and even tumultuous mass of human beings. While all this was going on as the train passed to the depot, the bells of the city were ringing, and from every street, avenue and alley crowds of people hurried to the depot.

“As soon as the train stopped, the troops began with great order to disembark. But there was no time offered for the display of much discipline; and the men were at once conveyed to the ‘Soldiers’ Retreat,’ where a substantial collation awaited them. Before and after the men had finished their collation, warm greetings took place between old friends and companions in arms. These were eloquent and impressive. We saw strong men grasping each other’s hands while big tears glistened on their brown cheeks—we noticed other salutations, full of that rough sincerity which distinguishes the true soldier—while others again were perfectly uncontrollable, literally wild with joy at finding themselves once more among their friends.”¹

Chief Marshal William H. Kepner formed a column including the Mayor, the councilmen, the civic societies, the First New York artillery and soldiers of 1812. As the Reserves advanced, Governor Curtin, who, accompanied by his staff, awaited them, bowed a welcome to the survivors of the organi-

¹ *Harrisburg Telegraph.*

zation which owed its existence to his foresight and ability. Recognizing him instantly, the troops returned his salutation with shouts and cheers, in which the people joined, while to add to the tumult a battery fired a salute of one hundred guns.

Mayor Rounfort addressed the Reserves as follows :

“HAIL, BRAVE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—In the name
“of the city of Harrisburg I greet you with a hearty welcome to
“the Capital of the State. During the three years of your ab-
“sence I have heard the most glowing accounts of your conduct
“as soldiers, and discipline as men.

“Three years ago you marched from the State Capital
“about twenty thousand strong. You now return with your
“ranks decimated to about two thousand men. We have heard
“the glorious accounts of your victories, which have resounded
“through the State from the Alleghanies to the Delaware.

“It was the intention of the citizens of Harrisburg to give
“you a dinner on this very spot to-day, but you have taken us
“by surprise. You have completely outflanked us. We had
“no time to perfect our arrangements, and it is now proposed
“that on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M., we will give you a dinner.
“We will make it at a time when you will enjoy a good meal.
“We will take you to our own firesides, to mingle with our own
“families, where you will once more realize the full pleasures
“of your own firesides, under your own vine and fig tree.”

“After the address of Mayor Rounfort, Governor Curtin
“appeared on the steps of the Capitol, and then ensued a scene
“of enthusiasm scarce equalled in the history of the old State-
“House itself. After quiet was partially restored, the Governor
“proceeded to address the vast multitude. The cheers were so
“vehement during the delivery of the address, that frequently
“the voice of the speaker could scarcely be heard. He said :

“I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and the people of this city, for

“this most hearty welcome. The hearts of the people are indeed
“stirred; the presence of this shattered remnant of a once
“mighty corps speaks, if I may be pardoned the expression, a
“volume in an instant; and I am utterly at a loss to find lan-
“guage to express to you the sentiments and feelings of the
“people of Pennsylvania towards you; it may be, however,
“compressed into this brief sentence: ‘You have done your
“‘whole duty to your country.’

“Three years ago you left the State a mighty army, and
“hastened to the then endangered and beleaguered Capital of
“your country, and nearly that length of time has passed since
“at that Capital, while you were nobly guarding the citadel of
“a nation’s honor, and the metropolis of a nation of freemen, I
“had the honor to commit to your care these standards, which,
“tattered and torn, but covered with the evidences of lofty
“service, you return in honor to the State to-day. You have
“never visited the State since then save once. Once you came
“back to Pennsylvania, and then we all heard of ‘Round-top,’ at
“Gettysburg. When the rest gave way, we heard your shouts
“around the strongholds of the foe in that devoted country, and
“to you—to the Reserves of Pennsylvania—belongs the honor
“of changing the tide of battle there.

“I cannot speak of your deeds, they have passed into his-
“tory, and I have not time to enumerate the battles you have
“been in. History, I repeat, has recorded all you have done
“for your country. To-day I feel proud of my office, for here,
“speaking for the whole people of Pennsylvania, and in their
“name I declare their belief THAT THE RECORD OF THE PENN-
“SYLVANIA RESERVES IS WITHOUT SPOT OR BLEMISH. I this
“day thank God that we, at the right moment, armed the Re-
“serves.

“Of the heroic dead I am not qualified to speak; you have

"left them on the battle-fields of the Republic, and upon their graves centres the gratitude of a grateful people. I say I cannot speak of them;—I am not equal to it; the field of the dead 'rushes red on my sight,' and language fails me. But I can welcome you to your homes, from the North to the South, from the East to the West, the voice of the old Commonwealth bids you welcome, and the people refer with pride and pleasure to the part this great State has borne in this contest, from Dranesville down to Bethesda Church, where you struck your heaviest blows.

"May you all find a happy welcome to your homes! May you ever be marked as brave men who served their country faithfully in times of great peril. May you never regret that you belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, fighting on every battle-field of the Republic.

"With this welcome, I bid you farewell; *I had something to do with making the Reserve Corps*—God be blessed!

"I am not ashamed to boast in this multitudinous assemblage of sunburnt, bronzed faces, that I have stood by the Reserve Corps in all their history. I bid you welcome freely."

The Bucktails went into camp at Camp Curtin to await their muster-out. Some little conflict of authority occurred. At first the officers at the camp demanded that the regiment should be subject to all rules of the camp, including detail. Captain McDonald, considering that the Bucktails had performed their fair share of guard and similar duty, promptly notified the camp authorities that he declined to permit his regiment to be treated in the manner suggested, adding that the Bucktails, as they were only waiting for their formal dis-

¹The account of the reception accorded to the Reserves is for the most part copied from Sypher's "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps."

charge, would enter or leave camp according to each man's individual desire. He was informed that if that was the case they would receive no rations. The Bucktail Captain, not the least disconcerted, laconically remarked that he understood that most of the men had their rifles with them; that when upon previous occasions they had been unable to obtain rations, it was his impression that none of them had starved, and that in the present circumstances he "guessed they'd get along all "right."

In the face of the Bucktail reputation the matter was immediately and permanently dropped. The men came and went as they pleased, while every care was taken to see that their rations were delivered promptly.¹

On June 13th the Bucktails were formally mustered out of the United States service,² despite the fact that they had never been mustered in. On the other hand, they were permitted to depart without being mustered out of the State service, into which they indisputably had been mustered out.³ On the 15th they received their discharges and were paid off.

In squads and parties the men returned to their homes, cities and towns; and these cities and towns strove to show their appreciation of the services rendered to the country by their returning citizens or townsmen, by public meetings and formal observances.

Gradually the war-worn veterans settled down and re-

¹The behavior of the Bucktails, and in fact of all the Reserve Regiments, while in Harrisburg, was above reproach.

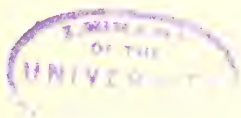
²This date is given in diaries, while Captain Bard gives June 14th. Officially the date is June 11th.

³Troops mustered into State service and subsequently mustered into the United States service naturally never were mustered out of the State service; but the Bucktails, actually, never were mustered into the United States service.

sumed the occupations which they had left at the call of their country; though they watched eagerly the concluding acts of the drama, which under the guidance of the Commander, under whom they had last fought, speedily moved to an end.

The next spring, on April 9th, from one end of the continent to the other, the news was flashed that General Grant, at the head of the Army of the Potomac, had received the surrender of General Lee.

Great was the thankfulness that welled up in the hearts of each, that the cause for which they had battled had triumphed; and great was their pride that the army under whose banners they had fought had in the end achieved the victory to which, though long delayed, they had ever looked forward with confidence.



MUSTER ROLL.¹

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- Thomas L. KaneColonel.....Mustered as private, May 12, 1861—promoted to Colonel, June 12, 1861—resigned and elected Lieutenant-Colonel, June 13, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—wounded and captured at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—*promoted to Brigadier-General, September 7, 1862—resigned November 7, 1863—brevetted Major-General, March 13, 1865.*
- Charles J. BiddleColonel.....*Captain of Company in Mexican War—brevetted Major—*Mustered in May 29, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, June 12, 1861—promoted to Colonel, June 13, 1861—resigned, February 1, 1862.

¹The muster rolls given in Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" have been used as the basis of the ones here given. Known errors have been corrected, and much information added from the rolls as given in Sypher's "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," as well as from duplicate muster rolls, diaries, letters, obituaries, etc., etc. Unfortunately the complete original muster-out rolls were not on file in the Adjutant's office, when Bates compiled his history.

The military record of each member prior or subsequent to their term of service in the Bucktails, has, where known, been added in italics. Most of the men who reenlisted did so in the 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, but unfortunately neither muster-in nor muster-out rolls were obtainable by Bates for some of the companies. As with the exception of a small remnant the entire regiment was captured on August 19, 1864, at Weldon Railroad, and held in prison till the spring of 1865, undoubtedly many of the men not so marked here, should be credited as captured and held prisoners.

- Hugh W. McNeil Colonel Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Captain, Company D, to Colonel, January 22, 1862—killed at Antietam, September 16, 1862.
- Charles F. Taylor Colonel Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted from Captain, Company H, to Colonel, March 1, 1863—killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Alanson E. Niles Lieut.-Col. . . . Mustered in May 31, 1861—promoted from Captain, Company E, to Major, March 1, 1863—promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, May 15, 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—resigned March 28, 1864—to *Veteran Reserve Corps, with rank of Colonel, 1864—to Captain in United States Army, 1865—retired 1869.*
- Edward A. Irvin Lieut.-Col. . . . Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Captain, Company K, commissioned, not mustered, September 10, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged, account of wounds received in action, May 1, 1863.
- Roy Stone Major Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Captain, Company D, to Major, June 13, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—*promoted to Colonel, 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 29, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863—brevetted Brigadier-General, September 7, 1864—discharged by Special Order, January 27, 1865—Brigadier-General of Volunteers in Spanish-American War.*
- W. Ross Hartshorne . . Major Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant, Company K, to Adjutant, February, 1862—wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—promoted to Major, May 22, 1863—*promoted to Colonel, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864—captured at Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864—brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865—mustered out with regiment, June 28, 1865.*

- John T. A. JewettAdjutant....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant, Company D, to Adjutant—date unknown—promoted to Captain, Company D, February 5, 1862.
- Roger ShermanAdjutant....Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted from Private, Company H, to Sergeant-Major, July 20, 1861—captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—promoted to Adjutant, May 23, 1863—resigned March 16, 1864.
- Henry D. PattonQ-Master...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant, Company F, to Quartermaster—date unknown—*promoted to Captain and Acting Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, December 1, 1862.*
- Lucius TrumanQ-Master...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant, Company E, to Quartermaster, March 1, 1863—to *Quartermaster, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, June, 1864—mustered out with regiment, June 28, 1865.*
- S. D. FreemanSurgeon....Mustered in May 29, 1861—resigned, October 1, 1862.
- Jonathan J. Comfort ...Surgeon....Mustered in December 17, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865—mustered out with regiment, June 25, 1865.*
- W. T. HumphreysAs.-Surgeon.Mustered in June 21, 1861—*promoted to Surgeon, 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 5, 1862—discharged by Special Order, January 17, 1865.*
- William B. Jones.....As.-Surgeon.Mustered in August 2, 1862—resigned, November 1, 1862.
- Daniel O. CrouchAs.-Surgeon.Mustered in December 1, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—resigned, June 10, 1863.
- Lafayette ButlerAs.-Surgeon.Mustered in September 30, 1863—to *Assistant Surgeon 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 30, 1864—discharged June 10, 1864.*

- W. H. D. Hatton.....Chaplain...Mustered in August 3, 1861—resigned
November 11, 1862.
- William BakerSergt.-Maj...Mustered in August 15, 1862—promoted
from Private, Company H, to Sergeant-
Major, July 29, 1863—*transferred to*
Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Vol-
unteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by
General Order, June 2, 1865.
- William C. Hunter.....Q.-M.-Sergt..Mustered in May 21, 1861—*transferred*
to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May
31, 1864—Veteran—died at City Point,
Va., October 3, 1864.
- John LemonCom.-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted
from Corporal, Company K, January
1, 1863—mustered out with company,
June 11, 1864.
- R. Fenton WardHosp.-St....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted to
2nd-Lieutenant, Company I, July 1,
1862.
- W. Wallace Brown....Hosp.-St....*Mustered in May 16, 1861—promoted*
from Private, Company C—date un-
known—wounded at Fredericksburg,
December 13, 1862—honorably dis-
charged by Secretary of War, May 16,
1863—expiration of term of enlistment.
- Jeremiah J. StarrHosp.-St....Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted
from Private, Company H, July 29,
1863—*transferred to 190th Pennsylva-*
nia Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.
- Henry ZundelPl.-Muc.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted
from Private, Company F, September,
1863—mustered out with company,
June 11, 1864.

COMPANY A.

RECRUITED AT LAWRENCEVILLE, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in June 11, 1861, for three years' service.

-
- Philip HollandCaptain....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- John G. HarrowerCaptain....Mustered in June 11, 1861—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant to Captain, March 1, 1863—resigned June 22, 1863—to *Adjutant, 161st New York Volunteers.*
- Neri B. Kinsey1st-Lieut....Mustered in June 1, 1861—promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant to 1st-Lieutenant, June 30, 1862—transferred and promoted to Captain, Company C, March 1, 1863.
- Edwin B. Leonard1st-Lieut....Mustered in August 1, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted from 1st-Sergeant to 1st-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Daniel Orcutt2nd-Lieut...Mustered in June 11, 1861—promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant, March 26, 1863—killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864.
- Arial K. Sayles.....Sergeant....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Edwin J. HuntSergeant....Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- John HaweSergeant....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1862.
- Daniel S. Boardman ...Sergeant....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 28, 1863.

- Andrew GodfreySergeant...Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C.—date unknown.*
- John M. SteeleSergeant...Mustered in July 21, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant—discharged November 8, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.*
- Allen A. Van Orsdale...Sergeant...Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 1, 1862.
- William N. RamseySergeant...Mustered in June 11, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—captured at Spottsylvania Court House, May 19, 1864—prisoner from May 19 to December 6, 1864—discharged March 31, 1865.
- Orrin M. StebbinsSergeant...Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Samuel O. Millsworth..Sergeant...Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- John B. WakleyCorporal...Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 10, 1862.
- A. John SmithCorporal...Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged on account of wounds received in action.
- Horace A. SteverCorporal...Mustered in July 21, 1861—wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 13, 1862.
- Albert A. SeeleyCorporal...Mustered in August 21, 1861—killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- George Dougherty.....Musician...Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*

- Henry H. TaggartMusician...Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Arnold, Eli S.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Babcock, ThaddeusPrivate.....Mustered in July 25, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Baker, Albert D.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged November 17, 1862, on account of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Beeman, SeymorePrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—deserted July 21, 1863.
- Bogart, WallacePrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—died of wounds August 2, 1862.
- Bowman, George W. ...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Brimer, UriahPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 9, 1861.
- Bruce, Edwin T.Private....Mustered in August 21, 1861—killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864—Veteran.
- Buck, D. Frank.....Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*—date unknown—transferred from *Veteran Reserve Corps* May 21, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Cady, AlpheusPrivate.....Mustered in July 2, 1861—transferred to *Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Card, Simon B.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Chase, William H.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—transferred to *Company G, September 1, 1861.*
- Clark, Charles W.Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—wounded at *Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 31, 1862.*
- Cobel, Norman R.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Cole, James, Jr.Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—died at Falmouth, Va., May 19, 1862.
- Colgrove, OrnerPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Conklin, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—died December 30, 1862.
- Counselman, Wash.....Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 30, 1862.
- Cowels, Henry S.Private.....Mustered in July 2, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Crocket, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in October 25, 1864—not on muster-out roll.
- Davidson, James K.Private.....Mustered in July 24, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged February 20, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Davis, Leroy P.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—died September 6, 1862.
- Davis, Samuel S.Private.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 4, 1863.
- Dorcy, Henry S.Private.....Mustered in August 1, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged July 31, 1864—expiration of term.*
- Doyle, George K.....Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, on furlough, at muster-out.*
- Drier, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- Drifuss, SolomonPrivate.....Mustered in August 15, 1862—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 1, 1865.*
- Drummon, Eben B.Private.....Mustered in September 5, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

- Drummond, Richard B..Private.....Mustered in September 5, 1862—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—transferred to 105th Company, 2nd Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, January 9, 1865—discharged, expiration of term.*
- Durkes, LeviPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged October 14, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Edgerton, W. S.Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Evans, MichaelPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1864—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 24, 1863.
- Freeland, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—captured on battlefield December 24, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 23, 1863.
- Freeman, FreedomPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 4, 1863.
- Gee, George H.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Goodel, AbnerPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Goodnough, Willard ...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—died September 12, 1862, of wounds.
- Gorton, FarnsworthPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged October 31, 1862, on account of wounds.

- Grover, Reuben L.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Guyer, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- Hardy, MichaelPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Harrower, Gabriel T...Private.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—*transferred to serve unexpired term—mustered out August 9, 1864.*
- Harvey, Hiram W.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 4, 1861.
- Hayler, Frederick M...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 15, 1862.
- Herrick, PiercePrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 9, 1861.
- Hill, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 24, 1861.
- Impson, Benjamin E...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 21, 1861.
- Impson, Joseph C.....Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—died at Alexandria, Va., March 4, 1862.
- Kimball, GeorgePrivate.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 9, 1861.
- Kinsey, Niles V.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 23, 1862.
- Kriner, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—died at New burg, Pa., August 19, 1861.
- Lewis, Lewis O.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at Second Bull Run, August 29, 1862.
- Lewis, William J.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 27, 1863.
- Lyon, George E.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—died at Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1865.*
- McClure, PerryPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 3, 1862.

- McCort, PatrickPrivate.....Mustered in August 3, 1862—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to United States Navy, September, 1864.*
- McFall, Alexander G...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Magee, Hugh J.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Miller, James H.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—deserted March 2, 1862.
- Miller, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—deserted July 25, 1861.
- Moorehouse, AdonPrivate.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—*deserted and joined 6th United States Cavalry, November, 1862.*
- Newcomer, Abraham ...Private.....Mustered in March 17, 1862—died at Washington, D. C., June 16, 1862.
- O'Dell, HenryPrivate.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1862—Veteran—died at Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1864.*
- Olin, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December, 1862.
- Phillips, Sylvester D...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Phinney, Benjamin F...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Reed, TipPrivate.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864.

- Roher, SilasPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Rowley, John R.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—deserted September 17, 1862.
- Rowley, Seeley B.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*—transferred from *Veteran Reserve Corps*, May 21, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Seamans, Eli B.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—transferred from Company I, June, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Seeley, William G.Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps*, October, 1863.
- Seeley, William R.Private.....Mustered in August 21, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 18, 1862.
- Self, William E.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864—*Veteran—mustered out with company*, June 28, 1865.
- Smith, Cornelius J.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864—*Veteran—promoted to Corporal—mustered out with company*, June 28, 1865.
- Stanley, LeviPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 23, 1862.
- Stebbins, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Stewart, Thomas P. ...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 13, 1862.
- Sullivan, Richard B. ...Private.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—*deserted and joined 6th United States Cavalry*, November, 1862.
- Sullivan, T. W.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.

- Sweet, AserPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, sick, at muster-out.*
- Turner, James C.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 10, 1862.
- Van Vliet, IsaacPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Vasttinder, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in August 2, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 9, 1861.
- Wakeley, Mortimer S...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—not on muster-out roll.
- Wakeley, Samuel M. ...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, *transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19, 1864, to June 5, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 13, 1865.*
- Walker, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—discharged February 28, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Webster, Homer D.Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—discharged—date unknown—on account of wounds received in action.
- Webster, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Wiles, AllisonPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Wiles, LutherPrivate.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Willoughby, Geo. W. R..Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Wright, William D. ...Private.....Mustered in June 11, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 5, 1861.

COMPANY B.

RECRUITED AT DUNCANNON, PERRY COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in June 4, 1861, for three years' service.

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- Langhorne Wister **Captain** Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—*promoted to Colonel 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 5, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863—resigned February 22, 1864—brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865.*
- Thomas B. Lewis **Captain** Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted from 1st-Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant December 12, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—promoted to Captain, September 16, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- John A. Culp **1st-Lieut.** Mustered in June 4, 1861—resigned November 1, 1861.
- William Allison **1st-Lieut.** Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant—date unknown—killed at Antietam, September 16, 1862.
- Philip E. Keiser **1st-Lieut.** Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted to 1st-Sergeant, December 12, 1861—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Joel R. Sparr **2nd-Lieut.** Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted to Sergeant, December 12, 1861—promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Frederick A. Perry.....1st-Sergt...Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted to Sergeant, July 5, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Thomas J. Belton1st-Sergt...Mustered in June 4, 1861—killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- Charles W. Tierney...Sergeant...Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted to Sergeant, November 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Robert B. BothwellSergeant...Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—promoted to Sergeant, November 20, 1863—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864—absent, sick, at muster-out.
- John W. Mutzebaugh ...Sergeant...Mustered in June 4, 1861—promoted from Corporal to Sergeant, July 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lemuel K. MortonSergeant...Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged, May 27, 1864—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*.
- John O'BrienSergeant...Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—died June 4, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, May 9, 1864.
- Mark BurkeSergeant...Mustered in August 7, 1861—deserted, June 28, 1863.
- Joseph H. MeckCorporal...Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—wounded at Mine Run, November 28, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hiram G. WolfCorporal...Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded—date unknown—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*.
- J. H. MutzebaughCorporal...Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged by General Order of War Department, 1862.

- John W. ParsonsCorporal.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 8, 1862.
- Henry J. JonesCorporal.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 1, 1863.
- Jacob E. StuckeyCorporal.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—died November 16, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Samuel GalbraithCorporal.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—killed at Dranesville, December 20, 1861.
- John A. WilkinsonMusician... Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged August 2, 1861.
- Arnold, George L.Private.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—deserted, August 5, 1863.
- Austin, CharlesPrivate.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Wilderness, May 7, 1864—absent, sick, at muster-out.
- Barth, JohnPrivate.... Mustered in August 8, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 8, 1863.
- Black, Isaac G.Private.... Mustered in December 26, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 22, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Bolden, JamesPrivate.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 9, 1862.
- Branyan, James A.Private.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Branyan, Robert H.Private.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Breckbill, JeremiahPrivate.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Burns, James E.Private.... Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 4, 1861.

- Caswell, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 1, 1863.
- Cook, George L.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded—date unknown—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 28, 1862.
- Davis, Enoch R.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 29, 1862.
- Dile, George L.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*—date unknown—transferred from *Veteran Reserve Corps*—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Duncan, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in August 3, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Ebright, George W.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—died February 28, 1862.
- Etter, JacobPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—deserted August 11, 1861.
- Evans, DavidPrivate.....Mustered in August 3, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 14, 1862.
- Farnsworth, Samuel ...Private.....Mustered in January 16, 1862—*transferred to Company B, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19, 1864, to February 28, 1865—discharged by General Order, July 3, 1865.*
- Fissell, John A.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Fissell, William A.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Fleck, Ephraim B.Private.....Mustered in June 3, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—discharged by General Order, November 14, 1862—*transferred to Company B, 5th United States Cavalry.*

- Foram, PatrickPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—died at Manassas, Va., April 13, 1862.
- Foster, Erastus R.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 28, 1862—*re-enlisted*.
- Foster, Francis A.Private.....Mustered in August 19, 1861 wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—discharged, May 1, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Furlong, PhilipPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 20, 1863.
- Gillespie, Thomas W. ...Private.....Mustered in March 6, 1862—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Green, Thomas G.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hartzell, IsaiahPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hayner, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in August 6, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Holland, William A.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hood, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 24, 1861.
- Irwin, William H. H....Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 10, 1862.
- Jamison, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 4, 1861.
- Johnson, William H. ..Private.....Mustered in August 8, 1861—absent at muster-out.
- Jones, Nicholas Y.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Jumper, ConradPrivate.....Mustered in March 6, 1862—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

- Kugler, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Lawyer, Joseph T.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—deserted, September 15, 1862.
- Lehman, PeterPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—died September 20, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
- Lenig, JoshuaPrivate.....Mustered in March 6, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 12, 1862.
- Lewis, John B.Private.....Mustered in August 6, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 10, 1862.
- McCallum, GeorgePrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 4, 1861.
- McCloud, JacobPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861.
- Magee, Ambrose B.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—died March 1, 1863, of wounds received at Frederickburg, December 13, 1862.
- Mayall, Miles A.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Meck, John C.Private.....Mustered in March 6, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 19, 1863.
- Mell, John H.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged—date unknown—to *Veteran Reserve Corps.*
- Metz, Andrew J.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged by General Order, May 9, 1863.
- Mick, SolomonPrivate.....Mustered in August 6, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 4, 1862.
- Mitchell, Samuel M. ...Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 17, 1861.
- Myers, JacobPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 8, 1861.
- Parsons, Theodore A. ..Private.....Mustered in March 6, 1862—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Pennell, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in August 6, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—discharged April 28, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.

- Pressley, William H. ...Private....Mustered in June 4, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Raup, GeorgePrivate....Mustered in June 4, 1861—killed at Dranesville, December 20, 1861.
- Rennard, CharlesPrivate....Mustered in August 8, 1861—*transferred to Company D, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 24, 1861.*
- Reynolds, JohnPrivate....Mustered in June 4, 1861—transferred to Company F—date unknown.
- Richard, DavidPrivate....Mustered in August 8, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 10, 1862.
- Roberts, Thomas C.Private....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Sayers, JohnPrivate....Mustered in June 4, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Seiler, JohnPrivate....Mustered in August 7, 1861—deserted December 22, 1862.
- Seiler, ReubenPrivate....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
- Seward, LeviPrivate....Mustered in January 16, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 30, 1864.*
- Shaeffer, OliverPrivate....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 24, 1861.
- Shatto, AlexanderPrivate....Mustered in August 10, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Shatto, George W.Private....Mustered in August 6, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Shatto, John E.Private....Mustered in August 10, 1861.
- Sheibley, George W. ...Private....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Sheibley, Thomas J. ...Private....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 9, 1864—absent, in hospital, at muster-out.

- Smith, John C.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
- Snyder, Truman K.Private.....Mustered in January 16, 1862—discharged by General Order, December 11, 1862.
- Sparr, George H.Private.....Mustered in October 10, 1861—captured—date unknown—died at Chesapeake Hospital, February 7, 1863.
- Spear, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Staehl, John F.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—captured at Wilderness, May 8, 1864.
- Stevenson, Wm. M.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 7, 1861.
- Sweger, AbsalomPrivate.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded—date unknown—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Topley, Samuel A.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 28, 1862.
- Valentine, Robert B. ...Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Vanzant, James M.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 12, 1863.
- Walker, James B.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Watson, George C.Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 4, 1861.

COMPANY C.

RECRUITED AT EMPORIUM, CAMERON COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in June 1, 1861, for three years' service.¹

- John A. EldredCaptain....Mustered in June 1, 1861—resigned, September 10, 1861.
- Leander W. GiffordCaptain....Mustered in June 1, 1861—promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant to Captain, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—resigned, November 17, 1862.
- Neri B. KinseyCaptain....Mustered in June 11, 1861—transferred and promoted from 1st-Lieutenant of Company A to Captain, March 1, 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—*transferred to Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864*—*brevetted Major, October 1, 1864*—*discharged, March 8, 1865.*
- William B. Jenkins1st-Lieut....Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- J. Wood Craven1st-Lieut....Mustered in June 1, 1861—promoted from 1st-Sergeant to 1st-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*brevetted Captain, March 13, 1865.*
- Robert B. Warner2nd-Lieut...Resigned—date unknown.
- Oscar D. Jenkins2nd-Lieut...Mustered in June 1, 1861—promoted from 1st-Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, November 2, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—resigned, April 20, 1863.

¹The dates, on which several of the men in this company were mustered in are not known with certainty. They are therefore not given.

- Moses W. Lucore2nd-Lieut...Mustered in June 1, 1861—promoted from Corporal to 2nd-Lieutenant, July 1, 1863—*transferred to Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant to 1st-Lieutenant—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Enoch BarnumSergeant...Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—absent, on detached duty, at muster-out.
- Augustus S. SmithSergeant...Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Sydney J. CrockerCorporal...Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- G. W. FineCorporal...Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Akley, Levi R.Private....*Transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Akley, ReubenPrivate....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Akley, Sydney L.Private....*Transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Bennett, A. D.Private....Mustered in June 1, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Blair, John P.Private....Mustered in June 5, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—date unknown—promoted to Sergeant—died at Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1865—Veteran.*
- Brown, W. WallacePrivate....Mustered in May 16, 1861—transferred from Company I, December, 1861—promoted to Hospital Steward—date unknown.
- Burrows, CassinPrivate....Mustered in June 5, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Corps—date unknown.*
- Butcher, F. H.Private....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to cavalry regiment—date unknown.*
- Campbell, John J.Private....*Transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*

- Campbell, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Canfield, FrederickPrivate.....Died of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Carner, ErastusPrivate.....*Transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Carney, Charles B.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Clark, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Cook, George W.Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Coorst, John S.Private.....Wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Coorst, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Coorst, William E.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Dailey, PhilipPrivate.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Danly, John S.Private.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—killed at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Daughenbaugh, Charles...Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Davison, Reese J.Private.....Captured at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- DeHart, UriahPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Denham, E. P.Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Doty, WilliamPrivate.....Captured—date unknown—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Dual, J. S.Private.....Mustered in June 5, 1861—deserted—date unknown.

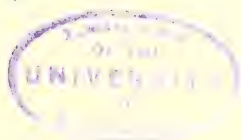
- Esterbrook, G. P. Private. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—
date unknown.
- Fairbanks, D. W. Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at
Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May
31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Felker, John Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—captured at
Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—
wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863
—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania
Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—
promoted to Corporal—date unknown.*
- Freeman, D. C. Private. Wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862
—*transferred and promoted—date and
rank unknown.*
- French, Leonard Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded and
captured at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862
—wounded at Fredericksburg, Decem-
ber 13, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg,
July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with com-
pany, June 11, 1864.
- Gettings, John H. Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded and
captured at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863
—absent at muster-out.
- Gibbs, Albert E. Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out
with company, June 11, 1864.
- Gleason, Michael L. Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—captured at
Cross Keys, June 8, 1862—wounded at
Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—
absent at muster-out.
- Greal, John Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—died—date
unknown.
- Greeley, Horace H. Private. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date
unknown.
- Green, George Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—captured at
Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—
*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps
—date unknown.*
- Grow, John Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—deserted—date
unknown.
- Guthrie, George Private. Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged
by Special Order—date unknown.

- Guthrie, Smith E.Private..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hanlon, Patrick B.Private..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Haumer, AlvinPrivate..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Haumer, GeorgePrivate..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on account of wounds received in action.
- Hiller, AlbertPrivate..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Horton, IrwinPrivate..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Inglesby, Russel A.Private..... Discharged on account of wounds received in action.
- Johnson, James A. C....Private..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Jordon, L. T.Private..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
- Kirk, Firmin F.Private..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19 to December 31, 1864.*
- Landers, S. W.Private.... Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Lindsay, Thomas H. ...Private..... *Transferred to Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal—discharged by General Order, May 24, 1865.*
- Lucore, AnsonPrivate..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Lucore, LutherPrivate..... Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on account of wounds received in action.

- Lyons, OwenPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—transferred to Company H, 14th Volunteer Reserve Corps—discharged by General Order, July 24, 1865.*
- McCann, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- McCarrick, Matthew....Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- McElhaney, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—died of wounds received at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.
- McGill, J. C.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—died—date unknown.
- McGowen, George W. ..Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—died of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- McGreggor, Chas. A. ..Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- McHenry, John A.Private.....Wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—absent at muster-out.
- McHenry, PerryPrivate.....Died of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- McMahon, SimonPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Malone, ThomasPrivate.....Wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Mestler, G. F.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—died of wounds received at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.
- Miller, J. S.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed—date unknown.
- Minard, B. F.Private.....Mustered in June 5, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Minard, Seneca F.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—deserted—date unknown
- Moyer, Samuel C.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

- Murphy, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in June 5, 1861—discharged June 25, 1861.
- Norris, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to Artillery—date unknown.*
- O'Byrne, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Parker, LewisPrivate.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Patterson, G. L.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Payne, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Post, Smith G.Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Radder, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on account of wounds received at Har-
risonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Russel, J. S.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Sanford, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Schatzler, Orrin J.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Sharp, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Shattock, BenjaminPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Sheely, PatrickPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Shoemaker, William ...Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—captured at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Sloat, WilliamPrivate.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Smithers, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Soper, Samuel M.Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—killed at Wil-
derness, May 5-7, 1864.

- Stolicker, Abraham.....Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—*transferred to Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19, 1864, to February 28, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 12, 1865.*
- Taylor, JeromePrivate.....*Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Thall, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Titcomb, DavidPrivate.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Tupper, DariusPrivate.....*Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Washburn, James E. ...Private.....Mustered in June 1, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Wright, Benjamin F. ..Private.....Wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864—*transferred to Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers,—date unknown—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner August 19, 1864, to February 22, 1865—promoted from private to 2nd-Lieutenant June 28, 1865—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, July 3, 1865, not mustered—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*



COMPANY D.

RECRUITED IN WARREN COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in May 29, 1861, for three years' service.

-
- Roy StoneCaptain....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted to Major, June 13, 1861.
- Hugh W. McNeilCaptain....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant to Captain, June 1, 1861—promoted to Colonel, January 22, 1862.
- John T. A. JewettCaptain....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant to 1st-Lieutenant, June 12, 1861—promoted to Adjutant—date unknown—promoted to Captain, February 5, 1862—resigned, January 5, 1863.
- David G. McNaughton .Captain....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from private to 2nd-Lieutenant, June 24, 1861—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, March 1, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted to Captain, March 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*brevetted Major, March 13, 1865.*
- Riboro D. Hall1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—promoted from Private to 2nd-Lieutenant, February 28, 1863—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Robert Hall2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

- James H. Masten1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*served in Engineer Corps, under Brigadier-General Stone in Spanish-American War.*
- Harry T. WeaverSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Edwin MuzzeySergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Martin HosleySergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—absent at muster-out.
- Abraham C. Williams ..Sergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862—*transferred and commissioned 1st-Lieutenant Company K, 172nd Pennsylvania Volunteers—attached to Engineering Staff—mustered out with company, August 1, 1863.*
- John HamlinSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Andrew J. DemingSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded and captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner August 19, 1864, to March 4, 1865.*
- Benjamin HaskallSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—died at Georgetown, D. C., October 29, 1861.
- Rosco A. HallSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
- Augustus A. TraskSergeant...Mustered in May 28, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Joseph TurbettCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Horance LafayetteCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged—date unknown—on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Charles H. MartinCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*

- Elijah Akin.....Corporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged September 22, 1862, on account of wounds received at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- Thos. K. Humphreys ..Musician....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Charles MetzMusician....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Abbott, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died at Alexandria, Va., June 15, 1862.
- Barber, Henry C.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, March 10, 1862.
- Benton, Charles M.Private.....Mustered in August 4, 1861—discharged August 14, 1862, on account of wounds received at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- Bordman, WallacePrivate.....Mustered in July 20, 1861—died at Georgetown, D. C., October 24, 1861.
- Cartwright, PeterPrivate.....Mustered in August 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 20, 1862.
- Chapel, Adalbert M.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Chase, GeorgePrivate.....Mustered in September 9, 1861—captured at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Clacy, David H.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Clark, William H.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*reenlisted in Company K, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 2, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 1, 1865.*
- Clough, Eleazer A.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 15, 1862.
- Cobb, Myron C.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
- Collins, Cordillo.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—not on muster-out roll.
- Coughlin, Francis.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—absent at muster-out.

- Davis, William H. Private. Mustered in May 27, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Devirs, James. Private. Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Devoe, Theophilus. Private. Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Doran, Briney. Private. Mustered in July 20, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Dunton, Stephen B. Private. Mustered in August 14, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 19, 1861.
- Ellis, Matthew E. Private. Mustered in August 8, 1861—deserted, February 1, 1863.
- Ellison, Horance W. Private. Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 26, 1861.
- Fisher, George. Private. Mustered in August 9, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Flatt, Louis D. Private. Mustered in September 11, 1861—discharged, June 5, 1863, on account of wounds received at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- Freeman, Francis H. Private. Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 17, 1861.
- Gannon, Michael. Private. Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Gates, George. Private. Mustered in June 26, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Gates, Jacob. Private. Mustered in July 24, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 29, 1862.
- Geer, Nelson. Private. Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—discharged, March 15, 1863, on account of wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

- Glazier, Henry H.....Private.....Mustered in September 11, 1861—killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
- Gordon, Abner M.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Green, William H.....Private.....Mustered in September 7, 1861—died at Falmouth, Va., May 14, 1862.
- Gruay, Francis.....Private.....Mustered in July 29, 1861—discharged September 7, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Halcomb, Edward.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—transferred from Company K, October 12, 1861—deserted, March 10, 1862.
- Hamlin, John F.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Hamlin, Sylvester.....Private.....Mustered in August 23, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 11, 1862.
- Havens, John.....Private.....Mustered in September 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 9, 1862.
- Hobert, Freeland.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by General Order, October 20, 1862.
- Hogarth, Frederick.....Private.....Mustered in August 2, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- Honicker, Jacob.....Private.....Mustered in August 2, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 16, 1862.
- Horrigan, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Humphreys, Robert M...Private.....Mustered in February 6, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 6, 1863.*
- Jagers, Peter.....Private.....Mustered in July 31, 1861—transferred from Company K, November 1, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 6, 1863.*
- Johnson, Amos H.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured near Richmond, June 29, 1862—wounded at Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Junkins, George Q.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Keating, Michael.....Private.....Mustered in August 4, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October 20, 1863.*
- Kennedy, Graham M....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 9, 1863.
- Kincade, Thomas H....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged March 9, 1863, on account of wounds received at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
- King, John N.....Private.....Mustered in July 29, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 12, 1863.*
- Kinnear, Robert A.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Knopf, Frederick L....Private.....Mustered in August 12, 1861—wounded and captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864.*
- Knowlton, Byron D....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by General Order, January 17, 1862.
- Lane, Benjamin.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, July, 1862.
- Langworthy, F. W.....Private.....Mustered in September 7, 1861—discharged by General Order, January 17, 1862.
- Lasser, Lawrence.....Private.....Mustered in August 12, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Lindsey, John W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Signal Corps, September, 1861.*
- Lyman, L. Bent.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 7, 1862.
- M'Elheany, John.....Private.....Mustered in July 29, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- McMurray, John.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

- McMurtie, Theodore....Private....Mustered in August 18, 1861—*transferred to 41st Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 10, 1862—promoted to Adjutant—transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October, 1863.*
- Martz, William H.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged March 9, 1863, on account of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Millsbaugh, Oscar F.....Private....Mustered in May 19, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 26, 1863.
- Mitchel, PerryPrivate....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 10, 1863.
- Morrison, James R.....Private....Mustered in September 11, 1861—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 9, 1864—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Nutting, Charles C.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Page, William.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Powers, Patrick.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Quigley, George B.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 1, 1862.
- Rose, John P.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Runyan, Henry H.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864—absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Seaman, DwightPrivate....Mustered in May 29, 1861—transferred to Company K, October 12, 1861.
- Shawl, William H.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, August 2, 1862.
- Silvernail, Calvin.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died at Darnestown, Md., September 27, 1861.
- Singleton, Theodore....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Steward, James.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died of wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862—date unknown.

- Struble, David.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Trask, Walter V.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 5, 1863.
- Van Arsdale, William...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
- Walker, James B.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, July 30, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps*—transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps, May 21, 1864—absent at muster-out.
- Wallace, William.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 27, 1862.
- Wedierman, Julius.....Private.....Mustered in July 26, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 10, 1862.
- Whitlock, Samuel B....Private.....Mustered in September 7, 1861—discharged, December 2, 1862, account of wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
- Whittaker, Joseph.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Williams, Frank M.....Private.....Mustered in September 11, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864.
- Wood, Sylvester.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps*—transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps, May 21, 1864—absent at muster-out.
- York, Elias.....Private.....Mustered in August 4, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 2, 1862.
- Young, John.....Private.....Mustered in August 2, 1861—discharged on account of wounds received at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—date unknown.

COMPANY E.

RECRUITED AT WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in May 31, 1861, for three years' service.

-
- Alanson E. Niles.....Captain....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—promoted to Major, March 1, 1863.
- Samuel A. Mack.....Captain....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant to 1st-Lieutenant, March 1, 1863—promoted to Captain, June 14, 1863—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lucius Truman.....1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted to Quartermaster, March 1, 1863.
- George A. Ludlow.....1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant April 1, 1863—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, June 14, 1863—discharged September 26, 1863—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*.
- William Taylor.....1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 31, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, September 10, 1862—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, October 10, 1863—dismissed April 28, 1864.
- Jonathan V. Morgan....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 28, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Lemuel Fause.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—absent at muster-out.
- Robert G. Christnot.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company E, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant—killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.*
- Peter D. Walbridge.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—wounded and captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Jacob W. Huck.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- George W. Sears.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 2, 1861.
- Alfred Bardwell.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—discharged, May 22, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- George O. Derby.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Caleb Fenton.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died, May 22, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864.
- Stephenson A. Campbell.Corporal...Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Edwin Roughton.....Corporal...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*—transferred from *Veteran Reserve Corps*, May 21, 1864—absent at muster-out.
- Wallace M. Moore.....Corporal...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864—*Veteran*—wounded at *Weldon railroad* August 19, 1864.
- James A. Christnot.....Corporal...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864—*Veteran*.
- John C. Potts.....Corporal...Mustered in June 8, 1861—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864—*Veteran*.
- Robert Kelsey.....Corporal...Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 26, 1863.
- Walton Williamson.....Musician...Mustered in February 1, 1864—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864.
- Allen, Edwin R.Private....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
- Anderson, Thomas L....Private....Mustered in May 31, 1861—died at Washington, D. C., September 26, 1862.
- Bacon, Daniel.....Private....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 21, 1861.
- Bacon, Morgan L.....Private....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 13, 1861.
- Bassett, John J.....Private....Mustered in May 31, 1861—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864—*Veteran*.

- Blackwell, William.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Boatman, William S.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 9, 1863.
- Borden, Orasmus P.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Bordon, Bela.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 4, 1863.
- Burrell, Wesley.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—transferred to Company H, August 23, 1861.
- Campbell, Samuel W....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 1, 1862.
- Campbell, Washington...Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Carney, Simon S.....Private.....Mustered in January 22, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Catlin, Lorenzo.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*to Veteran Reserve Corps—transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps, May 21, 1864—absent at muster-out.*
- Chaplain, George W. ...Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864—Veteran.

- Cleveland, Martin V. . . . Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 27, 1862—*re-enlisted in Company M, 15th New York (Engineers)*—discharged June 13, 1865.
- Cole, Jacob Private Mustered in March 18, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 3, 1862.
- Cook, George Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—killed at Dranesville, December 20, 1861.
- Corbin, Daniel Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—discharged April 25, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.
- Crossett, Martin Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 30, 1862, on account of wounds received.
- Davis, Daniel G. Private Mustered in March 18, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 24, 1862.
- Decker, Isaac Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 14, 1862.
- Dewey, Barzillia K. Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—wounded at Wilderness, May 8, 1864—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864.*
- Eicholtz, Julius A. Private Mustered in June 8, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 2, 1861.
- English, John Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- English, William W. Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—*transferred to Company F, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—date unknown—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Graves, Caleb Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 15, 1862.

- Grow, Horace H. Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—to *Veteran Reserve Corps*—transferred from Veteran Reserve Corps, May 21, 1864—absent at muster-out.
- Happy, Lewis Private Mustered in September 13, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 16, 1862.
- Hoadley, Charles Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Hogan, Richard Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1862.
- Horn, John C. Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 25, 1862.
- Horton, Melvin R. Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—deserted July, 1861.
- Huck, George Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—missing in action at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
- Huck, Samuel Private Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Jackson, Henry Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Johnson, Alonzo Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864.
- Kimball, Charles T. Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 23, 1861.
- Kimball, Chester F. Private Mustered in August 7, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—transferred to *190th Pennsylvania Volunteers*, May 31, 1864.

- Kinney, George A.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 23, 1861.
- Kriner, Andrew J.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Mine Run, November 26—December 2, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Kriner, George W.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—died at Camp Pierpont, November 27, 1861.
- Kriner, Henry.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—died at Alexandria, Va., April 20, 1864.
- Kriner, James C.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Lampman, DeWitt C. . .Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded and captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate on account of wounds received in action—date unknown.
- McCabe, James.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 27, 1861.
- McCarty, Henry H.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—died August 19, 1861.
- McGraft, Lewis.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Manderville, Woster....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 11, 1863—*re-enlisted as 2nd-Lieutenant in Pennsylvania Militia.*
- Martin, Thomas.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Mathews, John W.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—deserted, July, 1861.

- Meiner, Philip.....Private.....Mustered in June 9, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 21, 1862.
- Metzgar, Amos C.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 23, 1862.
- Morgan, William M.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died February 2, 1864, in Libby Prison, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Morrison, William.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Mosier, Parish.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Nott, Stephen.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 26, 1861.
- Ogden, Joseph R.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 27, 1861.
- Olmstead, James.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 13, 1863.
- Osborn, Edward.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 18, 1863.
- Patterson, James M.....Private.....Mustered in June 3, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 23, 1862.
- Pitts, William L.Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Potter, Benjamin B. ...Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Ramsey, Joseph E.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 35th Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 22, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 22, 1862.*

- Readington, John.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Roice, Edwin.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 21, 1861.
- Roice, Ethial H.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 16, 1861.
- Robert, Frederick.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Roland, Henry C.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Rote, Henry I.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded and captured at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Rothweiler, Peter.....Private.....Mustered in June 8, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died December 25, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Satterly, Samuel D.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 19, 1863.
- Shuler, Abisah.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—died at Washington, D. C., December 29, 1862.
- Simmons, Albert D.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—*transferred to Company E, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 1, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 12, 1865.*
- Smidley, William.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
- Smith, Thomas R.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—died at Darnestown, Md., August 31, 1861.

- Snyder, Jacob.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Spanogle, Peter B.....Private.....Mustered in June 8, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 15, 1863.
- Spicer, Asbury F.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—deserted May 28, 1863.
- Starkweather, Joel.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—killed near Wilderness, May 13, 1864—Veteran.
- Stone, Eugene H.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Stone, Orrin B.Private.....Mustered in March 18, 1862—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company E, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged March 22, 1865—expiration of term.*
- Stull, Robert.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 25, 1863.
- Sweet, Charles H.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Sweet, Gustavus A.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 6, 1862.
- Torpey, Aaron B.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 22, 1864.
- Vallance, Charles.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 6, 1862.

- Varner, Henry.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 16, 1862.
- Vogan, John L.....Private.....Mustered in June 8, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Walters, Andrew J.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Walters, William H.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company E, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 2, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 1, 1865.*
- Warner, Abel S.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 5, 1863.
- Warriner, James N. ...Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 23, 1861.
- Waterman, Edwin S.....Private.....*Veteran of the Mexican War*—Mustered in May 31, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—absent, sick, at muster out.
- Weeks, Hiram.....Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—*transferred to Company A, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—prisoner from May 30 to December 6, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 29, 1865.*
- Weidley, John H.....Private.....Mustered in June 8, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- West, James M.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- West, Philetus A.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*

- Whitmore, Cyrus.....Private.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1862.
- Wilcox, EdwinPrivate.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*

COMPANY F.

RECRUITED IN CARBON COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in May 29, 1861, for three years' service.¹

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- Dennis McGee**.....Captain....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged
May 4, 1863.
- John A. Wolfe**.....Captain....Mustered in May 29, 1861—transferred
and promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant,
Company G, to 1st-Lieutenant, Febru-
ary 1, 1863—promoted to Captain, May
4, 1863—*promoted to Major 190th*
Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864
—wounded at Petersburg, June 17, 1864
—mustered out with regiment, June
28, 1865.
- Hugh Mulligan**.....1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 29, 1861—resigned—
date unknown.
- Henry D. Patton**.....1st-Lieut....Mustered in August 13, 1861—promoted
to Quartermaster—date unknown.
- Ernest Wright**.....1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted to
2nd-Lieutenant, September 14, 1862—
wounded at Fredericksburg, December
13, 1862—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant,
July 1, 1863—*promoted to Adjutant,*
190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6,
1864—brevetted Captain, April 1, 1865
—mustered out with regiment, June 28,
1865.
- Charles Bitterling**.....2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at
South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

¹The dates, on which several of the men in this company were mustered in are not known with certainty. They are therefore not given.

- Daniel Blett.....2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from 1st-Sergeant, Company K, to 2nd-Lieutenant, July 1, 1863—wounded Spottsylvania Court House May 8-21, 1864—to 2nd-Lieutenant, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—died June 20, 1864, from wounds received near Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- William H. Rauch.....1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 27, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- William Rehrig.....Sergeant...Mustered in July 8, 1861—killed in action—date unknown.
- John Sweeney.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Conrad Vogel.....Sergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed in action—date unknown.
- Henry E. Swartz.....Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September, 1862.
- Joseph Eyerley.....Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*re-enlisted in 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers—captured at Petersburg, March 29, 1865.*
- George W. Lienell.....Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—absent at muster out.
- William Marshall.....Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged—date unknown—on account of wounds received at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
- George H. McIntosh....Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by Special Order—date unknown.
- Joseph Shelly.....Corporal...Killed at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
- Andrew Quinn.....Musician...Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Henry Zundel.....Musician...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted to Principal Musician, September, 1863.
- Armbruster, Fidel.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Beckwith, Nathaniel F....Private....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Beer, Philip.....Private....Wounded—date unknown—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Bierlingmeyer, George...Private....Mustered in December 18, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Bohn, Lawrence O.....Private....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Bott, George.....Private....Wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Boyle, Patrick.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Brannon, John.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Brisbin, Dennis.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Bryant, Thomas O.....Private....Died—date unknown.
- Buchanan, Andrew L....Private....Wounded and captured at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862—died—date unknown.
- Buchanan, Julius C.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Caden, John.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- Carnahan, Andrew.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—not on muster-out roll.
- Carr, Patrick.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Carroll, John.....Private....*Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Chadwick, Everill V....Private....Mustered in December 31, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 31, 1864.
- Connell, Thomas.....Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, June 22, 1861.
- Connohan, John.....Private....Died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Curtis, William.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted— date unknown.
Davis, Richard H.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by Special Order—date unknown.
Deahn, John.....	Private.....	Mustered in December 18, 1861—cap- tured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862 —mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Dennison, Eber.....	Private.....	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Dougherty, James.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted— date unknown.
Dougherty, Michael.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted— date unknown.
Dugan, John.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded— date unknown—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Ehman, Frederick.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by Special Order—date unknown.
Eickhoff, Ferdinand.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—muster- ed out with company, June 11, 1864.
Eickhoff, George.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Fell, Stephen H.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Fenstermacher, John....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded and captured at Savage Station, June 27, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's cer- tificate, June 25, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
Gable, Andrew.....	Private.....	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Gangover, Charles.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by Special Order—date unknown.
Grisshaber, Anthony....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—muster- ed out with company, June 11, 1864.
Haley, John.....	Private.....	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Hamlin, Patrick.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Hawk, Lynford.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*re-enlisted in Company F, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—captured at Weldon railroad—discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865.*
- Heck, Isaac M.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Henry, William O.Private.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hensh, Michael.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Herman, AlbertPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hettinger, William.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Higgins, Edward L.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862—captured at Malvern Hill—date unknown—wounded at Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hills, John C.....Private.....Wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.*
- Hineline, Thomas.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Hollenbach, John.....Private.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hollenbach, Samuel.....Private.....Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hooker, John M.....Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Hyatt, Charles.....Private.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Janker, Theodore.....Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Jerman, David.....Private.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Johler, John.....	Private.....	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
Kaiser, William.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Kennedy, Patrick.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
King, Martin.....	Private.....	<i>Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.</i>
Kinsor, John W.....	Private.....	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Long, Patrick.....	Private.....	Wounded and captured at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Lucore, Stephen J.....	Private.....	Mustered in December 13, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 23, 1864.
McCafferty, John.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
McCullough, Francis.....	Private.....	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
McElroy, John.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
McShehan, Patrick.....	Private.....	Captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—deserted—date unknown.
Maloy, Barney.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
Mangold, Peter.....	Private.....	Died of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
Matthews, James.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded and captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Melvin, John S.....	Private.....	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Meyers, John	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Middler, Charles.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged May 31, 1862—account of wounds received at Dranesville, December 20, 1861.
- Miller, Ernest.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Munson, Henry.....Private.....Mustered in December 18, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Osman, John.....Private.....Captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Oviatt, John W.....Private.....Killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
- Pike, Alphonso A.....Private.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Ramaly, Lewis.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Rehr, William F.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Reynolds, John.....Private.....Mustered in June 4, 1861—transferred from Company B—date unknown—deserted.
- Rhoades, MosesPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Robbins, William D.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Schofield, Courtland.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Scott, Thomas V.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Seelinger, Frank.....Private.....*Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Shannon, Philip.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Sheiry, Stephen.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died—date unknown.
- Shirmer, William.....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.

Shlaflly, Christian.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
Smith, Williston.....	Private.....	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Snulty, Charles.....	Private.....	Mustered in December 18, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Sullivan, Daniel.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Sutter, Frederick.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Trout, Charles.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on account of wounds received at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
Vogel, John.....	Private.....	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Ward, James.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—died—date unknown.
Waters, Peter.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863.
Whalin, Michael.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
Wertz, Aaron	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
Yohler, John.....	Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—not on muster roll.
Zundel, George.....	Private.....	Mustered in December 18, 1861—deserted—date unknown.

COMPANY G.

RECRUITED IN ELK AND TIOGA COUNTIES, PA.

Mustered in May 29, 1861, for three years' service.

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- Hugh McDonaldCaptain....*Veteran of the Mexican War*—mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*brevetted Major, March 13, 1865.*
- Jesse B. Doan1st-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—resigned, January 11, 1862.
- Thomas B. Winslow ...1st-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Private to 1st-Lieutenant, January 11, 1862—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Andrew J. Sparks2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—resigned, April 21, 1862.
- John A. Wolfe2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, April 23, 1862—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, Company F, February 1, 1863.
- John C. Luther2nd-Lieut...Mustered in July 27, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, March 11, 1863—captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—discharged March 12, 1865.
- Seth KeysSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- James B. ThompsonSergeant...Mustered in June 8, 1861—captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant Company F, June 6, 1864—promoted to Captain, March 1, 1865—brevetted Major, March 13, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- James McCoySergeant...Mustered in July 27, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant—commissioned Captain, September 19, 1864—not mustered—captured—discharged by Special Order, May 15, 1865.*
- Charles G. ShearerSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 1st-Sergeant—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Richard E. LookerSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 11, 1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, wounded, at muster out.*
- John C. ColeSergeant...Mustered in July 2, 1861—died June 11, 1862, of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Dennis FullerSergeant...Mustered in August 2, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Charles B. WrightSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted October 11, 1861.
- Norman C. BundySergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, August 8, 1861—*returned May 8, 1865—discharged May 12, 1865.*

- Arnold B. LucoreCorporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Thomas J. Stephenson ..Corporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Elijah S. BrookinsCorporal....Mustered in July 27, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—wounded near Petersburg, June 17, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- John McNeilCorporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—died—date unknown—of wounds received in action.*
- Samuel S. ColdwellCorporal....Mustered in July 27, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- John H. EvansCorporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died at Harrisburg, July 1, 1861.
- John LooneyCorporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- John C. WrayCorporal....Mustered in July 27, 1861—died at Harrisburg—date unknown.
- Ryan, Thomas H.Corporal....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Joseph WelshMusician....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Arts, John P.Private....Mustered in May 29, 1861—missing at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—died of wounds received in action, June 26, 1864—Veteran.*

- Bailey, Harrison C.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged—
July 21, 1862, on account of wounds
received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Barr, Wesley W.Private.....Mustered in November 1, 1862—killed
at Spottsylvania Court House, May 9,
1864.
- Bateman, LeviPrivate.....Mustered in November 1, 1862—*trans-*
ferred to Company G, 190th Pennsyl-
vania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mus-
tered out with company, June 28, 1865.
- Benson, Simon B.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged
on Surgeon's certificate, May 5, 1862.
- Bigham, LafayettePrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged
on Surgeon's certificate, December,
1862.
- Bundy, Clinton A.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at
Spottsylvania Court House, May 10,
1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th*
Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31,
1864—Veteran—mustered out with
company, June 28, 1865.
- Burnet, NapoleonPrivate.....Mustered in February 10, 1864—*trans-*
ferred to Company G, 190th Pennsyl-
vania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—
wounded—absent at muster out.
- Carl, AndrewPrivate.....Mustered in November 1, 1862—*trans-*
ferred to Company G, 190th Pennsyl-
vania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—cap-
tured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Octo-
ber 29, 1864.
- Carpenter, Alvin C. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged
on Surgeon's certificate, July, 1861.
- Cassiday, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—died March
7, 1862.
- Chase, William H.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—transferred
from Company A, September 1, 1861—
discharged—date unknown—on ac-
count of wounds received at Catlett's
Station, August 22, 1862.

- Cline, MarcusPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—wounded near Petersburg, April 6, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Coleman, Charles K. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died September 23, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Cordes, Frederick G. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Cummings, James C. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Dailey, John F.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Wilderness, May 7, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Daniels, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 11, 1862.
- Davis, Abraham S.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died, July 3, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Davis, Orlando P.Private.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- DeBeck, Allen C.Private.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Veteran—prisoner from May 30 to December 13, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- DeBeck, George C.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 13, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Doan, Edward	.....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, June, 1861.
Elder, James H.	.....Private.....	Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged—date unknown—on account of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
English, George W.	....Private.....	Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 18, 1862.
Farley, Joseph	.....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862— <i>transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.</i>
Fuller, Benjamin	.....Private.....	Mustered in July 27, 1861—died February 11, 1863.
Furlong, Thomas	.....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—mustered out May 28, 1864.
Garrison, Justus J.	.....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 28, 1862.
Garrison, Tartulas J.	...Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company June 11, 1864.
Graham, Andrew J.	....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 10, 1862.
Graham, James A.	.....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, August 4, 1861.
Gross, James	.....Private.....	Mustered in July 27, 1861— <i>transferred to 6th United States Cavalry. October 28, 1862.</i>
Gross, Thomas A.	.....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
Henderson, David M.	..Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged by sentence of General Court Martial, February 16, 1862.
Hoffman, Joseph N.	....Private.....	Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

- Hollingshead, James A..Private.....Mustered in February 10, 1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Hollis, James H.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 22, 1861.
- Holly, AlansonPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—died February 15, 1864.
- Holly, FloydPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Imes, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in July 4, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—died—date unknown.*
- Ireland, BenjaminPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged—date unknown—on account of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Johnston, Thomas B. ..Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Kearns, AlbertPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—not on muster-out roll.
- Keller, ReubenPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, on furlough, at muster out.*
- Kelly, MartinPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Knecht, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in November 1, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, on furlough, at muster out.*
- Leeman, John A.....Private.....Mustered in July 26, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—discharged—date unknown—on account of wounds received in action.

- Leeman, John W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lenish, Reuben W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 2, 1861.
- Lewis, LewisPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—not on muster-out roll.
- Lukens, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 22, 1861.
- McCoy, MichaelPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged by re-enlistment.
- McDonald, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 1, 1862.
- Mahlen, AllenPrivate.....Mustered in June 8, 1861—discharged May 24, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Marginson, CyrusPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—killed at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Miller, John W.Private.....Mustered in November 1, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—died of wounds received in action, June 1, 1864.*
- Montgomery, Thos. T...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 4, 1862.
- Nolin, DanielPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—committed suicide, May 3, 1862.
- Norwood, George R. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Padget, RufusPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, June, 1863.
- Price, George H.Private.....Mustered in June 8, 1861—*transferred to 6th United States Cavalry, October 28, 1862.*
- Quay, MarshallPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*

- Rawley, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in June 27, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged July 27, 1864—expiration of term.*
- Reinhart, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged August 21, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Reinwald, AugustusPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged March 21, 1863, on account of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Robbins, CyrusPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Robinson, Francis H. ..Private.....Mustered in November 1, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—died March 21, 1865.*
- Sawyer, Edward D.Private.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 4, 1861.
- Scott, George W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Shaffer, GeorgePrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 10, 1864.
- Sharrer, Robert L.Private.....Mustered in February 1, 1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Shiley, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July, 1863.
- Showers, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, August 1, 1861.

- Simers, Andrew J.Private.Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864*—*Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Sparks, BenjaminPrivate.Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 14, 1861.
- Spencer, John A.Private.Mustered in July 27, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Stark, Watson L.Private.Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 30, 1863.
- Stephens, ElhannanPrivate.Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864*—*Veteran—died at Washington, D. C., April 10, 1865.*
- Stewart, JacksonPrivate.Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—discharged January 30, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Struble, John W.Private.Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864*—*Veteran—promoted to Corporal, April 1, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Sullivan, JeremiahPrivate.Mustered in May 29, 1861—died, October 26, 1861.
- Sylin, WillardPrivate.Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Tilson, Ezra P.Private.Mustered in July 27, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—died July 11, 1863.
- Tubbs, Nathan H.Private.Mustered in July 27, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.

- Varner, Jesse D.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Wanzel, ChristianPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded and captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Veteran—prisoner from May 30 to December 11, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Warner, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
- Warner, William D. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, June 29, 1863.
- Warton, James W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Watkins, William D. ..Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed by accident at Alexandria, November 1, 1862.
- Wenrick, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in July 27, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Whitehead, Joel H.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
- Willey, LawrencePrivate.....Mustered in December 1, 1863—*transferred to Company G, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—deserted, February 20, 1865.*
- Winslow, R. C.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—not on muster-out roll.
- Woodruff, HiramPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

COMPANY H.

RECRUITED AT KENNETT SQUARE, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in May 28, 1861, for three years' service.

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- Charles F. TaylorCaptain....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—commissioned Colonel, March 1, 1863.
- John D. YerkesCaptain....Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 1st-Lieutenant 1861—promoted to Captain 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—discharged July 11, 1864—*brevetted Major, March 13, 1865.*
- Chandler Hall1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*promoted to Captain and Acting Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, August 3, 1861.*
- Thomas J. Roney1st-Lieut....Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 1st-Lieutenant, 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Evan P. Dixon2nd-Lieut....Mustered in May 28, 1861—resigned, November 3, 1861.
- Joel J. Swayne2nd-Lieut....Mustered in May 28, 1861—died at Harrisburg of wounds received at Harrisburg, June 6, 1862.
- Robert Maxwell2nd-Lieut....Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, 1863—died of wounds received at Wilderness May 8, 1864.
- W. Sylvester Guthrie...1st-Sergt....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Allen S. Goodwin1st-Sergt....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Richard Beeby1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Jacob W. Pierce1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 20, 1861.
- James Dixon WestSergeant...Mustered in August 16, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—promoted to Corporal—date unknown—promoted to Sergeant—date unknown—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant—captured at Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Alfred BestCorporal...Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Alfred BahelCorporal...Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hutton WilliamsCorporal...Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Edwin A. HowellCorporal...Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged August 25, 1862, on account of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- John J. DonahoeCorporal...Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 12, 1862.
- Phineas MalinCorporal...Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 8, 1863.
- Joseph P. YoungCorporal...Mustered in July 22, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged July 22, 1864—expiration of term.*
- Edwin BakerCorporal...Mustered in July 22, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged July 22, 1864—expiration of term.*

- Aaron Baker**Corporal....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.
- Richard Watson**Musician...Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Alcott, David**Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 2, 1863.
- Archer, Lea T.**Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal, June 13, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Bahel, Thomas**Private.....Mustered in August 6, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 29, 1863.
- Bahel, William**Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Baker, Evan H.**Private.....Mustered in August 9, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864 discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 24, 1864.*
- Baker, William**Private.....Mustered in August 15, 1862—promoted to Sergeant-Major, July 29, 1863.
- Barben, Joel M.**Private.....Mustered in August 3, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 2, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 6, 1865.*
- Best, Andrew A.**Private.....Mustered in August 6, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 25, 1865.*

- Best, Thomas F.Private.....Mustered in August 6, 1862—wounded date unknown—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order June 2, 1865.*
- Billis, James C.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—transferred from Company K, November 1, 1861—captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Birtsell, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., December 15, 1864.*
- Bockius, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Boozer, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—discharged February 1, 1865—for wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House.*
- Brecht, JonathanPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Briggs, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Brink, John B.Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 20, 1863.
- Brink, TaylorPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—died at Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1864.

- Brown, George W.Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Burrell, WesleyPrivate.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—transferred from Company E, August 23, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 23, 1863.
- Butler, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in August 2, 1862—killed at Antietam, September, 1862.
- Carter, Harlin H.Private.....Mustered in March 27, 1862—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Cessna, MartinPrivate.....Mustered in July 22, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured March 15, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Chadwick, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in January 14, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Chadwick, Jos. P.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Chambers, Pusey E. ...Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—*
- Chandler, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—died at Annapolis, Md., December 19, 1864.*
- Cook, AdolphusPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—wounded and captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—absent, sick, at muster out.

- Coover, AndrewPrivate.....Mustered in August 5, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Coyle, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in August 1, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged July 21, 1864—expiration of term.*
- Cramer, HiramPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—died July 11, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- Cramer, JacobPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 4, 1863.
- Davidson, Edward S. ..Private.....Mustered in August 15, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1862—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 8, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 27, 1865.*
- Davis, George W.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Davis, MarshallPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—died May 29, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.
- Douglas, BenjaminPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 10, 1862.
- Drummond, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in September 5, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—absent, wounded, at muster out.*
- Duddy, William B.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Durgan, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1861.
- Fogg, Elbridge B.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Foreman, Maris H.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to United States Signal Corps, September 17, 1863.*
- Freel, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in August 16, 1861—died at Philadelphia, Pa., January 25, 1864.
- Freel, Lorenzo D.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Gause, Lewis T.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Cattlett's Station, August 22, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Gause, William T.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Wilderness, May 7, 1864—absent, in Confederate prison, at muster out.
- Gilmore, Richard T. ...Private.....Mustered in August 20, 1862—killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Glisson, AlfredPrivate.....Mustered in August 6, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 2, 1865.*
- Goodwin, DanielPrivate.....Mustered in July 22, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged July 21, 1864—expiration of term.*
- Grace, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged April, 1863, on account of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Greenfield, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—killed at Cold Harbor.*
- Grier, Robert W.Private.....Mustered in August 5, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—died July 11, 1864.*

- Gross, Ellis P.Private.....Mustered in August 5, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—accidentally killed at Weldon railroad, Va., December 16, 1864.*
- Gross, Thomas P.Private.....Mustered in August 16, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to April 17, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.*
- Hanson, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—died September 15, 1862.
- Hardy, RossPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Harrigan, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—died July 30, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Hunter, William C.....Private.....Mustered in May 21, 1861—promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant, August 7, 1861.
- Huss, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 9, 1863.
- Jackson, Edward P. ...Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—deserted, June 21, 1861.
- Jackson, John A.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 12, 1862—*re-enlisted—wounded.*
- Jackson, William W. ..Private.....Mustered in August 19, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 2, 1865.*
- Jacquette, Isaac G.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Chantilly, September 1, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 15, 1862.
- John, Lewis S.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 26, 1862.

- King, William T.Private.....Mustered in March 11, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., January 9, 1865—burial record Thomas King, January 22, 1865.*
- Land, Thomas B.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal—transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Leedam, IsaacPrivate.....Mustered in August 1, 1861—*captured at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal, January 12, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.*
- Lynch, James H.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.*
- McClurg, Alex. A.Private.....Mustered in August 23, 1862—*killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.*
- McCullough, Geo. W. ..Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Maines, Thomas B.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.*
- Mann, Persifer F.Private.....Mustered in August 6, 1862—*discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 2, 1863.*
- Milner, George D.Private.....Mustered in September 6, 1862—*wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., September 17, 1864.*
- Milner, RobertPrivate.....Mustered in July 22, 1862—*discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 18, 1863.*
- Montgomery, John H...Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.*

- Oskins, John E.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Oskins, RobertPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April, 1862.
- Page, George W.Private.....Mustered in August 20, 1862—killed at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864.
- Peirce, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged July, 1862, on account of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Penhollow, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—killed at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863.
- Penhollow, HenryPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged February 28, 1863, on account of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Pennington, Thos. L. ..Private.....Mustered in August 6, 1862—died December 24, 1862, at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Perry, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Pettingill, Robert B. ...Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—transferred from Company K, October 12, 1861—deserted July 27, 1862.
- Pratt, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—deserted August 7, 1861.
- Pusey, JoshuaPrivate.....Mustered in August 23, 1862—discharged March 18, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Rentz, FrederickPrivate.....Mustered in August 1, 1861—deserted November, 1861.
- Rigdon, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Rigdon, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Roman, Joseph A.Private.....Mustered in August 16, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—*discharged December 20, 1862, to accept promotion in Company G, 6th Maryland Volunteers.*

- Romig, George W.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864*—*Veteran—promoted to Corporal—promoted to Sergeant, June 13, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Sherman, RogerPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—promoted to Sergeant-Major, July 20, 1861.
- Smith, GeorgePrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 7, 1861.
- Starr, Jeremiah J.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—promoted to Hospital Steward, July 29, 1863.
- Steigleman, Henry C. ...Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Steigleman, John W. ...Private.....Mustered in November 13, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864*—*Veteran—promoted to Corporal—promoted to Sergeant, June 13, 1865—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 2, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Stevens, Henry C.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Stroble, HenryPrivate.....Mustered in August 1, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, sick, at muster out.*
- Taggart, RobertPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 7, 1861.
- Taylor, AlfredPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Taylor, ElwoodPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Taylor, IsaacPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, sick, at muster out.*
- Taylor, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in August 11, 1862—died December, 1862.
- Taylor, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—missing at Chantilly, September 5, 1862—died at Alexandria, Va., June 11, 1865.
- Taylor, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in August 1, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—discharged by General Order, June 2, 1865.*
- Temple, Benjamin F. ..Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—deserted December, 1861.
- Urban, Charles H.Private.....Mustered in August 1, 1861—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 2, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.*
- Watts, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in September 3, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—died March 18, 1865.*
- Way, Lindley E.Private.....Mustered in August 7, 1862—*transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 21, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 9, 1865.*
- West, Joseph D.Private.....Mustered in August 16, 1861—*discharged November 21, 1861, to accept promotion.*
- White, Henry C.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 1, 1862.
- Widdoes, HeliPrivate.....Mustered in February 25, 1864—not on muster-out roll.

- Williamson, Francis ... Private..... Mustered in August 12, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Wilson, Samuel G. Private..... Mustered in August 6, 1862—discharged March 7, 1863, on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Woodward, Milton Private..... Mustered in March 11, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Yunkin, Edward Private..... Mustered in September 3, 1862—discharged July 1, 1863—on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

COMPANY I.

RECRUITED IN MCKEAN COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in May 30, 1861, for three years' service.¹

- William T. Blanchard..Captain....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—resigned December 1, 1862—*Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps, September 6, 1863.*
- Frank J. BellCaptain....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862—promoted from 1st-Lieutenant to Captain, March 1, 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—discharged October 19, 1863—to *Veteran Reserve Corps—brevetted Major.*
- R. Fenton Ward1st-Lieut...Mustered in May 30, 1861—promoted from Hospital Steward to 2nd-Lieutenant, July 1, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant March 1, 1863—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Bruce A. Rice2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—died June 14, 1862, of wounds received at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.
- Richard A. Rice2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 30, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant May 18, 1863—wounded—date unknown—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

¹ The dates on which several of the men in this company were mustered in are not known with certainty. They are therefore omitted.

- Edward D. Curtis1st-Sergt....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—discharged on account of wounds.
- William J. Kibbe1st-Sergt....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died September 18, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- A. Gilman FosterSergeant....Mustered in May 30, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lorenzo B. ProsserSergeant....Mustered in May 30, 1861—captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Angelo M. Crapsey ...Sergeant....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded and captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- A. FarnhamSergeant....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 6, 1861.
- Charles O. BeeSergeant....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded and captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—died January 14, 1863, of wounds.
- John K. HaffeySergeant....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 22, 1863.
- Ernest RiceSergeant....Honorable discharged—date unknown.
- Peter B. PorterCorporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—absent, sick, at muster out.*
- Henry L. DuelCorporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded and captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Sergeant—wounded—date unknown—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Solomon S. KingCorporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Sergeant—wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864—absent, in hospital, at muster out.*

- Wallace W. BrewerCorporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Joseph D. BarnesCorporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Henry J. HadleyCorporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—killed at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.
- Frederick C. Holmes ...Corporal....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died June 14, 1862, of wounds received at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Ferdinand KilburnMusician...Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Alton, James T.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Ames, Joseph A.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Austin, Charles M. ...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Austin, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to March 2, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.*
- Austin, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to Corporal—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Babcock, Horace G.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., February 20, 1865.*
- Bard, Leslie S.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—discharged—date unknown.

- Barnes, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Beckwith, Samuel R. ..Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862—*promoted to 1st-Sergeant Company G, 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 2, 1862—commissioned 2nd-Lieutenant, June 15, 1865—not mustered—mustered out with company, June 23, 1865.*
- Belknap, Josiah B.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Berts, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Blanvelt, James O.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Battery A, 43rd Pennsylvania Volunteers—date unknown.*
- Bloom, HeroPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Both, JacobPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Bridge, Wesley J.Private.....*Transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865—Veteran.*
- Briggs, George W.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865—Veteran.*
- Brigham, Dwight W. ..Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Brown, W. Wallace.....Hosp.-St....Mustered in May 16, 1861—transferred from 23rd New York Volunteers, 1861—transferred to Company C, December, 1861.
- Buchanan, Andrew L. ..Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Campbell, George A. ...Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.

- Case, DennisPrivate.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—
date unknown.
- Clark, Charles L.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—on detach-
ed service at muster out.
- Close, PeterPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded
at Antietam, September 17, 1862—mus-
tered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Clyens, Patrick H.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—killed at
Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Coates, John R.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—mustered out
with company, June 11, 1864.
- Cobbett, James W.Private.....*Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—
date unknown.*
- Colegrove, Alpha W....Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—discharged
on Surgeon's certificate, December 13,
1861.
- Cornforth, Columbus ..Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded
and captured at Fredericksburg, De-
cember 13, 1862—discharged June 6,
1863.
- Crandall, Frank B.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded
at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Crossmire, Derrick V...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at
Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—
*transferred to Company I, 190th Penn-
sylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—
Veteran—absent, sick, at muster out.*
- Crow, JacobPrivate.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—
date unknown.
- Culp, CorneliusPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at
Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—
wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863—
mustered out with company, June 11,
1864.
- Curtis, Nelson M.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred
to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Vol-
unteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mus-
tered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Curtis, William J.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged
on Surgeon's certificate—date un-
known.
- Dale, William L.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—killed at Har-
risonburg, June 6, 1862.

- Danforth, L. Byron ...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Demars, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Dickinson, Chas. W. ...Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, October 16, 1861.
- Edson, Edwin W.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Ellithorpe, P. G.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863.
- Essington, John M.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Company D, 34th Pennsylvania Volunteers—promoted to Sergeant—discharged by order of War Department, August 21, 1862.*
- Fanning, Elisha P.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Farr, G. MiltonPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—killed at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
- Fish, J. A.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Battery A, 43rd Pennsylvania Volunteers—date unknown.*
- Freeman, B. HillPrivate.....Mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Gould, Hosea H.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Hamlin, Samuel C.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded—discharged—date unknown.
- Hammond, Henry J. ..Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- Hayter, JosephPrivate.....Killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Heiglei, AlbertPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded and captured at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.

- Hoop, Alfred T.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Horton, Samuel M. ...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—June 14, 1864.*
- Howard, Elijah N.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Inglesby, RussellPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- Jewett, SheldonPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded and captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Johnson, James L.Private.....Discharged 'on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Keach, Robert M.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Keener, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—died August 25, 1862, of wounds received in action.
- King, FrankPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded and captured at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran.*
- Knapp, William A.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—on detached service at muster out.
- Lafferty, William A. ...Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mustered out August 13, 1864.*
- Lain, Robert T.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Landregan, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lawrence, Charles B. ..Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Leher, JohnPrivate.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Little, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865—absent at muster out.*
- Losey, Frederick C.Private.....Wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- Lovell, P. C.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Battery A, 43rd Pennsylvania Volunteers—date unknown.*
- Magee, HenryPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Mains, John R.Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Mapes, AlonzoPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- Mason, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Maxson, William M. ..Private.....Killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Melison, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—wounded at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862—discharged—date unknown.
- Miles, Wistar W.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Moses, C. L.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 13, 1861.
- Mulvaney, Chas.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—captured at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Mulvaney, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Newpher, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—died October 6, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

- Nichols, Nathaniel S...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died—date unknown.
- Northrop, A. DelosPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died September 17, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Page, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred on detached service—date unknown.*
- Rice, Charles P.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Catlett's Station, August 22, 1862—wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1862.
- Richardson, William ..Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Rifle, William H.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—October 20, 1862.
- Robbins, Charles H.Private.....Wounded at Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Seamans, Eli B.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—transferred to Company A, June, 1861.
- Sherwood, ForrestPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Simons, Edgar S.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Smith, Anson P.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 16, 1861.
- Smith, Dennis T.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—on detached service at muster out.
- Smith, Frank T.Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Snyder, Wesley J.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.

- Southwick, Samuel G. ...Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—*transferred to Company I, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran captured—discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865.*
- Taylor, George W.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Townsend, A. D.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to Battery A, 43rd Pennsylvania Volunteers—date unknown.*
- Treat, Benjamin A.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Turpin, A. Jackson ...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Vandyne, Curtis M. ...Private.....Discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Walters, Augustus A. ...Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Weed, Calvin H.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Wells, Edgar W.Private.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, August 19, 1864—discharged by General Order, May 24, 1865.*
- West, FranklinPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—died June 14, 1862, of wounds received at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.
- Whalen, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 30, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- White, George O.Private.....Mustered in August 13, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

COMPANY K.

RECRUITED AT CURWENSVILLE, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

Mustered in May 29, 1861, for three years' service.

- Edward A. IrvinCaptain.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, September 10, 1862.
- James M. WelchCaptain.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—promoted from 2nd-Lieutenant to Captain, March 21, 1863—*transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 28, 1863.*
- W. Ross Hartshorne ...1st-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—attached to Signal Corps—promoted to Adjutant, February, 1862.
- John P. Bard1st-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—promoted from Sergeant to 1st-Lieutenant, March 17, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864—*brevetted Captain, March 13, 1865.*
- David C. Dale2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted from Sergeant to 2nd-Lieutenant, March 23, 1862—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died February 17, 1863.

- John Elliott Kratzer ...2nd-Lieut...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant, February 17, 1863—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—promoted to Captain, Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Veteran—captured at Weldon railroad, prisoner from August 19, 1864, to February 22, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.
- Thomas J. Thomson1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted from 1st-Sergeant to 1st-Lieutenant, July 20, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.
- Lewis Hoover1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Daniel Blett1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—transferred and promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant, Company F, July 1, 1863.
- John H. Norris1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—transferred to Company H, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant—captured—resigned January 28, 1865.
- James F. Ross1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.
- William G. Addleman ..1st-Sergt...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—discharged May 24, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.
- James G. HillSergeant...Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 8, 1862.

- Edmund M. CurryCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded and captured — date unknown — mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- William F. WilsonCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Robert G. McCracken ..Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Alexander Robertson ...Corporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- David M. GlennCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded—date unknown—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Cortez BloomCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged November 28, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Abram CarsonCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded and captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged March 6, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Samuel ReedCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged April 23, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Amos SwiftCorporal...Mustered in July 31, 1861—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., February 3, 1865—burial record, January 4, 1865.*
- John LemonCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—promoted to Commissary-Sergeant, January 1, 1863.
- John H. WilsonCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—died December 9, 1861.
- Peter C. McKeeCorporal...Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- John H. CoulterMusician...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lorenzo D. HileMusician...Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Addleman, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.*
- Bailey, ZachariahPrivate.....Mustered in May 26, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Bard, Richard J.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 20, 1861.
- Barnes, John F.Private.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Barr, James L.Private.....Mustered in March 21, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 3, 1862.
- Billis, James C.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—transferred to Company H, November 1, 1861.
- Bloom, ArnoldPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Bloom, EnosPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Bloom, IsaiahPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Brink, John B.Private.....Mustered in February 29, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865—Veteran.*

- Broomall, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Chase, FrankPrivate.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—deserted, April 13, 1862.
- Chatham, David R.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to United States Signal Corps, August 29, 1862—captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.*
- Clark, Charles M.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 10, 1861.
- Cogley, HenryPrivate.....Mustered in May 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Conklin, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Connelly, JacobPrivate.....Mustered in February 29, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—prisoner from August 9, 1864, to April 20, 1865—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Conner, ArthurPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 1, 1862.
- Cummings, William S...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
- Cupples, Andrew J.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Wilderness, May 7, 1864—absent at muster out.
- Derrick, William G.Private.....Mustered in March 28, 1864—*transferred to 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864.*
- Doughman, Gideon P...Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 11, 1862.
- Dunn, Manning S.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded and captured at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Ennis, LeviPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Flanigan, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in July 31, 1864—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 21, 1861.
- Fleming, Francis A.Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Fleming, Robert R.Private.....Mustered in February 29, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 8 1865.*
- Fogle, AdamPrivate.....Mustered in February 9, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged for wounds received in action, May 30, 1864.*
- Frantz, A. Harrison....Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died at Belle Isle, Va., July 15, 1862.
- Frantz, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 10, 1863.
- Frantz, M. F.Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—deserted December 1, 1862.
- Freeze, IsraelPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 30, 1863.
- Glenn, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in November 18, 1861—wounded at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—discharged May 16, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Groff, Charles M.Private.....Mustered in March 28, 1864—wounded at Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—transferred to Company B, December, 1864.*

- Granger, BurtonPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—died October 2, 1862, of wounds received in action.
- Gunsalus, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in March 28, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged by General Order, June 15, 1865.*
- Halcomb, EdwardPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—transferred to Company D, October 12, 1861.
- Hall, CharlesPrivate.....Mustered in July 31, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
- Hall, Ellis J.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Hall, Henry J.Private.....Mustered in July 31, 1861—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—discharged by General Order, June 2, 1865.*
- Haslet, John W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Gettysburg, July 2-3, 1863—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—promoted to 2nd-Lieutenant, June 6, 1864—discharged by General Order, to date May 15, 1865.*
- Hennigh, WilliamPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—killed at Wilderness, May 7, 1864.
- Henry, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Second Bull Run, August 29, 1862.
- Henry, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*

- Henry, Joseph K.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 20, 1861.
- Hockenbury, Casper ...Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 19, 1862.
- Honitter, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 26, 1862.
- Hosford, William B. ...Private.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December, 1862.
- Humphrey, Thomas....Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December, 1862.
- Humphrey, William W..Private.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 20, 1863.
- Irvin, AustinPrivate.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died March 6, 1863.
- Jagers, PeterPrivate.....Mustered in July 31, 1861—transferred to Company D, November 1, 1861.
- Kingston, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in July 31, 1861—discharged January 20, 1862, on account of wounds received in action.
- Knapp, George W.Private.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—died September 23, 1862, on board transport from Richmond.
- Kratzer, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.
- Littlefield, FrostPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Lower, Cyrus B.Private.....Mustered in October 27, 1863—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—promoted to Corporal—prisoner from May 30, to June 15, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865—Veteran.*

- McClenahan, Hiram ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to Company C, 44th Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 1, 1861—promoted to Corporal, January 1, 1862—promoted to 1st-Sergeant, March 1, 1862—promoted to 1st-Lieutenant, February 13, 1863—wounded July 17, 1863—mustered out with company, September 9, 1864.*
- McCloskey, Nathaniel A..Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—died November 28, 1861.
- McCrum, Charles R. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 11, 1862.
- McCullough, DavidPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted December 8, 1862.
- McDonald, Alexander ..Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- McDonald, George W. ..Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—prisoner from August 19, 1864, to May 14, 1865—discharged by General Order, June 5, 1865.*
- McDonald, IsaiahPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
- Mason, Casper P.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, April 10, 1863.
- Montonya, Andrew J. ..Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died May, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- Morrow, EphraimPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to United States Signal Corps, August, 1861.*

- Morrow, Francis E.Private.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—discharged, expiration of term.*
- Mortimer, SamuelPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged, September 10, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Moyer, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 1, 1862.
- O'Leary, GeorgePrivate.....Mustered in July 1, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 20, 1861.
- Pettingill, Robert B. ...Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1861—transferred to Company H, October 12, 1861.
- Pifer, PeterPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 30, 1862.
- Rex, Reuben I.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—wounded—date unknown—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 11, 1862.
- Riley, ThomasPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
- Rish, JohnPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—died June 11, 1864, of wounds received at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864.
- Ross, Robert W.Private.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Antietam, September 16-17, 1862—died January 7, 1863, of wounds received in action.
- Scott, George B.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged February 9, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.

- Seaman, DwightPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—transferred from Company D, October 12, 1861—deserted—date unknown.
- Shaver, DanielPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded and captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862—discharged April 20, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Shaver, Jesse E.Private.....Mustered in May 28, 1864—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.*
- Shirk, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 22, 1862.
- Smith, D. PorterPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
- Smith, PhilanderPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—discharged on Surgeon's certificate—date unknown.
- Souders, AbelPrivate.....Mustered in July 21, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 19, 1862.
- Spargo, PeterPrivate.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—*transferred to United States Signal Corps, August 23, 1863.*
- Spence, JamesPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 1, 1862.
- Spencer, Joseph G.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, September 22, 1861.
- Spencer, William H. ...Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—deserted, August 7, 1861.
- Straux, Edward D.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

- Taylor, George W.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—discharged May 25, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
- Williams, Daniel F.Private.....Mustered in May 29, 1861—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 22, 1862.
- Williams, James M.Private.....Mustered in February 27, 1864—died May, 1864, of wounds received in action.
- Williams, JosephPrivate.....Mustered in October 3, 1861—captured at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862—*transferred to Company K, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 31, 1864—Veteran—captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., January 26, 1865.*





A GROUP OF BUCKTAIL SURVIVORS.

1. William H. Rauch
 2. Henry H. Taggart
 3. J. Elliott Kratzer

4. Firmin F. Kirk
 5. Thomas Furlong
 6. B. Frank Wright

7. Thomas H. Ryan
 8. Wallace W. Brewer
 9. Cornelius J. Smith

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE
BUCKTAIL OR FIRST RIFLE REGIMENT OF THE PENN-
SYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Owing possibly to the wide scattering of the survivors of the Bucktails, no re-union was held until 1887. In May or June of that year, the desirability of such a meeting, and of the formation of a regimental association, seems to have impressed itself almost simultaneously upon General Hartshorne, Captain John P. Bard, Sergeant Jonathan V. Morgan and Sergeant William H. Rauch. After some desultory and disconnected efforts it was decided to hold a preliminary meeting at Harrisburg to formulate plans for the projected meeting. A circular was issued by Sergeant William H. Rauch, and upon August 2, 1887, the first meeting of the survivors of the regiment was held and a temporary organization effected; Lieutenant-Colonel Niles being elected President and Sergeant Rauch Secretary, both *pro tem*. The object of the meeting being stated by the President to be the making of the arrangements necessary for a re-union to be held later in the year, committees were appointed to further that design. Before adjournment, Williamsport was decided upon as the place, and October 20th and 21st as the dates of meeting.

So well did the committees work that when the First Re-union was called to order, in the room of the Reno Post, G. A. R., one hundred and nineteen survivors answered to the roll-call.

A permanent organization was effected under the name of the "Regimental Association of the Bucktail or First Rifle "Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps," a constitution adopted and officers elected.

Since that time re-unions have been held annually and each has been characterized by the good feeling and friendship that dominated the first. In every town or city where the meetings have been held, the Association has been the recipient of lavish hospitality. Parades have been held, excursions undertaken, and orations and speeches delivered. Lasting two or three days, the re-unions have been terminated by camp-fires, at which the recitals of military reminiscences have been enlivened by vocal and instrumental music.

The officers elected and the dates and places of meetings are as follows :

FIRST RE-UNION, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., OCTOBER 20-21, 1887.

President—Brigadier-General W. Ross Hartshorne.

Vice-President—Lieutenant-Colonel Alanson E. Niles.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

SECOND RE-UNION, BRADFORD, PA., SEPTEMBER 26-28, 1888.

President—Brigadier-General W. Ross Hartshorne.

Vice-President—Sergeant Jonathan V. Morgan.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

THIRD RE-UNION, PHILIPSBURG, PA., AUGUST 21-22, 1889.

President—Brigadier-General W. Ross Hartshorne.

Vice-President—Sergeant Jonathan V. Morgan.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

FOURTH RE-UNION, WELLSBORO, PA., OCTOBER 14-16, 1890.

President—Brigadier-General W. Ross Hartshorne.

Vice-President—Lieutenant-Colonel Alanson E. Niles.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

FIFTH RE-UNION, MAUCH CHUNK, PA., SEPTEMBER 16-18,
1891.

President—Brigadier-General W. Ross Hartshorne.

Vice-President—Lieutenant-Colonel Alanson E. Niles.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

SIXTH RE-UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1892.

Held in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic.

SEVENTH RE-UNION, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., OCTOBER 12-13,
1893.

President—Comrade Firmin F. Kirk.

Vice-President—Corporal Thomas H. Ryan.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

EIGHTH RE-UNION, KANE, PA., AUGUST 23-24, 1894.

President—Comrade Firmin F. Kirk.

Vice-President—Comrade Lewis Hoover.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

NINTH RE-UNION, LOCK HAVEN, PA., SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1895.

President—Comrade Firmin F. Kirk.

Vice-President—Comrade Lewis Hoover.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

TENTH RE-UNION, EMPORIUM, PA., AUGUST 26-27, 1896.

President—Captain B. Frank Wright.

Vice-President—Major John A. Wolfe.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

ELEVENTH RE-UNION, SMETHPORT, PA., AUGUST 19-20, 1897.

President—Major John A. Wolfe.

Vice-President—Comrade W. Wallace Brown.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

TWELFTH RE-UNION, KENNETT SQUARE, PA., AUGUST 14-15,
1898.

President—Comrade W. Wallace Brown.

Vice-President—Comrade Thomas H. Ryan.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

THIRTEENTH RE-UNION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 5-7,
1899.

President—Corporal Thomas H. Ryan.

Vice-President—Captain Leander W. Gifford.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

FOURTEENTH RE-UNION, RIDGWAY, PA., SEPTEMBER 13-15,
1900.

President—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Vice-President—Captain Leander W. Gifford.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. Ellen W. Foster.

FIFTEENTH RE-UNION, GETTYSBURG, PA., OCTOBER 11-12, 1901.

President—Sergeant Jonathan V. Morgan.

Vice-President—Captain J. Elliott Kratzer.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

SIXTEENTH RE-UNION, DUBOIS, PA., SEPTEMBER 16-18, 1902.

President—Captain J. Elliott Kratzer.

Vice-President—Comrade Michael Gannon.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

SEVENTEENTH RE-UNION, HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 24-25, 1903.

President—Comrade Lewis Hoover.

Vice-President—Comrade Henry C. White.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

EIGHTEENTH RE-UNION, LOCK HAVEN, PA., 1904.

President—Comrade John Norris.

Vice-President—Comrade Sheldon Jewett.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

NINETEENTH RE-UNION, CURWENSVILLE, PA., OCTOBER 3-4,
1905.

President—Comrade Cornelius J. Smith.

Vice-President—Comrade Henry H. Taggart.

Treasurer—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin.

Secretary—Orderly-Sergeant William H. Rauch.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch.

At the meeting in 1888 a committee was appointed to act in co-operation with committees of the other regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps relative to the erection of a Memorial Building at Gettysburg for the Pennsylvania Reserves. After some years' discussion, however, the matter was dropped by the State authorities. A marker to indicate the spot where the Bucktail Colonel, Charles Frederick Taylor, fell, having been erected by the Charles Frederick Taylor Post 19, of Philadelphia, incorrectly lettered and inaccurately located, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Taylor Post and arrange for the necessary corrections. In 1903 this committee was increased to five—Captain J. Elliott Kratzer, Comrade Firmin F. Kirk, Corporal Thomas H. Ryan, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin and Secretary William H. Rauch—and was instructed to arrange for the cutting of a new marker and for its erection upon the correct spot.

After the final adjournment of the Nineteenth Annual Reunion of the Bucktails, held at Curwensville, Pa., October 4th and 5th, 1905, a large committee was formed to go to Gettysburg, Pa., to dedicate the new marker which had just been erected on the battle-field under the direction of the committee of five, previously mentioned, designating the exact spot where Colonel Taylor fell.

At Gettysburg the party was met by delegations from Philadelphia, Kennett Square, Lebanon, Reading and other places.

Friday, October 6th, 1905, had been designated as the time for the ceremonies to take place, and on the afternoon of that day the comrades, with their wives and children, assembled in the woods adjoining the well-remembered wheat field.





THE COLONEL TAYLOR MARKER, GETTYSBURG, PA.

The marker, probably one of the finest on the battle-field, is of dark Barre granite, three feet four inches long, two feet two inches wide and four feet six inches high. On a polished panel on the front, surmounted by a cap and bucktail is the following inscription :

HERE FELL
CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR,
July 2, 1863,
Age 23 Years 4 Months 26 Days,
COLONEL OF "THE BUCKTAILS"
FIRST RIFLE REGIMENT, P. R. V. C.
Erected by his Comrades and Friends.
1905.

And on the reverse side :

CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR,
Born February 6, 1840.
Enrolled May 15, 1861.
CAPTAIN CO. H, 13TH PENNA. RESERVES
(FIRST RIFLES), MAY 28, 1861.
COLONEL MARCH 1, 1863.
KILLED IN ACTION JULY 2, 1863.

Comrade William H. Rauch called the assemblage to order and invoked a divine blessing upon the present undertaking and introduced Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Irvin, who spoke as follows :

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I have looked forward to the arrival of this day with considerable anxiety, as it was selected as the time when we as Bucktails and friends, would be called upon to unveil this handsome marker, which designates the spot where fell one of the most gallant American soldiers who ever drew sword.

I was pleased when I learned my comrades had selected me as their representative on this occasion, as the relations between Col. Taylor

and myself were of such a character as to afford an opportunity to offer a tribute to one who was very dear to my heart.

I am sorry, now that the day has come, that some other comrade is not here to take my place, as illness has overtaken me, and I feel almost unable to undertake the task assigned.

My comrades insist, however, and I beg you to bear with me in the few words I shall have to say of our fallen friend and fellow Bucktail.

An acquaintance which ripened into the warmest kind of friendship began at Camp Curtin, upon the very first day we commenced drilling our respective companies for the arduous task that followed later on during the three years that were to come.

Col. Taylor called upon me at my quarters, and we talked together of some of the difficulties that surrounded us. From that day we became firm and fast friends.

When Col. Taylor was on parole and I was recovering from wounds, I visited beautiful Kennett, his home, and there I learned to love this loyal American soldier and gentleman still more. I found how true a patriot he was, and after many a heart-to-heart talk, I was convinced that the Government had indeed found in Col. Taylor a gem of the first water.

Our military lives were so close that it is a pleasure in these after years to dwell upon them. We were both wounded at Fredericksburg and carried to the same hospital, and our promotions occurred at the same time, he to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and I to Lieutenant-Colonel.

My one regret has ever been that I was not with him on this memorable field, where he gave up his young life that his country might live.

But this was not to be. The Surgeon-General refused to entertain my desire to rejoin my regiment, which was a source of disappointment to me then, and has been ever since.

On the march to Gettysburg, I received a letter from Col. Taylor, in which he told me of the wonderful efficiency the regiment had attained. His prediction then was that the regiment, in the event of an engagement, would add another star to those already on the Bucktail flag.

Comrades! Bucktails! I do not feel able to utter what I so much desire to say regarding the second day of July, 1863.

I can, however, see in my mind, our noble Bucktail chief leading his regiment in a charge down yonder hill, giving to you, my comrades, an example of heroic courage never before witnessed. How he led you on, meeting the enemy in the conflict, how you received with cheers the command, "Forward, Bucktails, forward," on, on, ever on, crossing Plum Run, up to, and over the slopes to the stone fence, always forward. Glorious Bucktails! Gallant Taylor! What a great day it was.

But in that advance of the regiment the bullet came that silenced our gallant Colonel's voice forever. History and poets must do the rest. I can say no more.

I shall now ask you to unveil the stone, on which is inscribed the record of the youngest Colonel of the Army of the Potomac, Charles Frederick Taylor, who was killed when only 23 years, 4 months and 25 days old.

(Comrade Thomas H. Ryan here removed the covering from the stone.)

Col. Taylor was born at West Chester, Pa., February 6, 1840. His parents were Joseph and Rebecca W. Taylor. They were descended from Quaker stock, were married in 1818, and moved to Kennett Square.

Col. Taylor was the youngest of ten children. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and at Ann Harbor University.

Of the family surviving are Dr. J. Howard Taylor, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Carey and Mrs. Charles Lamborn, of Kennett Square.

At the first call to arms young Taylor formed the company which afterwards became Company H, of the Old Bucktails.

This stone is but a slight testimonial from his surviving comrades, and will last long after we too have gone to the great beyond, and will tell those of after years the whole story of a young life given for his country and its flag.

Mrs. Charles Carey, of Kennett Square, Pa., a sister of Colonel Taylor, responded to the address of Colonel Irvin in a feeling manner.

The marker was then decorated with flowers and ferns, and the comrades scattered over that portion of the field where they had fought over forty years ago and recounted to the visitors and younger generation the story of the Bucktails and their famous charge at Little Round Top.

The Regimental Association has also given birth to others—an honorary membership, a Bucktail Band, composed chiefly of sons of Bucktails, a Bucktail Drum and Fife Corps at Grand Rapids, Minn., and the "Junior Bucktail Association," the latter composed of lineal descendants of Bucktails, and having for its President Mr. Frank L. Beeby, son of the late Comrade Richard Beeby, of Company H.

At the meeting held in 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kane, widow of the organizer of the Bucktails, was formally elected the "Mother of the Regiment."

A notice of the Association would be incomplete without mention of the printed reports of the re-unions which are issued each year. Comprising sometimes as many as sixty pages, they are compiled by the Secretary, and contain not only transcripts of the minutes, reports of the meetings, copies of the addresses delivered and summaries of the doings around the camp-fires, but also each year the names and post-office addresses of all the surviving members of the regiment. A necrology, added annually, gives briefly the outlines of the lives of those who pass away between the re-unions.

APPENDIX "C."

SURVIVORS.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF SURVIVORS OF THE REGIMENT LIVING AT
 DATE OF PUBLICATION.

Name.	Company.	Post Office Address.
Allen, Edwin R.	E	Stoney Fork, Tioga Co., Pa.
Archer, Lea T.	H	33d and West Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Bacon, Dr. Morgan L.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Bailey, Harrison C.	G	Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Bailey, Zachariah	K	Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Baker, Albert D.	A	Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Baker, Evan H.	H	West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
Baker, William	H	London Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
Barben, Joel M.	H	205 McAlpin St., Philadelphia.
Barnes, John F.	K	Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa.
Barnes, Thomas	I	Scottville, Mason Co., Mich.
Beckwith, Nathaniel F.	F	Pennfield, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Beer, Philip	F	Gilbert, Monroe Co., Pa.
Black, Isaac G.	B	Newport, Perry Co., Pa.
Blair, John P.	C	Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa.
Blanchard, William T.	I	Newport, Campbell Co., Ky.
Bloom, Arnold	K	Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Bloom, Enos	K	New Millport, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Bloom, Isaiah	K	Clearfield, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Boardman, Daniel S.	A	Rome, Bradford Co., Pa.
Bockius, Charles	H	3831 Reno St., Philadelphia.
Bolden, James	B	Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa.
Boozer, Charles	H	7200 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia.
Borden, Orasmus P.	E	Ewing, Holt Co., Neb.
Brecht, Jonathan	H	Mt. Penn, Berks Co., Pa.
Brewer, Wm. Wallace	I	Backus, McKean Co., Pa.
Brookins, Elijah L.	G	Caledonia, Elk Co., Pa.
Brown, Wm. Wallace	C	Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.
Bundy, Clinton A.	G	Sheridanville, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Campbell, George A.	I	San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
Campbell, John J.	C	Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

Name.	Company.	Post Office Address.
Campbell, Samuel W.	E	Prairie Farm, Barron Co., Wis.
Carney, Simon S.	E	Fairmount, Fillmore Co., Nebraska.
Carpenter, Alvin T. T.	G	Michigan Soldiers' Home.
Catlin, Lorenzo	E	Middlebury, Tioga Co., Pa.
Caswell, Edward	B	Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Cleaveland, Martin V.	E	Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Cline, Marcus	G	30 King St., Olean, N. Y.
Cole, Jacob	E	Antriam, Tioga Co., Pa.
Colegrove, Alpha W.	I	Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Coulter, John H.	K	Reedsville, Mifflin Co., Pa.
Covert, Samuel	C	Calvert, Lycoming Co., Pa.
Coyle, James	H	Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Cramer, Jacob	H	834 St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Crossett, Martin S.	E	Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.
Culp, Cornelius	I	Eldridge, Laclede Co., Mo.
Cummings, James C.	G	503 N. 41st St., Philadelphia.
Daily, John F.	G	Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Danforth, L. Byron	I	Shingle House, Potter Co., Pa.
Davis, George W.	H	Collins, Huron Co., Ohio.
Deahn, John F.	F	162 Chew St., Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Dehart, Uriah	C	Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.
Deming, Andrew J.	D	Corry, Erie Co., Pa.
Derby, George O.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Devirs, James	D	616 W. Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
Devoe, Theophilus	D	St. Mary's, Elk Co., Pa.
Dewey, Barzillia K.	E	1522 Olive St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Dickinson, Charles W.	I	Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Dixon, Evan P.	H	Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.
Doughman, Gideon P.	K	Grampian, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Duddy, William B.	H	3862 Cambridge St., Philadelphia.
Duell, Henry L.	I	Sweden Valley, Potter Co., Pa.
Dunton, Stephen B.	D	Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.
Edgerton, Whiting S.	A	German, Chenango Co., N. Y.
English, John	E	Oregon Hill, Lycoming Co., Pa.
English, William W.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Evans, Michael	A	Beechwood, Cameron Co., Pa.
Eyerley, Joseph	F	Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa.
Farnsworth, Samuel	B	Benton Harbor, Berrien Co., Mich.
Felker, John	C	1513 Peach St., Erie, Pa.
Fenstermacher, John	F	29 N. Centre St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Fisher, George	D	Castana, Monona Co., Iowa.
Fissel, John A.	B	Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa.
Flatt, Louis D.	D	Corydon, Warren Co., Pa.

Name.	Company.	Post Office Address.
Fleck, Ephraim B.	B	Newport, Perry Co., Pa.
Frantz, James A.	K	2725 36th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Freeland, Samuel	A	Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.
Freeze, Israel	K	Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.
Furlong, Thomas	G	1225 Goodfellow Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Gannon, Michael	D	321 E. Main St., Greensburg, Ind.
Garrison, Tartulas J.	G	Trowbridge, Tioga Co., Pa.
Gause, William T.	H	2024 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gibbs, Albert E.	C	810 E. 21st St., Erie, Pa.
Gordon, Abner M.	D	Corry, Erie Co., Pa.
Guthrie, Smith E.	C	Driftwood, Cameron Co., Pa.
Guthrie, W. Sylvester	H	Racine, Racine Co., Wis.
Hall, Ellis I.	K	Knox, Clarion Co., Pa.
Hall, Ribero D.	D	San Angelo, Tom Green Co., Texas.
Hammond, H. J.	I	Hotchkiss, Delta Co., Col.
Hartzell, Isaiah	B	New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Pa.
Hatton, John C.	D	Russell, Warren Co., Pa.
Hatton, W. H. D.	—	1602 New Fifth St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Henry, John	K	Cheif, Manestee Co., Mich.
Henry, Joseph K.	K	Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Higgins, Edward L.	F	East Denmark, Oxford Co., Maine.
Hill, James G.	K	Terrace Park, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
Hills, John C.	F	155 Passaic St., Trenton, N. J.
Holland, William A.	B	Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa.
Honniter, Thomas	K	Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Hooker, John M.	F	Hokendauqua, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Hoover, Lewis	K	Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.
Horton, Samuel M.	I	Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
Hosford, William B.	K	Clarendon, Warren Co., Pa.
Huck, Samuel	E	Lamont, Grant Co., Oklahoma Territory.
Humphrey, Thomas	K	Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Humphreys, Thomas K.	D	Durango, La Platte Co., Col.
Hunt, Edwin J.	A	Austinburg, Tioga Co., Pa.
Huss, Samuel S.	H	Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa.
Irvin, Edward A.	K	Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Jackson, John A.	H	West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
Jagers, Peter	D	8 West 83d St., New York.
Jaquette, Isaac G.	H	817 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Jewett Sheldon	I	Custer, McKean Co., Pa.
Johnson, Alonzo N.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Jones, Dr. William B.	—	1336 S. Eighth St., Philadelphia.
Jones, Nicholas Y.	B	1547 Erie Ave., Williamsport, Pa.
Keiser, William	F	Weissport, Carbon Co., Pa.

Name.	Company.	Post Office Address.
Kellar, Reuben	G	Brockport, Elk Co., Pa.
Kelsey, Robert	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Kimball, Chester F.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Kinsey, Neri B.	C	819 Webster St., Saginaw, Mich.
Kirk, Firmin F.	C	Duboistown, Lycoming Co., Pa.
Knecht, William	G	St. Mary's, Elk Co., Pa.
Knopf, Frederick L.	D	Warren, Warren Co., Pa.
Knowlton, Byron D.	D	Marion, Grant Co., Ind.
Kratzer, J. Elliott	K	Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Kugler, Charles	B	Shermansdale, Perry Co., Pa.
Lain, Robert T.	I	253 E. Main St., Bradford, Pa.
Lampman Dewitt C.	E	Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.
Landregan, James	I	Turtle Point, McKean Co., Pa.
Langworthy, Frank W.	D	Russell, Warren Co., Pa.
Leeman, John W.	G	Guilford, Piscataquiss Co., Maine.
Lemon, John	K	Lumber City, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Lewis, Thomas B.	B	Renovo, Clinton Co., Pa.
Lower, Cyrus B.	K	3819 N. H. Av., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Lucore, Stephen J.	F	East Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Ludlow, George A.	E	Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., S. Dakota.
Luther, John C.	G	Soldiers' Home, Erie, Pa.
Lynch, James H.	H	Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa.
Magee, Hugh J.	A	Elkland, Tioga Co., Pa.
Mahlin, Allen	G	Spring Grove, Surry Co., Va.
Mayall, Miles A.	B	Warrensburg, Macon Co., Ill.
McCloud, Jacob	B	Speeceville, Dauphin Co., Pa.
McCoy, Alexander G.	A	Bay City, Bay Co., Mich.
McDonald, James	G	Johnsonburg, Elk Co., Pa.
Meck, John C.	B	Shermandale, Perry Co., Pa.
Meck, Joseph H.	B	Marysville, Perry Co., Pa.
Middler, Charles	F	453 Birch St., South Bethlehem, Pa.
Montgomery, Thos. T.	G	Kirkman, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Moore, Wallace M.	E	Mt. Vernon, Linn Co., Iowa.
Morgan, Jonathan V.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Morrison, James R.	D	Titusville, Crawford Co., Pa.
Morrow, Ephraim	K	Dayton, Armstrong Co., Pa.
Moses, Calvin L.	I	Shingle House, Potter Co., Pa.
Moyer, John	K	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Mulvaney, Charles	I	B. R. Falls, Jackson Co., Wis.
Muzzy, Edwin	D	East Branch, Warren Co., Pa.
Norris, John H.	K	Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Olmstead, James B.	E	Tiadaghton, Tioga Co., Pa.
Pennell, John	B	629 Peffer St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Name.	Company.	Post Office Address.
Perry, Thomas M.	H	6509 Elmwood Ave., Oak Lane, Phila.
Pifer, Peter	K	Grampian, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Pitts, William L.	E	Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Potter, Benjamin B.	E	St. Clair, St. Clair Co., Mich.
Pressley, William H.	B	1711 N. 7th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Prosser, Lorenzo B.	I	Kendall Creek, McKean Co., Pa.
Pusey, Joshua	H	1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Rauch, William H.	F	2141 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia.
Reed, Samuel	K	Rush Centre, Rush Co., Kansas.
Reinhart, John	G	Togus, Kennebec Co., Maine.
Reinwald, Augustus	G	Gaines, Tioga Co., Pa.
Rice, Charles P.	I	Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Rifle, William H.	I	Hazlehurst, McKean Co., Pa.
Roberts, Thomas C.	B	Lake City, Wabasha Co., Minn.
Roman, Joseph A.	H	Oregon City, Clackamas Co., Oregon.
Roney, Thomas J.	H	808 W. 8th St., Wilmington, Del.
Runyan, Henry H.	D	Fairmount, Martin Co., Minn.
Ryan, Thomas H.	G	Kane, McKean Co., Pa.
Sayles, Adrial K.	A	Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Seamans, Eli B.	A	Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.
Seiler, Reuben	B	Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Seward, Levi	B	Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Sharrer, Robert L.	G	Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Shatto, Alexander	B	Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa.
Shatto, John E.	B	Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa.
Shaver, Jesse E.	K	Dallas, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Shearer, Charles G	G	Ashland, Jackson Co., Oregon.
Sheibley, George W.	B	Mose, Griggs Co., N. D.
Sheibley, Thomas J.	B	Ponca, Dixon Co., Neb.
Simmons, Albert D.	E	State Line Mills, McKean Co., Pa.
Simmons, Sherwood	I	Columbus, Warren Co., Pa.
Smathers, John	C	Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Smith, Frank T.	I	Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Smith, Anson P.	I	Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Smith, Cornelius J.	A	Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.
Smith, John C.	B	New Kingston, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Southwick, Samuel G.	I	Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Starr, Jeremiah J.	H	Monkton, Baltimore Co., Md.
Stephenson, Thomas J.	G	Rolfe, Elk Co., Pa.
Stoliker, Abraham	C	Galetton, Potter Co., Pa.
Stone, Eugene H.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Stone, Orion B.	E	Riverside, Broome Co., N. Y.

Name.	Company.	Post Office Address.
Swartz, Henry E.	F	Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.
Taggart, Henry H.	A	Salamanca, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Taylor, William H.	H	2123 N. Fairhill St., Philadelphia.
Thompson, Thomas J.	K	Chama, Rio Arriba Co., New Mexico.
Torpey, Aaron B.	E	Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.
Urban, Charles F.	H	Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Valentine, Robert B.	B	Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa.
Van Orsdale, Allen A.	A	Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.
Van Zandt, James M.	B	Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa.
Varner, Henry	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Wakley, Samuel M.	A	Austinburg, Tioga Co., Pa.
Walbridge, Peter D.	E	Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Walker, James B.	D	Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio.
Walters, William H.	E	Oregon Hill, Lycoming Co., Pa.
Wanzel, Christian	G	Paoli, Chester Co., Pa.
Warner, William	G	Ludington, Mason Co., Mich.
Washburn, James E.	C	1064 Lovejoy St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Welch, James M.	K	709 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Wells, Edgar W.	I	Bells Run, McKean Co., Pa.
West, James Dixon	H	Port Deposit, Cecil Co., Md.
White, Henry C.	H	Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.
Whitehead, Joel H.	G	Arlington, Alexander Co., Va.
Wiles, Luther	A	Nelson, Tioga Co., Pa.
Wilkinson, John A.	B	Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa.
Williams, Abraham C.	D	Butler, Butler Co., Pa.
Williams, Daniel F.	K	Fleming, Center Co., Pa.
Williams, Frank M.	D	Corydon, Warren Co., Pa.
Wilson, Samuel G.	H	Pomeroy P. O., Chester Co., Pa.
Wilson, William T.	K	Clearfield, Clearfield Co. Pa.
Wood, James M.	I	Rixford, McKean Co., Pa.
Wood, Sylvester	D	Soldiers' National Home, Va.
Wright, B. Frank	C	Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Yunkin, Edward	H	Mortonville, Chester Co., Pa.

APPENDIX "D."

PRINTED SOURCES MOST FREQUENTLY CONSULTED.

- | | |
|--|---|
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- Williamson, James J.Mosby's Rangers.
- Woodward, E. M.Our Campaigns (Second Reserves).

INDEX TO NAMES AND PLACES.

When names appear both in the actual text, and in the note at the bottom of the page, only the page number is given.

When names appear only in the notes at the bottom of the page, a small "n" follows the page number, thus: "265n."

When reference is made to a body of troops through their commanding officer (e. g., "McCall's division"), such reference is indexed under the name of the officer mentioned.

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CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

- Pages 11 and 29 for "Bruce B. Rice" read "Bruce A. Rice."
Page 20 for "haverlocks" read "havelocks."
Page 20 add note "Belton though elected was never commissioned."
Page 30 for "Daniel G. Blett" read "Daniel Blett"
Page 37 for "Aubury" read "Auburn."
Page 44 for "Mason and Dixey" read "Mason and Dixon."
Pages 45, 59 and 254 for "Minnie" read "Minie."
Page 92 for "Bristow" read "Bristoe"
Page 101 line 14 for "cavalry were" read "cavalry was."
Pages 107, 108 and 116 for "D. P. Hill" read "D. H. Hill."
Pages 107, 125 and 129 for "Kern's" read "Kerns'."
Pages 125, 129 for "Randall's" read "Randol's."
Page 129 for "Randall" read "Randol."
Page 161 line 4 for "their opponents" read "its opponents."
Page 163 for "Trimble's division" read "Trimble's brigade."
Page 170 line 1 for "their pleasure" read "the men's pleasure."
Page 175 line 15 for "they moved" read "the four companies moved."
Page 190 for "Reynold's" read "Reynolds'."
Page 193 line 19 for "joined them" read "joined it."
Page 199 for "General Miles" read "Colonel Miles."
Pages 211 and 213 for "Rickett's" read "Ricketts'."
Page 252 for "John A. Harrower" read "John G. Harrower."
Page 253 line 14 for "1899" read "1889."
Page 254 line 31 for "dates of" read "date of."
Page 268 line 10 for "no nothing" read "do nothing."
Pages 394 and 458 for "E. S. Brookins" read "E. L. Brookins."
Pages 278 and 459 for "Culpepper" read "Culpeper."

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